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Set      Items    Description
S1         619    AU=(HIND, J? OR HIND J? OR PETERS, M? OR PETERS M? OR TOPO-
                    L, B? OR TOPOL B?)
S2          46    S1 AND IC=H04L?
S3           5    S1 AND STYLE()SHEET?
S4          50    S2 OR S3
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05
         (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031203,UT=20031127
         (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200379
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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4/5/6   (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01237014
**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INITIALIZING SECURE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG, AND FOR
    EXCLUSIVELY PAIRING WIRELESS DEVICES**
**VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUM INITIALISIEREN VON SICHEREN VERBINDUNGEN
    ZWISCHEN UND NUR ZWISCHEN ZUEINANDERGEHORENDEN SCHNURLOSEN
    EINRICHTUNGEN**
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'INITIALISER DES COMMUNICATIONS PROTEGEES
    ENTRE DES DISPOSITIFS HERTZIENS APPARIES ET EXCLUSIVEMENT ENTRE CEUX-CI**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200128), New Orchard Road,
    Armonk, NY 10504, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  HIND, John, Raithel , 5408 Harrington Grove Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613,
    (US)   .
  PETERS, Marcia, Lambert , 712 Lochgarton Lane, Raleigh, NC 27614, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Ling, Christopher John et al (80401), IBM United Kingdom Limited,
    Intellectual Property Department, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire
    SO21 2JN, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1179244 A1 020213 (Basic)
                              WO 200072506 001130
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2000935289 000522; WO 2000GB1940 000522
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 316805 990521; US 316804 990521; US 316686
    990521
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-009/32**
CITED PATENTS (WO A): DE 19730301 C ; US 5621798 A
NOTE:
  No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 010124 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Application: 010124 A1 International application entering European
                             phase
  Application: 020213 A1 Published application with search report
  Examination: 020213 A1 Date of request for examination: 20011203
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

4/5/7   (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00774762
Transaction message routing in digital communications networks
**Weglenkung von Transaktionsnachrichten in einem digitalen
    Kommunikationsnetz**
**Acheminement de messages de transaction dans un reseau numerique de
    communication**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, (200123), , Armonk, NY
    10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Blakeley, Douglas Burnette, 1612 Stonehurst Rd, Raleigh NC 27607, (US)
  Kingston, William Anthony, 25 Hiltingbury Rd, Chandlersford, Hampshire,
    (GB)
  Hind, John Raithel , 5408 Harrington Grove Drive, Raleigh NC 27613, (US)
  Housel III, Barron Cornelius, 702 Kensington Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
    , (US

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 725523 A2 960807 (Basic)
                               EP 725523 A3 970806
                               EP 725523 B1 030723
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 95480177 951206;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 369051 950105
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/56**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 282198 A; EP 608653 A; GB 2268374 A; US 5105424 A

ABSTRACT EP 725523 A2
    Packet messages transmitted on a packet communications network include
    origin and destination addresses in the form of stacked address elements
    which can be pushed or popped off of the stack. A plurality of
    interconnected packet communications network include routing nodes which
    utilize the top address element on the destination stack to route the
    message. Such routing nodes also include stack element editing
    facilities for popping elements from the stacks, constructing .new
    elements to be pushed onto the stacks, and amending the contents of
    elements on the stack. This arrangement allows messages to be launched
    on the networks where the originating station does not have full
    knowledge of the destination station, and the routing nodes add the
    necessary destination information as it becomes necessary for routing.
    (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 151
NOTE:
    Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Examination: 020417 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                                report: 20020305
 Application: 960807 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                                ;A2without Search Report)
 Grant: 030723 B1 Granted patent
 Examination: 970122 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                                961125
 Change: 970319 A2 Representative (change)
 Search Report: 970806 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                                International search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	349
CLAIMS B	(English)	200330	345
CLAIMS B	(German)	200330	363
CLAIMS B	(French)	200330	365
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	6789
SPEC B	(English)	200330	6810
Total word count - document A			7139
Total word count - document B			7883
Total word count - documents A + B			15022

 4/5/8   (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00629087
Packet switching resource management within nodes.
Paketvermittlungs-Betriebsmittelverwaltung in Knoten.
Gestion de ressources de commutation de paquets dans des noeuds.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
   International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
      Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)
INVENTOR:

Derby, Jeffrey Haskell, 104 Foxridge Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
Dudley, John Gary, 6113 Gainsborough Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612, (US)
Kaplan, Marc Adam, 14 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US)
Drake Jr., John Ellis, 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
Guerin, Roch, Scenic View 4H, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, (US)
Marin, Gerald Arnold, 3704 Sweeten Creek Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)

Peters, Maria Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Etorre, Yves Nicolas (87831), Compagnie IBM France, Departement Propriete Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 613316 A2 940831 (Basic)
EP 613316 A3 950412
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93480229 931215;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 10136 930128
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-011/04; **H04L-012/56** ; **H04L-012/18**

ABSTRACT EP 613316 A2

Method and apparatus for making limited internal-node communication facilities externally visible in a packet switching network. Internal-node communication facilities are called intranode links, can include any cable, channel, bus, etc. over which data passes, and are used to connect the multiple subnodes within a given node. Each subnode contains a switching mechanism and routes packets to other nodes, subnodes, or user applications. Each node provides network control functions such as topology, directory, path selection, and bandwidth management which can manage intranode links in the same manner that internode links are currently managed. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 100

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 940831 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 950125 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 941125
Change: 950329 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification (change)
Search Report: 950412 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination: 970903 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 970717
Change: 981111 A2 Representative (change)
Withdrawal: 990728 A2 Date on which the European patent application was deemed to be withdrawn: 990130

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	978
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	5180
Total word count - document A			6158
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6158

4/5/9   (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00605930
Forming and maintaining access groups at the Lan/Wan interface
Bildung   und   Aufrechterhaltung   von   Zugriffsgruppen   an   der   Lan/Wan Schnittstelle
Formation et maintien des groupes d'acces a l'interface Lan/Wan
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:
   Sandick, Haldon J., 2015 Wilson Street, Durham, NC 27705, (US)
   Derby, Jeffrey Haskell, 104 Foxridge Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
   Doeringer, Willibald A., Sihlwaldstrasse 4, Langnau, (CH)
   Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
   Dykeman, Douglas H., Loostrasse 15/43, CH-8803 Rueschlikon, (CH)
   Li, Liang, 3613 Sweeten Creek Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
   Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
   Etorre, Yves Nicolas (87832), Compagnie IBM France Departement Propriete
      Intellectuelle Le Plan du Bois, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 598674 A1 940525 (Basic)
                              EP 598674 B1 020807
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93480165 931019;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 976826 921116
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/66**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 234191 A; EP 511142 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
   IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS vol. 28, no. 4 , April 1980 , NEW
      YORK US pages 539 - 552 SCHWARTZ ET AL. 'Routing Techniques Used in
      Computer Communication Networks'
   IEEE NETWORK: THE MAGAZINE OF COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS no. 5 , September
      1991 , NEW YORK US pages 12 - 16 XP248468 BARRETT ET AL. 'LAN
      Interconnect Using X.25 Network Services';

ABSTRACT EP 598674 A1
   Access agents (AA1-AA5) in nodes at the LAN/WAN interface are formed
into a group of access agents so that the access agents may be managed by
the WAN as a group. The group must maintain group operation integrity in
that if communications between agents in the group are broken, the access
agents will coalesce into subgroups and continue performing communication
jobs as a group activity. Each of the access agents contains a finite
state machine to perform the tasks of group formation and maintenance.
The formation of interconnected access agents into a group is
accomplished by one access agent being identified as a group leader. All
other access agents communicating with the group leader within the LAN
may then join the group. The maintenance of group activity integrity is
accomplished by detecting a break in group communication integrity and
thereafter reforming the group into multiple smaller groups. The
maintenance of group operation integrity also includes the merger of
small groups into a large group when a bridge is added between LAN
segments. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 179
NOTE:
   Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
   Grant: 020807 B1 Granted patent
   Application: 940525 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
                                 ;A2without Search Report)
   Oppn None: 030730 B1 No opposition filed: 20030508
   Examination: 941123 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
                                 940927
   Examination: 971210 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
                                 971023
   Change: 990428 A1 Representative (change)
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	1247
CLAIMS B	(English)	200232	1620
CLAIMS B	(German)	200232	1620
CLAIMS B	(French)	200232	2014
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	5448
SPEC B	(English)	200232	5388
Total word count - document A			6697

Total word count - document B   10642
Total word count - documents A + B   17339

4/5/10   (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00605851
Function distribution in a packet switched network
Funktionsverteilung im Paketvermittlungsnetz
Distribution de fonction dans un reseau de commutation de paquets
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
     Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Derby, Jeffrey Haskell, 104 Foxridge Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
  Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Dudley, John Gary, 6113 Gainsborough Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612, (US)
  Hervatic, Elizabeth Anne, 4908 Matlock Street, Apex, NC 27502, (US)
  Janniello, James Patrick, 41 Ashton Road, Stamford, CT 06905, (US)
  Kaplan, Marc Adam, 14 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US)
  Kesner, Barry, 5507 Shadowbrook Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612, (US)
  Koperda, Francis Richard, 2020 Corberrie Lane, Raleigh, NC 27613, (US)
   Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Potter, Kenneth Harvey, Jr., 5404 Amsterdam Place, Raleigh, NC 27606,
     (US)
  Tsigler, Andrey Lev, Ducal S113 Marina baie des Anges, F-06270 Villeneuve
     Loubet, (FR)
  Marin, Gerald Arnold, 3704 Sweeten Creek Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514,
     (US)
  Gopal, Inder Sarat, 555 North Avenue, Apt. 19N, Fort Lee, NJ 07024, (US)
  Cidon, Israel, Technion - I.I.T. Elec. eng. dept., IL-Haifa 32000, (IL
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete
     Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 598671 A2 940525 (Basic)
                               EP 598671 A3 950125
                               EP 598671 B1 011212
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 93480067 930603;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 978609 921119
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/56 ; H04L-012/18** ; H04Q-011/04
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 303830 A; EP 404339 A; US 4813038 A

ABSTRACT EP 598671 A2
  A packet switched communication system employing ANR and/or multicast
  tree routing is improved by using a Copy ID field in the network header
  of the packet. The Copy ID field defines a control function and allows
  packet processing to be distributed among the several processors of each
  node. The selection of the processor (or processors) to receive the
  packet may be accomplished by making use of the routing field of the
  network header to qualify the control function specified in the Copy ID
  field. The control message is processed as defined for the control
  function by the processor receiving the packet. In multicast tree routing
  the control function is performed at all nodes in the multicast tree. In
  ANR routing, a prefacing "selective copy" bit is included in each label
  in the routing field of the network header; each node employed in the
  packet transmission path uses one label. The selective copy bit in each
  label triggers or not (according to its setting) the copy function in
  that node. The network control function specified in the Copy ID field
  may be performed in a given node when the copy function is triggered for
  that node. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 202
NOTE:
  Figure number on first page: 4

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Grant: 011212 B1 Granted patent
  Application: 940525 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                             ;A2without Search Report)
  Lapse: 030924 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                             contracting state (Country, date): CH
                             20020630, LI 20020630,
  Oppn None: 021204 B1 No opposition filed: 20020913
  Examination: 941123 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                             940927
  Search Report: 950125 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                             International search report
  Examination: 980610 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
                             980423
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
     CLAIMS A (English)   EPABF2   1114
     CLAIMS B (English)   200150   695
     CLAIMS B (German)   200150   764
     CLAIMS B (French)   200150   784
     SPEC A   (English)   EPABF2   4926
     SPEC B   (English)   200150   4925
Total word count - document A   6040
Total word count - document B   7168
Total word count - documents A + B 13208

4/5/11   (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00576199
Multicast communication tree creation and control method and apparatus
Verfahren   und   Vorrichtung   zur   Bildung   und   Steuerung   eines
     Mehrempfangerubertragungsbaums
Methode   et   appareil   pour   la   creation   et   le   controle   d'un   arbre   de
     communication multidestinataire
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
    Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Auerbach, Joshua Seth, 20 Rolling Ridge Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877, (US)
  Chow, Chee-Seng, 26 Prospect Avenue, 2nd Floor, Ossining, NY 10562, (US)
  Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Gopal, Prabandham Madan, 1043 Black Oak Ridge Road, Wayne, NJ 07470, (US)
  Hervatic, Elizabeth Anne, 4908 Matlock Street, Apex, NC 27502, (US)
  Kaplan, Marc Adam, RFD 5 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete
    Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 575281 A2 931222 (Basic)
                              EP 575281 A3 960214
                              EP 575281 B1 991117
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93480060 930519;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 900628 920618
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/18**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 180990 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
  INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING SYSTEMS, ARLINGTON,
    TEXAS, MAY 20 - 24, 1991, no. CONF. 11, 20 May 1991 INSTITUTE OF
    ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 231-238, XP 000221861
    AUERBACH J ET AL 'MULTICAST GROUP MEMBERSHIP MANAGEMENT IN HIGH SPEED
    WIDE AREA NETWORKS'
MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROSYSTEMS, vol. 13, no. 9, 1 November 1989 pages

563-568, XP 000081216 HUGHES L 'SURVEY OF MULTICAST ADDRESS HANDLING TECHNIQUES FOR ETHERNET COMMUNICATION CONTROLLERS' IEEE JOURNAL ON SELECTED AREAS IN COMMUNICATION, vol. 9, no. 9, 1 December 1991 pages 1427-1439, XP 000267533 SEGALL A ET AL 'RELIABLE MULTIUSER TREE SETUP WITH LOCAL IDENTIFIERS';

ABSTRACT EP 575281 A2

In a multicast network communication system, administration of the communication path making up the multicast tree itself has been separated from control and administration of the network. Creation of a multicast distribution tree and control over the membership thereof, is separately controlled independently from the creation and use of the tree transmission path used to communicate among the members of a multicast set. Transmission distribution trees are set up when a transmission request is received and the properties of the transmission path that is required are known. Transmission paths are created and controlled by all nodes in the communications system, each node having necessary control code and processors for responding to requests from set members to transmit a message to groups of users by creating and activating the necessary tree communication path distribution linkages. A distribution tree is created by the Tree Leader by generating a tree address using a random number generator. A tree address correlator is generated utilizing network and node identifiers unique for the network, and a list of subnodes or users connected for each member of the multicast tree set is generated. Using this information, a tree distribution path is computed to cover all of the subnodes required and a tree set up request message is sent by the Tree Leader along a computed path to each involved subnode. Each subnode returns a message indicating whether the tree address is already in use or is available for use. Successfully negotiated tree addresses are marked at the path link initiation and termination points at each node through the network. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 304
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 4

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Type	Pub Date	Kind	Text
Lapse:	001025	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): BE 19991117,
Application:	931222	A2	Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Lapse:	020626	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19991117, BE 19991117, CH 19991117, LI 19991117, ES 19991117, SE 19991117,
Lapse:	001227	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19991117, BE 19991117, CH 19991117, LI 19991117,
Lapse:	001213	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): BE 19991117, CH 20000222, LI 20000222,
Oppn None:	001102	B1	No opposition filed: 20000818
Lapse:	001220	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19991117, BE 19991117, CH 20000222, LI 20000222,
Lapse:	020605	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19991117, BE 19991117, CH 19991117, LI 19991117, SE 19991117,
Examination:	940629	A2	Date of filing of request for examination: 940429
Search Report:	960214	A3	Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination:	980617	A2	Date of despatch of first examination report:

4/5/12   (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00576196
Distributed management communications network
Kommunikationsnetz mit verteilter Verwaltung
Reseau de communications de gestion distribuee
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), New Orchard Road,
     Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Auerbach, Joshua Seth, 20 Rolling Ridge Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877, (US)
  Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Gopal, Prabandham Madan, 1043 Black Oak Ridge Road, Wayne, NJ 07470, (US)
  Hervatic, Elizabeth Anne, 4908 Matlock Street, Apex, NC 27502, (US)
  Kaplan, Marc Adam, RFD 5 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US)
  Kutten, Shay, 41 Lenox Street, Rockaway, NJ 07866, (US)
  Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Ward, Michael James, 25 West Park Avenue, New Haven, CT 06511, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de la Propriete
     Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 575279 A2 931222 (Basic)
                              EP 575279 A3 940817
                              EP 575279 B1 030723
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 93480056 930505;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 900647 920618
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/24 ; H04L-012/18 ; H04L-012/56**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 361649 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
  IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN vol. 34, no. 8 , January 1992 , US
     pages 68 – 71 XP302049 'SCOPING MULTICASTS IN WAN INTERCONNECTED LOCAL
     NETWORKS';

ABSTRACT EP 575279 A2
  A multinode, multicast communications network has a distributed control
  for the creation, administration and operational mode selection operative
  in each of the nodes of the network. Each node is provided with a Set
  Manager for controlling either creation of, administration or access to a
  set of users to whom a multicast is to be directed. The Set Manager
  maintains a record of the local membership of all users associated with
  the node in which the Set Manager resides. A given Set Manager for each
  designated set of users is assigned the task of being the Set Leader to
  maintain membership information about the entire set of users in the
  multicast group. One of the Set Managers in the communications network is
  designated to be the Registrar which maintains a list of all the Set
  Leaders in the network. The Registrar insures that there is one and only
  one Set Leader for each set of users, answers inquiries about the
  membership of the sets and directs inquiries to appropriate Set Leaders
  if necessary. All of the set creation, administration and control
  functions can therefore be carried out by any node of the system and

provision is made to assume the function at a new node when failure or partition in the network occurs. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 219
NOTE:
   Figure number on first page: 2A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Grant: 030723 B1 Granted patent
 Application: 931222 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                            ;A2without Search Report)
 Examination: 940629 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                            940429
 Search Report: 940817 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                            International search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text   Language   Update   Word Count
       CLAIMS A   (English)   EPABF1   514
       CLAIMS B   (English)   200330   514
       CLAIMS B   (German)   200330   433
       CLAIMS B   (French)   200330   624
       SPEC A   (English)   EPABF1   9441
       SPEC B   (English)   200330   9355
Total word count - document A   9956
Total word count - document B   10926
Total word count - documents A + B   20882

 4/5/13   (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01019938
SMARTCARD SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE CARTE INTELLIGENTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ECEBS LIMITED, Ecebs House, 68 Dobscroft Road, Millhouses Sheffield,
    South Yorkshire S7 2LS, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (For all
    designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  BRESLIN Anthony, 21 Strathnairn Avenue, East Kilbride, Scotland G75 8FW,
    GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  PETERS Michael , 36 Boghead Road, Lenzie, Glasgow, Scotland G66 4EE, GB,
    GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  HOCHFIELD Barry Sim, 21 Dalserf Crescent, Giffnock, Scotland G46 6RB, GB,
    GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US
Legal Representative:
  HARLAND Linda J (agent), Reddie & Grose, 16 Theobalds Road, London WC1X
    8PL, GB,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200349056 A2 20030612 (WO 0349056)
  Application: WO 2002GB5565 20021209 (PCT/WO GB0205565)
  Priority Application: GB 200129360 20011207; GB 200225036 20021028
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
  KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
  SG SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SI SK
  TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G07F-019/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

French Abstract
   Les systemes de telecommunication connus, qui comprennent un terminal
   Internet (1, 2, 6, 7) et un reseau qui permet de fournir un acces/service
   Internet offrent un nombre limite de possibilites utilisateur, que l'on
   peut augmenter par l'introduction de dependances vis a vis de
   l'utilisateur dans la conversion d'un (d'une partie d'un) localisateur de
   ressources universel ou URL dans une adresse IP. Cette adresse IP definit
   les informations a fournir audit terminal (1, 2, 6, 7), actuellement en
   fonction de l'utilisateur, par exemple en fonction de la localisation
   et/ou en fonction du temps. Des informations sur la localisation [Serveur
   de nom de domaine ou DNS (32, 42, 52, 93) avec contenu en fonction de la
   localisation, point de presence ou informations POP, adresse IP du
   terminal, numero de telephone du terminal, identificateur de
   l'utilisateur, systeme de positionnement global ou informations GPS,
   controleur de station de base ou informations BSC (90), codes de zones
   entres par ledit utilisateur] partant dudit reseau ou dudit terminal (1,
   2, 6, 7) et/ou des informations sur la synchronisation, provenant
   habituellement dudit reseau, y sont utilisees.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20011220 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20011220 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
                        amending the claims and to be republished in the
                        event of the receipt of amendments.

4/5/15   (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00759083   **Image available**
**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INITIALIZING SECURE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG, AND FOR
    EXCLUSIVELY PAIRING WIRELESS DEVICES**
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'INITIALISER DES COMMUNICATIONS PROTEGEES
    ENTRE DES DISPOSITIFS HERTZIENS APPARIES ET EXCLUSIVEMENT ENTRE CEUX-CI**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, New Orchard Road, Armonk, NY
    10504, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: MC)
  IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth,
    Hampshire PO6 3AU, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated
    only for: MC)
Inventor(s):
  HIND John Raithel , 5408 Harrington Grove Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613, US
  PETERS Marcia Lambert , 712 Lochgarton Lane, Raleigh, NC 27614, US
Legal Representative:
  LING Christopher John, IBM United Kingdom Limited, Intellectual Property
    Law Dept., Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, GB
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200072506 A1 20001130 (WO 0072506)
  Application: WO 2000GB1940 20000522 (PCT/WO GB0001940)
  Priority Application: US 99316805 19990521; US 99316804 19990521; US
    99316686 19990521
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **H04L-009/32**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11604

English Abstract
    A method and system for efficiently establishing secure communications
between mobile devices in a radio network. The present invention utilizes
public key cryptography and unique hardware identifiers to enable
authorizations for access to wireless networks, such as picocells. The
present invention prevents the mobile user from maintaining a plurality
of secrets such as user identifier/password pairs, PINs, or encryption
keys, for access to each device to which he might require access.
Wireless devices distributed throughout an enterprise are enabled to be
efficiently initialized for secure communications. Well-known public key
cryptography and machine unique identifiers are utilised to establish a
secure channel and initialize the wireless devices. Wireless devices are
enabled to be paired or permanently associated by a user or a network
administrator. Well known public key cryptography and machine unique
identifiers are utilised to establish a secure channel and associate the
devices with each other. This is extremely useful for associating a
wireless headset with a telephone or associating a wireless mouse with a
computer.

French Abstract
    La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant
d'etablir efficacement des communications protegees entre des dispositifs
mobiles d'un reseau radio. Cette invention utilise une cryptographie a
cle publique et des identificateurs materiel uniques pour autoriser
l'acces aux reseaux hertziens, tels que des picocellules. Cette invention
permet a l'utilisateur de mobile de ne pas avoir a conserver une
pluralite de codes secrets tels que les doublets mot de
passe/identification utilisateur, codes PIN ou cle de cryptage,
permettant d'acceder a chaque dispositif pour lesquels il doit demander
un acces. On peut efficacement initialiser des dispositifs hertziens
distribues dans une entreprise en vue de communications protegees. On
utilise la cryptographie a cle publique bien connue et des
identificateurs machine unique pour etablir un canal protege et
initialiser les dispositifs hertziens. Ces dispositifs hertziens peuvent
etre apparies ou associes de facon permanente par un utilisateur ou un
administrateur de reseau. On utilise la cryptographie a cle publique bien
connue et les identificateurs machine unique pour etablir un canal
protege et associer les dispositifs entre eux. Ce procede est tres utile
pour associer un casque radio et un telephone ou pour associer une souris
sans fil et un ordinateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001130 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20010215 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
               19th month from priority date

4/5/16   (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015769147   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-831349/200377
XRPX Acc No: N03-664324
    Portal invocation control method e.g. for Yahoo portal, involves invoking
group containing maximum number of portlets within set time mark and
invoking other portlets in parallel with respect to maximum number of
portlets
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: FISCHER P; HESMER S; KOEHLER D; SCHAECK T; STARK G; TOPOL B B
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 20030188163 A1   20031002 US 2003351558   A   20030123 200377 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 20027110 A 20020328

Patent Details:
Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030188163 A1			14	H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030188163 A1
NOVELTY - The portlet invocation request is received and the invocation time corresponding to the requested portlet is estimated. The time mark for rendering the requested display contents, is set. A group containing maximum number of portlets (80,90) are determined and invoked, without exceeding the set time mark. The other portlets are operated in parallel with respect to the portlets (80,90).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) adaptive control system;
(2) portal; and
(3) computer program product for invoking portlets.
USE - For invoking portal using portlets, e.g. Yahoo portal including applications such as e-mail, calendar, organizer, banking, bill presentment.
ADVANTAGE - Effective invoking of portlets in less invocation time is enabled. Hence rapid response is ensured.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structural view of the adaptive control system.
local portlet (80)
remote portlet (90)
pp; 14 DwgNo 6/10

Title Terms: PORTAL; CONTROL; METHOD; PORTAL; INVOKE; GROUP; CONTAIN; MAXIMUM; NUMBER; SET; TIME; MARK; INVOKE; PARALLEL; RESPECT; MAXIMUM; NUMBER

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-009/32**
File Segment: EPI

015704019   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-766212/200372
XRPX Acc No: N03-613711
Secure integrated device with secure, dynamically-selectable capabilities used in computer system, has security core that provides security functions and that can vouch for authenticity of each securely and operably connected component
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030159044 A1		20030821	US 2001761906	A	20010117	200372	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001761906 A 20010117
Patent Details:
Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030159044 A1			29	H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030159044 A1
NOVELTY - The device has a security core operated to provide security functions, and operably connected components coupled to the security core. The security core can vouch for authenticity of each securely and operably connected component e.g. biometric sensor, smart card reader.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) Computer program product storing codes for operating security core and operably connecting components to security core;
(b) Security integrated device system;
(c) Manufacture of security integrated device; and
(d) Improving security of transactions in portable devices using the security integrated device.
USE - Used in a computer system.
ADVANTAGE - Provides a technique whereby multiple functions can be conveniently and economically provided in a single personal device, while still ensuring the security of the device and the operations it performs. Provides a technique for providing secure pluggable application processors and input and output processors. Authenticates each plugged-in component before trusting the plugged-in component. Improves security of transactions carried out with personal devices. Reduces cost and complexity in computing and communicating using pervasive computers.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the aspect of the secure integrated device for improving security using smart cards.
pp; 29 DwgNo 4/9
Title Terms: SECURE; INTEGRATE; DEVICE; SECURE; DYNAMIC; SELECT; CAPABLE; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SECURE; CORE; SECURE; FUNCTION; CAN; AUTHENTICITY; SECURE; OPERATE; CONNECT; COMPONENT
Derwent Class: S05; T01; T04; T05; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **HO4L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/18   (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015633334   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-695516/200366
XRPX Acc No: N03-555306
Data policy enforcement computer program product, has program code unit for executing selected policy enforcement objects during application of style   sheets **to input document and policy for referencing object**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R** ; LINDQUIST D B; **TOPOL B B** ; WESLEY A A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6585778	B1	20030701	US 99385899	A	19990830	200366	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99385899 A 19990830
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6585778	B1		16	G06F-017/27	

Abstract (Basic): US 6585778 B1
NOVELTY - The product has a program code for executing any one of instantiated policy enforcement objects during application of **style sheets** to an input document. The result of program code for executing an output document and the data policy for referencing objects that appear in the input document is reflected. The program code unit then instantiates policy enforcement objects associated with resolved references.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(a) a system for enforcing data policy
(b) a method for enforcing data policy.
USE - Used for enforcing data policy.
ADVANTAGE - The data policy are efficiently enforced at an intermediate point in the delivery chain from a server application to a client in a complex networking environment. The data policy information may be different from one another and are specified by binding the data policy identifier to data objects in the document type definition (DTD)

to minimize policy related overhead during network transmission. The
different data policies are applied·to·each different tagged item to
provide maximum flexibility and no change is required in the **style
sheet** that controls the transformation.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a document type
definition (DTD) that has been augmented with data policy information.
    pp; 16 DwgNo 3/7
Title Terms: DATA; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; PRODUCT; PROGRAM; CODE; UNIT; EXECUTE
; SELECT; OBJECT; APPLY; STYLE; SHEET; INPUT; DOCUMENT; REFERENCE; OBJECT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27
File Segment: EPI

4/5/19   (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015594532   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-656687/200362
XRPX Acc No.: N03-523113
    Style· sheets **location determining·code, has sub process for applying
    style   sheets subsets to client device and server or proxy,
    respectively based on determination as to which subset client device is
    capable of applying**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: BOAG S A; **HIND J R ; TOPOL B B ;** WESLEY A A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6589291   B1   20030708 US 99287989   A   19990408 200362 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99287989 A 19990408
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6589291   B1   12 G06F-015/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6589291 B1
    NOVELTY - The code has a sub process for processing an input
document. Another sub process determines two subsets of **style   sheets**
that a client device is capable and not capable of applying,
respectively. The latter sub process then applies the former subset to
the client device and the latter to a server or a proxy.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
    (a) a system for dynamically determining the most appropriate
location for applying **style   sheets** in a computing environment
    (b) a method for dynamically determining the most appropriate
location for applying **style   sheets** in a computing environment.
    USE - Used for determining the location for applying **style
.sheets** .
    ADVANTAGE - The code dynamically determines the most appropriate
location for applying the **style   sheets** and increases the
applicability of the **style   sheets** when a **style   sheet** tailored
to a particular target environment is not readily available.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow chart
describing the logic involved in determining the most appropriate
location for applying **style   sheets** in a computing environment.
    pp; 12 DwgNo 3/3
Title Terms: STYLE; SHEET; LOCATE; DETERMINE; CODE; SUB; PROCESS; APPLY;
STYLE; SHEET; SUBSET; CLIENT; DEVICE; SERVE; RESPECTIVE; BASED; DETERMINE
; SUBSET; CLIENT; DEVICE; CAPABLE; APPLY·
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00
File Segment: EPI

4/5/20 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015293013 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-353947/200333
XRPX Acc No: N03-282820
Spoofed source internet protocol address determination method for network communication, involves judging spoofing of source IP address, when source IP address does not correspond to source media access control address
Patent Assignee: DOYLE R P (DOYL-I); HIND J R (HIND-I); NARTEN T (NART-I);
PETERS M L (PETE-I)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R** ; NARTEN T; **PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030043853	A1	20030306	US 2001930351	A	20010815	200333	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001930351 A 20010815
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030043853	A1		23	H04L-012/56	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030043853 A1
        NOVELTY - A source media access control (MAC) address of the packet and the source IP address are evaluated to determine, if the source IP address corresponds to source MAC address. The source IP address of the packet is judged to be spoofed, when the source IP address does not correspond to the source MAC address.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
        (1) method of doing business;
        (2) system for determining packet; and
        (3) computer program product for spoofed source internet protocol address determination.
        USE - For network communication using Internet protocol (IP).
        ADVANTAGE - Enables reducing network degradation as result of denial of provision of service utilizing spoofed source IP addresses. Increases availability of the network attached storage device in the event of denial of provision of service.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the spoofed source internet protocol address determination.
        pp; 23 DwgNo 2/11
Title Terms: SOURCE; PROTOCOL; ADDRESS; DETERMINE; METHOD; NETWORK;
  COMMUNICATE; JUDGEMENT; SOURCE; IP; ADDRESS; SOURCE; IP; ADDRESS;
  CORRESPOND; SOURCE; MEDIUM; ACCESS; CONTROL; ADDRESS
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/56**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/21 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015280542 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-341473/200332
XRPX Acc No: N03-273151
Three-party connection providing method in voice-over-internet-protocol telephone call, involves mixing VoIP information from ports of two call participants and transferring to another call participant
Patent Assignee: ROCKWELL FIRSTPOINT CONTACT CORP (ROCW); PETERS M
  (PETE-I)
Inventor: **PETERS M**
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

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Patent No      Kind   Date      Applicat No    Kind    Date      Week
US 20030012148 A1    20030116  US 2001902205   A     20010710  200332  B
GB 2379128     A      20030226  GB 200216024    A     20020710  200332
DE 10231191    A1     20030220  DE 1031191      A     20020710  200332
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001902205 A 20010710
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20030012148 A1   7 H04L-012/16
GB 2379128   A   H04M-003/56
DE 10231191   A1   H04M-003/56

Abstract (Basic): US 20030012148 A1
      NOVELTY - Two ports are provided within a transceiving terminal for
receiving voice-over-internet-protocol (VoIP) voice information from
two call participants, respectively. The VoIP information from the
ports of the two call participants are mixed and transferred to another
call participant.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for
three-party connection providing apparatus.
      USE - For providing three-party connection in
voice-over-internet-protocol (VoIP) telephone call.
      ADVANTAGE - Enables third party to participate in VoIP multipoint
conference call.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
system providing software based single agent multipoint conference
capability.
      pp; 7 DwgNo 1/4
Title Terms: THREE; PARTY; CONNECT; METHOD; VOICE; PROTOCOL; TELEPHONE;
  CALL; MIX; INFORMATION; PORT; TWO; CALL; PARTICIPATING; TRANSFER; CALL;
  PARTICIPATING
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/16** ; **H04M-003/56**
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/18** ; **H04L-012/66** ;
  H04M-007/00; H04M-011/08
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/22   (Item 7 from file 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015268546   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-329475/200331
XRPX Acc No: N03-263610
    **Data writing method is SDRAM for computer system, involves providing
    spares byte enable information and initiating read sequence of old data
    from memory**
Patent Assignee: KLOBCAR J R (KLOB-I); PETERS M J (PETE-I)
Inventor: KLOBCAR J R; **PETERS M J**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
```
Patent No      Kind   Date      Applicat No    Kind   Date      Week
US 20030002466 A1    20030102  US 2001884270   A    20010619  200331  B
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001884270 A 20010619
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20030002466 A1   10 H04Q-007/24

Abstract (Basic): US 20030002466 A1
      NOVELTY - The sparse byte enable information indicating an initial
block of data less than complete data word, is provided to a memory
interface (144). The read sequence of old data from the memory (160) is
initiated in response to the indication.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:

(1) computer memory control method; and
(2) computer memory controller.
USE - For writing data in memory e.g. SDRAM, DRAM, RAM, SRAM, etc., for computer system.
ADVANTAGE - Reduces/eliminates the latency that is encountered if the memory interface is not aware of the spare byte enable condition until the first block of data arrived at the memory interface, thereby improving the efficiency and speed of the memory controller.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a functional block diagram of the memory controller.
memory interface (144)
memory (160)
pp; 10 DwgNo 1/3
Title Terms: DATA; WRITING; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SPARE; BYTE; ENABLE; INFORMATION; INITIATE; READ; SEQUENCE; DATA; MEMORY
Derwent Class: U13; U14
International Patent Class (Main): H04Q-007/24
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/66**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/23   (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015125344   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-185868/200319
XRPX Acc No: N03-146422
Configuration for combining two video digital time-aligned data streams uses first and second delaying elements to delay a data stream and a synchronized signal and read/write pointers to read/write data to memory.
Patent Assignee: PHILIPS CORP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GMBH (PHIG); KONINK PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG); PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFAB NV (PHIG); PETERS M (PETE-I)
Inventor: **PETERS M ; PETERS M P C**
Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1259065	A2	20021120	EP 2002100485	A	20020514	200319	B
US 20020181638	A1	20021205	US 2002144432	A	20020513	200319	
DE 10123786	A1	20021121	DE 1023786	A	20010516	200319	
JP 2003023606	A	20030124	JP 2002136775	A	20020513	200319	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1023786 A 20010516
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1259065	A2	G	6	H04N-005/067	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Main IPC
US 20020181638	A1		H04L-007/00
DE 10123786	A1		G06F-005/06
JP 2003023606	A	6	H04N-005/92

Abstract (Basic): EP 1259065 A2
NOVELTY - A first delaying element (2) delays a first data stream (V1) by a first preset period. A second delaying element (3) delays a synchronized signal (S) for the first data stream by a second preset period. A second data stream (V2) is written to a memory (4) in accordance with a write pointer (WP) and read from it in accordance with a read pointer.(RP).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Each pulse of an undelayed synchronized signal (WPR) for the first data stream resets the write pointer. Each pulse of the synchronized signal for the first data stream delayed by the second delaying element resets the read pointer.
USE - For reducing noise in video data. For creating an image-on-image function.
ADVANTAGE - The first period is selected so that output data

streams for the first delaying element and for the memory appear on devices (6) for combining/processing in a required time relationship with each other. The second period is selected so that during the reading-from-memory process the reader pointer does not catch up with the write pointer even in respect of any discontinuities occurring in the second data stream.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block circuit diagram of a configuration for combining first and second video data streams.

First delaying element (2)
First data stream (V1)
Second delaying element (3)
Synchronized signal (S)
Second data stream (V2)
Memory (4)
Write pointer (WP)
Read pointer (RP)
Undelayed synchronized signal (WPR)
Devices for combining/processing in a required time relationship with each other (6)
pp; 6 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: CONFIGURATION; COMBINATION; TWO; VIDEO; DIGITAL; TIME; ALIGN; DATA; STREAM; FIRST; SECOND; DELAY; ELEMENT; DELAY; DATA; STREAM; SYNCHRONISATION; SIGNAL; READ; WRITING; POINT; READ; WRITING; DATA; MEMORY
Derwent Class: T01; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-005/06; **H04L-007/00** ; H04N-005/067 ; H04N-005/92
International Patent Class (Additional): H04J-003/06; H04J-003/08; **H04L-025/00** ; H04N-005/265; H04N-005/45; H04N-005/93
File Segment: EPI

4/5/24   (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015028956   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-089473/200308
XRAM Acc No: C03-022617
XRPX Acc No: N03-070513
Computer readable code for retrieving style   sheets **in computer system, stores extracted** style   sheet **characteristics in repository along with identifier of selected** style   sheet
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R** ; LECTION D B; TIDWELL L D; **TOPOL B B** ; WESLEY A A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6463440	B1	20021008	US 99287988	A	19990408	200308	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99287988 A 19990408
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6463440	B1		15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6463440 B1
NOVELTY - One ore more characteristics are associated with each style   sheet . The associated characteristics are refracted for selected style   sheets . The extracted characteristics are stored in a repository along with an identifier of the selected style   sheet .
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) **Style   sheet** retrieving system; and
(2) **Style   sheet** retrieving method.
USE - Computer readable core for retrieving style   sheets for use in computer system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to select and retrieve appropriate **style sheets** with high efficiency.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the **style sheet** retrieving method.
pp; 15 DwgNo 5/5
Title Terms: COMPUTER; READ; CODE; RETRIEVAL; STYLE; SHEET; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; STORAGE; EXTRACT; STYLE; SHEET; CHARACTERISTIC; REPOSITORY; IDENTIFY; SELECT; STYLE; SHEET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

4/5/25   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014893221   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-713927/200277
XRPX Acc No: N02-563231
  Account-based transactions e.g. e-commerce transactions over internet using secure personal authorization criteria to prevent fraudulent use of account holder information
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   );/IBM UK LTD (IBMC   )
Inventor: **PETERS M E**
Number of Countries: 100   Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
WO 200282392   A2   20021017   WO 2002GB1029   A   20020307   200277   B
US 20020161724 A1   20021031   US 2001827075   A   20010405   200279

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001827075 A 20010405
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200282392 A2 E   21 G07F-019/00
    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
    CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
    IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
    OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA
    ZM ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
US 20020161724 A1   H04K-001/00

Abstract (Basic): WO 200282392 A2
    NOVELTY - An account holder adds merchant-specific personal authorization criteria to the account record. Criteria is also established to control dealings with merchants for whom no explicit criteria exist.
    USE - For securing electronic transactions e.g. e-commerce transactions over the internet between account holders, e.g. credit or debit card holders and a merchant.
    ADVANTAGE - Improves the confidence of account holders that no misuse of information supplied to a merchant during transactions will occur.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic diagram of the system required to implement the method.
    pp; 21 DwgNo 3/8
Title Terms: ACCOUNT; BASED; TRANSACTION; TRANSACTION; SECURE; PERSON; AUTHORISE; CRITERIA; PREVENT; FRAUD; ACCOUNT; HOLD; INFORMATION
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): G07F-019/00; H04K-001/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60; **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/26   (Item 11 from file: 350)

014876883   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-697589/200275
XRPX Acc No: N02-550053
  **Evidence provision system for pervasive device e.g. cellular phone,
  provides evidence collection contained in recorded data streams created
  by selected application processor**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020095601	A1	20020718	US 2001761899	A	20010117	200275	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001761899 A 20010117.
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020095601	A1 30	H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095601 A1
      NOVELTY - An authentication unit authenticates each application
processor connected to a security core. A recording module records the
data streams created by the selected processor. An evidence provision
unit provides the evidence collection contained in the recorded data
streams.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:
      (1) Evidence creation method; and
      (2) Computer program product storing evidence provision program.
      USE - For pervasive devices such as pagers, cellular phones,
foreign language translation devices, electronic address book device,
wearable computing devices, vehicle-mounted devices e.g. on-board
navigation system, computing devices adapted to use in the home such as
intelligent sensor built into kitchen appliance, mobile computers,
personal digital assistant (PDA), handheld computer, etc.
      ADVANTAGE - Provides a provable chain of evidence for data streams
created by devices connected to a processor. Provides improved security
to data streams transmitted. Verifies the authenticity and the
integrity of the evidence collection. Provides greater security,
reduces weight, power consumption, implementation complexity and cost.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart
explaining the establishment of provable chain of evidence.
      pp; 30 DwgNo 8/9
Title Terms: EVIDENCE; PROVISION; SYSTEM; DEVICE; CELLULAR; TELEPHONE;
  EVIDENCE; COLLECT; CONTAIN; RECORD; DATA; STREAM; SELECT; APPLY;
  PROCESSOR
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/27   (Item 12 from file: 350)

014835353   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-656059/200270
XRPX Acc No: N02-518521
  **Biometric input provision system for cellular phones has security core
  connected to biometric sensor and card reader through I/O bus**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week

US 20020095587 A1 20020718 US 2001764844 A 20010117 200270 B

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095587 A1
       NOVELTY - A security core (150) provides security functions, for
    authentication of I/O components. A card reader (610) accesses secrets
    and identification information of an authorized card holder stored in a
    card (510). A biometric sensor (520), the card reader and the security
    core are connected securely.
       DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
    following:
       (1) Biometric input provision method;
       (2) Card; and
       (3) Computer program product.
       USE - For pagers, cellular phones, foreign language translation
    device, electronic address book device, portable computer, on-board
    navigation system, intelligent sensor in kitchen appliance, personal
    digital assistant and handheld computers.
       ADVANTAGE - Improves security of transactions carried out between
    personal devices, as the input/output component is plugged to the
    security core securely. Reduces weight, power consumption, complexity
    and cost.
       DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the biometric input
    provision system.
       Security core (150)
       Card (510)
       Biometric sensor (520)
       Card reader (610)
       pp; 26 DwgNo 6/9
Title Terms: INPUT; PROVISION; SYSTEM; CELLULAR; TELEPHONE; SECURE; CORE;
  CONNECT; SENSE; CARD; READ; THROUGH; BUS
Derwent Class: S05; T01; T04; T05; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/28   (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014815394   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-636100/200268
XRPX Acc No: N02-502593
   **Continuous authentication providing system for user of computing device
   for e.g. pager, PDA, has comparator to compare repeated obtained
   biometric input of user to securely stored biometric information of owner**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020095586	A1	20020718	US 2001764827	A	20010117	200268	B

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095586 A1
       NOVELTY - A security component having security function, vouches
    for authenticity of component such as biometric sensors, input/output
    units, application processors, which are securely operably connected to
    it. A comparator compares the repeatedly obtained biometric input of

the user of the computing device to the securely stored biometric information of the owner, to authenticate the user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) Continuous authentication provision method; and

(2) Computer program product for providing continuous authentication of user.

USE - For continuously authenticating user of pervasive computing device such as portable or personal computing devices, pager, cellular .phones, foreign language translation devices, electronic address book devices, wearable computing devices, devices mounted in a vehicle such as on-board navigation system, kitchen appliances, mobile computers, PDAs, handheld computer.

ADVANTAGE - Improves security of the computing devices and the operation performed by it while reducing weight, footprint, power consumption, implementation complexity and cost.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the continuous authentication providing process.

pp; 28 DwgNo 7/9

Title Terms: CONTINUOUS; AUTHENTICITY; SYSTEM; USER; COMPUTATION; DEVICE; PAGE; COMPARATOR; COMPARE; REPEAT; OBTAIN; INPUT; USER; SECURE; STORAGE; INFORMATION; OWNER

Derwent Class: S05; T01; T04; W01

International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/32**

File Segment: EPI

4/5/29   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014660785   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-481489/200252
XRPX Acc No: N02-380347

Packet switched mode call routing method in multimedia telecommunication network, involves storing application level location information to route packet switched mode call, upon receiving alerting message

Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE-)
Inventor: BOS L M M R; **PETERS M J H**
Number of Countries: 028   Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1206145	A1	20020515	EP 2000403157	A	20001113	200252	B
US 20020057668	A1	20020516	US 2001986697	A	20011109	200252	
CN 1379604	A	20021113	CN 2001145792	A	20011113	200317	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2000403157 A 20001113
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1206145	A1	E	12	H04Q-007/22	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20020057668	A1			H04J-003/24
CN 1379604	A			H04Q-007/22

Abstract (Basic): EP 1206145 A1

NOVELTY - An alerting message (ALT) is sent to a user (B) who has not registered for call control on an application level, to alert the terminal (T2) of the user about an incoming packet switched mode call (PS). Upon reception of the alerting message, the application level location information (SIP-LOC-B) is stored in the application level location register (HPD) of the telecommunication network to route the packet switched mode call to the terminal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) CSM multimedia telecommunication network;

(2) Multimedia telecommunication terminal; and

(a) a network for use in a telecommunication system;
        (b) a terminal for use in a telecommunication system;
        (c) a signal generator for use in a telecommunication system;
        (d) and a method for use in a telecommunication system for
receiving at least one control signal from a user via a terminal.
        USE - Telecommunication system.
        ADVANTAGE - Provides telecommunication system which is more
user-friendly.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates the
telecommunication system.
        Internet terminal (1,2,6,7)
        pp; 16 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: TELECOMMUNICATION; SYSTEM; SIGNAL; GENERATOR; PRODUCE; ONE;
   ADDRESS; SIGNAL; RESPOND; ONE; CONTROL; SIGNAL; USER; DEPEND; WAY
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-029/12**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30; **H04L-029/06**
File Segment: EPI

   4/5/32   (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014144158   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-628369/200173
XRPX Acc No: N01-468631
   **Communication device authentication system in client-server network,
   processes message from one device only if the device is determined to be
   authentic, based on which receiving device transmits response message**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R ;   PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2359969	A	20010905	GB 200026181	A	20001026	200173	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99435417 A 19991108
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2359969	A		59	H04L-009/32	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2359969 A
        NOVELTY - A device certificate identifies a device using an
identifier associated with a network adaptor card of the device. The
created public and private keys are stored in the device certificate
and the device, respectively. A message from the transmitting device is
processed if the device is determined as authentic, based on which a
receiving device generates and transmits response message.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
device certificates using method.
        USE - E.g. computer such as laptops, portable computers,
vehicle-mounted devices, desktop computers, main frame computers etc.,
in client-server network.
        ADVANTAGE - A device is uniquely identified by a device identifier
stored in a digital certificate. Since a pair of public and private
keys are provided for the device, misuse of the device is prevented
easily.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
computer workstation.
        pp; 59 DwgNo 1A/6
Title Terms: COMMUNICATE; DEVICE; AUTHENTICITY; SYSTEM; CLIENT; SERVE;
   NETWORK; PROCESS; MESSAGE; ONE; DEVICE; DEVICE; DETERMINE; AUTHENTICITY;
   BASED; RECEIVE; DEVICE; TRANSMIT; RESPOND; MESSAGE
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/32**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-001/00; **H04L-029/06**

Title Terms: TERMINAL; SERVE; TRANSLATION; APPLY; SIGNAL; PREDEFINED; APPLY
   ; OPEN; SIGNAL; VICE-VERSA; OPEN; SIGNAL; INDEPENDENT; UNDERLYING;
   TECHNOLOGY; TERMINAL; CAPABLE; UNIT
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; H04B-001/38; H04M-001/725;
   H04Q-007/20; H04Q-007/32; H04Q-007/36
International Patent Class (Additional): H04B-007/26; **H04L-012/16** ;
   H04M-001/00; H04M-001/247; H04Q-007/38
File Segment: EPI

   4/5/34   (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013999788   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-484002/200153
XRPX Acc No: N01-358222
   Selective data encoding by application of style - sheet **processing for
   document elements in computer environment, involves carrying out selected
   support objects on given input document during use of one or more** style
   - sheets
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DAVIS M C; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L ; TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
DE 10051571 ·A1   20010426 DE 1051571   A   20001018 200153 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99422430 A 19991021
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
DE 10051571   A1   6 H04L-009/00

Abstract (Basic): DE 10051571 A1
   . NOVELTY - Documents are subject to selective encoding for
   protecting the information against unintentional publication, and
   include XML-documents and XSL-processors, and following preparation of
   an input-document, one or several support objects are prepared, and
   then a document-type definition (DTD) corresponding to the given input
   document. Selected prescribed support objects are carried out during
   use of one or more **style - sheets** on the given input document,
   resulting in an interim document. One or several randomly generated
   encoding keys are then generated, and the selected elements of the
   interim documents are encoded, to prepared producing an encoded output
   document with zero or more unencoded elements. The find (result)
   documents is produced on a given client device, with encoding of the
   given received documents for a discrete user or process on the stated
   client device.
       USE - Computer system, and especially on computer program for
   selective encoding of one or more document elements by the use of
   style   sheet processing.
       ADVANTAGE - Provides efficient support of the safety measures in
   complex distributed networks. Enables data to be protected during the
   entire business process and during the transmission between agents in a
   network path from a document server to a document receiver.
       DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - A block diagram of a computer work
   station environment in which the proposal can be carried out is given.
       Single user computer workstation (10)
       Microprocessor (12)
       Bus (14)
       User interface-adapter (16)
       Keyboard (18)
       Mouse (20)
       Interface devices (22)
       Display device (24)
       Display adapter (26)

Memory (28)
            Long-term store (30)
            pp; 6 DwgNo 1/2
Title Terms: SELECT; DATA; ENCODE; APPLY; STYLE; SHEET; PROCESS; DOCUMENT;
   ELEMENT; COMPUTER; ENVIRONMENT; CARRY; SELECT; SUPPORT; OBJECT; INPUT;
   DOCUMENT; ONE; MORE; STYLE; SHEET
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/14
File Segment: EPI

   4/5/35   **(Item 20 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013762661   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-246872/200126
XRPX Acc No: N01-175844
**Mobile telecommunications terminal for use in a mobile network such as
Global System for Mobile communication, includes additional decoders to
improve reception capability**
Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE);ALCATEL ALSTHOM CIE GEN ELECTRICITE
   (COGE)
Inventor: BERNARD G G D G; **PETERS M J H**
Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1083762	A1	20010314	EP 99402220	A	19990909	200126	B
AU 200045153	A	20010315	AU 200045153	A	20000710	200126	
HU 200002955	A2	20010328	HU 20002955	A	20000727	200126	
JP 2001127697	A	20010511	JP 2000260275	A	20000830	200133	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 99402220 A 19990909
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1083762	A1	E	8	H04Q-007/30	

   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

AU 200045153	A			H04Q-007/32	
HU 200002955	A2			H04Q-007/32	
JP 2001127697	A		18	H04B-007/26	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1083762 A1
     NOVELTY - Mobile telecommunication terminal (TA) includes codec
   (CA) for communication using a first predefined code type. It also
   includes a second decoder (DB) which operates according to a second
   predefined code type, but does not include an associated encoder. This
   second encoder can be temporarily stored in a memory of the handset and
   may be downloaded , e.g. from the Internet.
     USE - For use in mobile telecommunications systems such as Global
   System for Mobile communication and Universal Mobile Telecommunication
   Standard networks. ·
     ADVANTAGE - The second decoder is software that may be downloaded
   from the Internet, which enables the handset to be adapted to receive
   from a terminal of a different type or to be updated to the latest
   version of a particular type. This flexibility optimizes communication
   reception and is even applicable in the case of transcoding free
   operation not being enabled, moreover cost is also reduced since
   decoders are generally available to be downloaded free whilst encoders
   are relatively expensive to purchase.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure represents a mobile
   telecommunication terminal used in a telecommunication network.
     Codec ((DB) Decoder ((TA) Mobile telecommunication terminal. (CA)
     pp; 8 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: MOBILE; TELECOMMUNICATION; TERMINAL; MOBILE; NETWORK; GLOBE;
   SYSTEM; MOBILE; COMMUNICATE; ADD; DECODE; IMPROVE; RECEPTION; CAPABLE

Derwent Class: U21; U25; W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04B-007/26; H04Q-007/30; H04Q-007/32
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-029/06** ; H04Q-007/38
File Segment: EPI

4/5/36   (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013653409   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-137621/200114
XRPX Acc No: N01-100283
    **Secure communication initialization method for communication of mobile
    devices involves setting key agreement between mobile devices to set
    secure communication based on verification of challenge signature**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM UK LTD (IBMC   )
Inventor: **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 011
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200072506	A1	20001130	WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522	200114	B
AU 200050845	A	20001212	AU 200050845	A	20000522	200115	
EP 1179244	A1	20020213	EP 2000935289	A	20000522	200219	
			WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522		
KR 2001114272	A	20011231	KR 2001714798	A	20011120	200240	
CZ 200104168	A3	20020515	WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522	200241	
			CZ 20014168	A	20000522		
CN 1351789	A	20020529	CN 2000807652	A	20000522	200258	
HU 200201561	A2	20020930	WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522	200272	
			HU 20021561	A	20000522		
TW 478269	A	20020301	TW 2000109589	A	20000518	200305	
TW 480864	A	20020321	TW 2000109590	A	20000518	200308	
JP 2003500923	W	20030107	JP 2000619855	A	20000522	200314	
			WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522		
TW 498669	A	20020811	TW 2000109588	A	20000518	200331	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99316805 A 19990521; US 99316686 A
  19990521; US 99316804 A 19990521
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200072506	A1	E	43	H04L-009/32	

    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
    CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
    KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO
    RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200050845	A			H04L-009/32	Based on patent WO 200072506
EP 1179244	A1	E		H04L-009/32	Based on patent WO 200072506

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

KR 2001114272	A			H04L-009/32	
CZ 200104168	A3			H04L-009/32	Based on patent WO 200072506
CN 1351789	A			H04L-009/32	
HU 200201561	A2			H04L-009/32	Based on patent WO 200072506
TW 478269	A			H04L-009/32	
TW 480864	A			H04L-009/32	
JP 2003500923	W		53	H04L-009/32	Based on patent WO 200072506
TW 498669	A			H04L-009/32	

Abstract (Basic): WO 200072506 A1
    NOVELTY - The signing of the received challenge is performed in
  mobile devices (2001,2003) in response to the challenge exchange using
  a private key to the respective protected storage in each mobile
  device. A key agreement between the mobile devices is set to establish
  a secure communication based on the success of the cryptographic

verification of the received challenge signature within the sent
challenge.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method involves establishing a session
between mobile devices in a radio network. A two-way session encryption
and the mutual authentication requirements are negotiated between the
mobile devices. The device certificates of the mobile devices are
exchanged. The received certificate is cryptographically verified using
the public key of a certificate authority. The exchange of the
challenges created by the mobile devices, is performed. INDEPENDENT
CLAIMS are also included for the following:
    (a) a computer program for initializing secure communication
between mobile devices;
    (b) and a secure communication initialization system.
    USE - For establishing communication between mobile devices in
radio network.
    ADVANTAGE - Enables initializing secure communication between
mobile devices without requiring manual entry of user's identifiers,
passwords or cryptographic keys, hence reducing security exposures
associated with manual entry. Enables efficient administration of
secure devices within an enterprise without creating additional
administrative overhead for initializing the devices.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the authentication
flow diagram for secure communication initialization method.
    Mobile devices (2001,2003)
    pp; 43 DwgNo 4/9
Title Terms: SECURE; COMMUNICATE; INITIALISE; METHOD; COMMUNICATE; MOBILE;
  DEVICE; SET; KEY; AGREE; MOBILE; DEVICE; SET; SECURE; COMMUNICATE; BASED;
  VERIFICATION; SIGNATURE
Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/32**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/00; **H04L-009/08**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/37   (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013500134   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-672075/200065
XRPX Acc No: N00-498229
  **Computer program for certificate based authentication for system network
  architecture communication, has module to create packet comprising token,
  signature and certificate chain to verify user authentication**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R** ; KING J H
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6128738	A	20001003	US 9864632	A	19980422	200065	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9864632 A 19980422
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6128738	A		12	H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6128738 A
    NOVELTY - The computer program includes a module to identify token,
token signature and certificate chain of computer user and to create a
communication packet. The communication packet is transmitted to the
computer systems accessible by user. User authorization to access data
at computer systems is performed using received communication packet.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
    (a) certificate based authentication apparatus;
    (b) method for controlling access
    USE - For certificate based authentication in system network

architecture (SNA) communication.

ADVANTAGE - Enables use of single client certificate for multiple applications. Eliminates the need for a trusted third party or multiple user ID and password pairs.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory drawing of certificate based authentication.

pp; 12 DwgNo 5/7

Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; CERTIFY; BASED; AUTHENTICITY; SYSTEM; NETWORK; ARCHITECTURE; COMMUNICATE; MODULE; PACKET; COMPRISE; TOKEN; SIGNATURE; CERTIFY; CHAIN; VERIFICATION; USER; AUTHENTICITY

Derwent Class: W01

International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**

File Segment: EPI

4/5/38   (Item 23 from file: 350)

013455792   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-627735/200060
XRPX Acc No: N00-465078

End-to-end route selection in compound wide or local area networks, involves establishing route by selecting route between branch network and origin or destination node in branch network

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: **PETERS M L**

Number of Countries: 001   Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6097727	A	20000801	US 97841212	A	19970429	200060	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97841212 A 19970429

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6097727	A		40	H04L-012/28	

Abstract (Basic): US 6097727 A

NOVELTY - A route calculated by a network node is established between origin node and destination node by selecting a route between branch network and one of the origin node or destination node in the branch network. The selected route is modified to expand the selected route to one of the origin node or the destination node to establish a modified route.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A route is established between origin node and destination node. The route is modified by modifying tail vectors of the origin node or destination node in the branch network to represent tail vectors of an intermediate node. The modified tail vectors are passed to the network node. A selected route between the first branch network and one of the origin node or destination node not in the first branch network is received. A link connecting the intermediate mode and origin or destination node in the branch network is added to the selected route. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) system for establishing communication path;

(b) program for establishing communication path

USE - For end to end route selection in compound wide or local area network.

ADVANTAGE - Provides complete end-to-end, non-disruptive re-routing without adversely affecting the routing algorithms ordinarily implemented in an APPN network. Improves establishment of end-to-end communication path in a relatively large communication network.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the single combined local area network or wide area network.

pp; 40 DwgNo 1/18

Title Terms: END; END; ROUTE; SELECT; COMPOUND; WIDE; LOCAL; AREA; NETWORK; ESTABLISH; ROUTE; SELECT; ROUTE; BRANCH; NETWORK; ORIGIN; DESTINATION;

NODE; BRANCH; NETWORK
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/28**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/39   (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013441813
WPI Acc No: 2000-613756/200059
XRPX Acc No: N00-454782
  **X.509 certificate capable of supporting cryptographic algorithms for
  security of transactions and documents on the Internet using public key
  to identify alternative algorithm signature extensions**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **PETERS M E**
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2347057	A	20000823	GB 9929705	A	19991217	200059	B
JP 2000224164	A	20000811	JP 20009659	A	20000119	200059	
KR 2000057771	A	20000925	KR 2000234S	A	20000119	200122	
GB 2347057	B	20031105	GB 9929705	A	19991217	200377	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99240265 A 19990129
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2347057	A		11	H04L-009/32	
JP 2000224164	A		8	H04L-009/32	
KR 2000057771	A			H04L-009/14	
GB 2347057	B			H04L-009/32	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2347057 A
     NOVELTY - Algorithm signature extensions (74) define a second (or
  more) cryptographic algorithm utilized to verify the certificate. These
  are not authenticated by the primary signature and signature algorithm,
  they are reviewed by a receiving entity if the entity does not support
  the algorithm of the primary signature.
     USE - For security of transactions and documents on the Internet.
     ADVANTAGE - A new certificate hierarchy while maintaining backward
  compatibility is not required to support one or more encryption
  algorithms.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an illustration of an
  X.509 certificate having extensions capable of supporting one or more
  cryptographic algorithms.
     Algorithm Signature Extensions (74)
     pp; 11 DwgNo 0/4
Title Terms: CERTIFY; CAPABLE; SUPPORT; CRYPTOGRAPHIC; ALGORITHM; SECURE;
  TRANSACTION; DOCUMENT; PUBLIC; KEY; IDENTIFY; ALTERNATIVE; ALGORITHM;
  SIGNATURE; EXTEND
Derwent Class: P85; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/14 ; H04L-009/32**
International Patent Class (Additional): G09C-001/00
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

 4/5/40   (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013396471   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-568409/200053
XRPX Acc No: N00-419941
  **Web content compatibility procedure for data processing system, involves
  dispersing compatible function between client data processing system and**

server data processing system
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   ); IBM CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: BRITTON K H; CHOI O H; FLOYD R A; HAYES K F; KESSLER C S; MILLER
  B A; **TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 005   Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2000222274	A	20000811	JP 20002123	A	20000111	200053	B
GB 2348525	A	20001004	GB 9929750	A	19991217	200053	
CA 2292327	A1	20000726	CA 2292327	A	19991216	200054	
KR 2000053468	A	20000825	KR 20001453	A	20000113	200121	
GB 2348525	B	20031112	GB 9929750	A	19991217	200375	
US 6654814	B1	20031125	US 99237544	A	19990126	200378	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99237544 A 19990126
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000222274	A		24	G06F-012/00	
GB 2348525	A			G06F-009/46	
CA 2292327	A1	E		H04L-012/12	
KR 2000053468	A			G06F-015/16	
GB 2348525	B			G06F-009/46	
US 6654814	B1			G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000222274 A
     NOVELTY - An information on specific session is acquired from a
data processing system. A compatible function is dispersed between a
client data processing system and server data processing system based
on the acquired information on a specific session.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
the web content compatibility system.
     USE - For forwarding and displaying of web content between data
processing system.
     ADVANTAGE - Improves content compatibility for data processing
systems e.g. computer device.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory
diagram of a web content compatibility system.
     pp; 24 DwgNo 1/5
Title Terms: WEB; CONTENT; COMPATIBLE; PROCEDURE; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM;
  DISPERSE; COMPATIBLE; FUNCTION; CLIENT; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; SERVE;
  DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/46; G06F-012/00; G06F-015/16;
  H04L-012/12
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06; G06F-013/00;
  G06F-015/00; G11B-023/00
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/41   (Item 26 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013373520
WPI Acc No: 2000-545458/200050
XRPX Acc No: N00-403555
  Web page content tailoring method for use in the displaying of web pages,
  converts the web page from HTML into XML, before tailoring it to suit a
  specific client display and then converting it back to HTML
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   ); IBM CORP (IBMC   );
  BRITTON K H (BRIT-I); IMS S D (IMSS-I); TOPOL B B (TOPO-I)
Inventor: BRITTON K H; IMS S D; **TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 005   Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2346238	A	20000802	GB 9929939	A	19991220	200050	B
CA 2292336	A1	20000729	CA 2292336	A	19991216	200051	

```
JP 2000222275  A    20000811  JP 200017102   A    20000126  200053
KR 2000053638  A    20000825  KR 20003971    A    20000127  200121
US 20020059344 A1   20020516  US 99239935    A    19990129  200237
KR 346616      B    20020726  KR 20003971    A    20000127  200309
US 6535896     B2   20030318  US 99239935    A    19990129  200322
GB 2346238     B    20030604  GB 9929939     A    19991220  200345
```
Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99239935 A 19990129
Patent Details:
```
Patent No    Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC      Filing Notes
GB 2346238   A       16  G06F-017/30
CA 2292336   A1 E        H04L-012/12
JP 2000222275 A      14  G06F-012/00
KR 2000053638 A          G06F-017/00
US 20020059344 A1        G06F-015/00
KR 346616    B           G06F-017/00   Previous Publ. patent KR 2000053638
US 6535896   B2          G06F-017/00
GB 2346238   B           G06F-017/30
```

Abstract (Basic): GB 2346238 A
    NOVELTY - The web page content tailoring method for a client device
  consists of receiving a request from the client device for a web page.
  The first content portion of the web page's HTML format is converted
  into XML format. The first portion is then tailored to suit the client
  device display, before being converted back to HTML format. This is
  then repeated for all other portions.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
      (a) a system for tailoring web pages; and
      (b) a computer program product..
      USE - For use in the displaying of web pages.
      ADVANTAGE - The system allows web page formats to be individually
  tailored for specific client devices.
      pp; 16 DwgNo 0/2
Title Terms: WEB; PAGE; CONTENT; TAILORED; METHOD; DISPLAY; WEB; PAGE;
  CONVERT; WEB; PAGE; TAILORED; SUIT; SPECIFIC; CLIENT; DISPLAY; CONVERT;
  BACK
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-015/00; G06F-017/00;
  G06F-017/30; **H04L-012/12**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/14; G06F-013/00;
  G06F-017/22; G11B-023/00; **H04L-012/16**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/42   (Item 27 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent All rts reserv.

012917549   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-089385/200008
XRPX Acc No: N00-070375
  **Service provision method for universal personal telecommunications
  network**
Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE   ); ALCATEL ALSTHOM CIE GEN ELECTRICITE
  (COGE   )
Inventor: **PETERS M J H**
Number of Countries: 030 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:
```
Patent No        Kind   Date       Applicat No    Kind   Date       Week
EP 969645        A1     20000105   EP 98401676    A      19980703   200008   B
AU 9937955       A      20000120   AU 9937955     A      19990701   200015
CA 2276886       A1     20000103   CA 2276886     A      19990702   200025
CN 1248113       A      20000322   CN 99110138    A      19990702   200032
JP 2000216826    A      20000804   JP 99172924    A      19990618   200042
US 6337981       B1     20020108   US 99340675    A      19990629   200211
US 20020045446   A1     20020418   US 99340675    A      19990629   200228
                                   US 200126768   A      20011227
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CA 2227120    A      H04L-012/56
US 6163547    A      H04J-003/16
AU 735399     B      H04Q-007/20    Previous Publ. patent AU 9853009
CN 1191457    A      H04Q-007/20
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Abstract (Basic): EP 859533 A

The mobile telecommunication system includes at least one transceiver station (BTS1) coupled to a mobile terminal (MT) via a radio link and adapted to exchange mobile information (AAL-SDU: MUD, MSI) with a telecommunication controller (TC: BSC1-2; MSC). The mobile information includes a predetermined telecommunication signaling (HOCOM) to be transported to the controller. The transceiver station (BTS1) includes a first mapping and loading device (SART) for mapping the mobile information into first packets (CPS; AAL-PDU) and to load the first packets into second packets (ATM) to be transmitted to the controller. The controller (TC: BSC1-2; MSC) has a second mapping and loading device (SARS1; SARS2) for unloading the first packets from the second packets. Each of the first packets (CPS; AAL-PDU) comprises a payload (PLD1; PLD) and a control part (HD1; TRL).

The first mapping and loading device (SART) of the transceiver station (BTS1) maps the predetermined telecommunication signalling (HOCOM) into a predetermined field (CPS-UUI; CPCS-UU) of the control part of the first packets and to map the remainder of the mobile information (AAL-SDU: MUD, MSI) into the payload of the first packets. The second mapping and loading device (SARS1; SARS2) of the controller (TC: BSC1-2; MSC) extracts the predetermined signalling (HOCOM) from the predetermined field of the control part of the first packets.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces complexity of system. Mobile information includes User-to-User indication field CPS-UUI or CPCS-UU, respectively, that transparently transports user data and signalling in up-link to Base Station Controller or to Mobile Services switching centre, or, in down-link, to base transceiver station.
Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: MOBILE; TELECOMMUNICATION; SYSTEM; BASE; TRANSCEIVER; STATION; COUPLE; MOBILE; TERMINAL; RADIO; LINK; EXCHANGE; MOBILE; INFORMATION; TELECOMMUNICATION; CONTROL; INFORMATION; CONTAIN; SIGNAL; HAND; COMMAND; TRANSPORT; CONTROL
Derwent Class: W01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): H04J-003/16; **H04L-012/56** ; H04Q-007/20; H04Q-007/22; H04Q-011/04
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/28** ; H04Q-007/28; H04Q-007/36
File Segment: EPI

4/5/45   (Item 30 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010859461   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-356412/199636
XRPX Acc No: N96-300593
Transaction message routing in digital communication network - involves defining origin and destination addresses and editing stacked and nested multi-element address specification to allow messages to be launched onto network without full knowledge of destination
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC ')
Inventor: BLAKELEY D B; **HIND J R** ; HOUSEL B C; KINGSTON W A
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 725523	A2	19960807	EP 95480177	A	19951206	199636	B
US 5563878	A	19961008	US 95369051	A	19950105	199646	
JP 8292908	A	19961105	JP 95337586	A	19951225	199703	
EP 725523	A3	19970806	EP 95480177	A	19951206	199743	
US 5734651	A	19980331	US 95369051	A	19950105	199820	
			US 96655343	A	19960529		

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JP 3229183     B2  20011112   JP 95337586    A  19951225  200174
EP 725523      B1  20030723   EP 95480177    A  19951206  200356
DE 69531337    E   20030828   DE 631337      A  19951206  200364
                              EP 95480177    A  19951206
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95369051 A 19950105; US 96655343 A
    19960529
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; EP 282198; EP 608653; GB 2268374; US 5105424
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 725523	A2	E	19	H04L-012/56	

    Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5563878	A		16	H04L-012/56	
JP 8292908	A		18	G06F-012/00	
EP 725523	A3			H04L-012/56	
US 5734651	A		15	H04L-012/56	Cont of application US 95369051
					Cont of patent US 5563878
JP 3229183	B2		19	H04L-012/56	Previous Publ. patent JP 8292908
EP 725523	B1	E		H04L-012/56	

    Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 69531337	E			H04L-012/56	Based on patent EP 725523

Abstract (Basic): EP 725523 A
    The method for routing messages through packet communication
networks involves defining origin and destination addresses with a
stack of nested multi-element address specifications, and editing at
least one intermediate node in the networks, the stacked and nested
multi-element address specifications.
    Pref., each of the multi-element address specifications identifies
a node on the network and a user agent on the networks. They also
specify arbitrary parameters to the agent on the networks. The process
of editing involves popping one of the multi-element address
specifications off one of the stacks. A new multi-element address
specification is pushed onto one of the stacks.
    ADVANTAGE - Allows messages to be launched on networks where
originating station does not have full knowledge of destination
station. Editing function is under control of edit table which contains
specific directions for editing particular NAPS. Permits deferred
routing to accommodate link features or congestion and data dependent
routing, route dependent data processing and administrative processing
at internetwork boundaries.
    Dwg.1/6
Title Terms: TRANSACTION; MESSAGE; ROUTE; DIGITAL; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK;
    DEFINE; ORIGIN; DESTINATION; ADDRESS; EDIT; STACK; NEST; MULTI; ELEMENT;
    ADDRESS; SPECIFICATION; ALLOW; MESSAGE; LAUNCH; NETWORK; FULL;
    DESTINATION
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; **H04L-012/56**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/00; H04M-003/42
File Segment: EPI

4/5/46   (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009998616   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-266327/199433
XRPX Acc No: N94-209605
**Packet network resource management using sub-nodes within nodes - allows
    flexibility in control point association with particular sub-node, all
    control functions being capable of execution therewithin**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DERBY J H; DRAKE J E; DUDLEY J G; GUERIN R; KAPLAN M A; MARIN G A
    ; **PETERS M L** ; POTTER K H
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Abstract (Basic): EP 613316 A
Within the packet-switching network, limited internal node communication facilities are made externally visible through the topology database by creating sub-nodes connected with intra-node links as subsidiary parts of a node. The sub-nodes contain switching mechanism and associated adapters within the node.

Preferably, intra-node links represent a bandwidth-limited facility such as a cable, channel or bus between two switching mechanisms. The sub-node switching mechanism, on the other hand, has sufficient bandwidth capacity for all connections which it supports, without restricting network traffic throughput.

USE/ADVANTAGE - High-speed packet-switching networks. Allows network nodal control functions, e.g. topology, directory, path selection, bandwidth management and reservation to manage bandwidth-limited internal node communication facilities between multiple switching mechanisms.

Dwg.6/8

Title Terms: PACKET; NETWORK; RESOURCE; MANAGEMENT; SUB; NODE; NODE; ALLOW; FLEXIBLE; CONTROL; POINT; ASSOCIATE; SUB; NODE; CONTROL; FUNCTION; CAPABLE; EXECUTE

Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04J-003/24; **H04L-012/56** ; H04Q-011/04
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/28**
File Segment: EPI

Cooperative method for forming and maintaining access groups at LAN-WAN interface - using one access agent within group as leader to communicate with all other access agents , each contg. finite state machine to perform task and maintenance operations

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DERBY J H; DOERINGER W A; DRAKE J E; DYKEMAN D H; LI L; **PETERS M L** ; SANDICK H J; VU K V
Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:

```
JP  6350652    A    19941222  JP 93252917   A   19931008   199510
CA  2100542    C    19990216  CA 2100542    A   19930714   199918
EP  598674     B1   20020807  EP 93480165   A   19931019   200259
DE  69332185   E    20020912  DE 632185     A   19931019   200268
                              EP 93480165   A   19931019
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92976826 A 19921116
Cited Patents: 02Jnl.Ref; EP 234191; EP 511142
Patent Details:

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Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC      Filing Notes
EP 598674     A1 E  31  H04L-012/66
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
CA 2100542    A        H04L-012/66
US 5365523    A     31  H04L-012/46
JP 6350652    A     32  H04L-012/66
CA 2100542    C        H04L-012/66
EP 598674     B1 E     H04L-012/66
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
DE 69332185   E        H04L-012/66   Based on patent EP 598674
```

Abstract (Basic): EP 598674 A

The method involves negotiating leadership of a group of access agents with all other access agents common to the LAN. Conflicts in negotiation are resolved, and each member assumes the role of group leader or the role of a member of the group.

Group operational integrity is maintained after the group has been formed whereby the communication system may manage the access agents as a group. A group is formed into multiple smaller groups when after detecting a break in the group communication integrity, and the integrity is maintained by merging smaller groups into a large group when a bridge is added between the LAN segments.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces wasted communication power at interface between LAN and WAN.

Dwg.1/16

Title Terms: COOPERATE; METHOD; FORMING; MAINTAIN; ACCESS; GROUP; LAN; WAN; INTERFACE; ONE; ACCESS; AGENT; GROUP; LEADER; COMMUNICATE; ACCESS; AGENT; CONTAIN; FINITE; STATE; MACHINE; PERFORMANCE; TASK; MAINTAIN; OPERATE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/46 ; H04L-012/66**
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/28**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/48   (Item 33 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009889371   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-169287/199421
XRPX Acc No: N94-133300
Packet transmission network specifying node control functions using multi-cast tree routing - uses header routing and copy ID fields for directing message to specified nodes, and for designating control functions to be performed at nodes
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: CIDON I; DERBY J H; DRAKE J E; DUDLEY J G; GOPAL I S; HERVATIC E A; JANNIELLO J P; KAPLAN M A; KESNER B A; KOPERDA F R; MARIN G A; **PETERS M L** ; POTTER K H; TSIGLER A L; KESNER B
Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 010
Patent Family:

```
Patent No     Kind   Date      Applicat No   Kind   Date       Week
EP 598671     A2   19940525  EP 93480067   A    19930603   199421  B
CA 2100539    A    19940520  CA 2100539    A    19930714   199430
JP 6216942    A    19940805  JP 93267002   A    19931026   199436
TW 235387     A    19941201  TW 94100612   A    19940125   199507
CN 1089420    A    19940713  CN 93114786   A    19931118   199533
EP 598671     A3   19950125  EP 93480067   A    19930603   199539
```

CA 2100539	C	19990525	CA 2100539	A	19930714	199939	
EP 598671	B1	20011212	EP 93480067	A	19930603	200204	
DE 69331310	E	20020124	DE 631310	A	19930603	200215	
			EP 93480067	A	19930603		
ES 2168093	T3	20020601	EP 93480067	A	19930603	200247	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92978609 A 19921119
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; EP 303830; EP 404339; US 4813038
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 598671	A2	E	17	H04L-012/56	

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2100539	A			H04L-012/56	
JP 6216942	A		15	H04L-012/56	
TW 235387	A			H04L-012/54	
CN 1089420	A			H04Q-003/12	
EP 598671	A3			H04L-012/56	
CA 2100539	C	E		H04L-012/56	
EP 598671	B1	E		H04L-012/56	

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 69331310	E			H04L-012/56	Based on patent EP 598671
ES 2168093	T3			H04L-012/56	Based on patent EP 598671

Abstract (Basic): EP 598671 A
    The network includes several nodes and transmits message packets.
Each packet includes a header having a routing field (42) for directing
a message to specified nodes. The routing field may contain a
multi-cast tree address or multiple labels specifying nodes to receive
a message packet.
    The header also includes two control bytes (38,40) which designate
various control functions to be performed at the specified nodes. Pref.
one control byte (38) specifies the routing mode and priority. Pref.
the other control byte (40) includes a copy ID field (34) specifying
which of one or more control functions are to be performed at a node.
    ADVANTAGE - Enables control functions to be distributed among
several adaptors of node without needless copying. Processing time
minimised. Node operating speed maximised.
    Dwg.4/12

Title Terms: PACKET; TRANSMISSION; NETWORK; SPECIFIED; NODE; CONTROL;
   FUNCTION; MULTI; CAST; TREE; ROUTE; HEADER; ROUTE; COPY; ID; FIELD;
   DIRECT; MESSAGE; SPECIFIED; NODE; DESIGNATED; CONTROL; FUNCTION;
   PERFORMANCE; NODE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/54 ; H04L-012/56 ;**
   H04Q-003/12
International Patent Class (Additional): H04J-003/02; **H04L-012/18 ;**
   H04Q-011/04
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/49   (Item 34 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009714044   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-407597/199351
XRPX Acc No: N93-315511
   **Multi-cast network communication system - has communication path making
   up multi-cast tree itself separated from control and administration of
   network.**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: AUERBACH J S; CHOW C; DRAKE J E; GOPAL P M; HERVATIC E A; KAPLAN
   M A; **PETERS M L** ; WARD M J; QUERBACH J S
Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 014
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 575281	A2	19931222	EP 93480060	A	19930519	199351	B
BR 9302034	A	19940111	BR 932034	A	19930524	199406	

network - has distributed control for creation, administration and
operational mode selection operative in each of network nodes
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: AUERBACH J S; DRAKE J E; GOPAL P M; HERVATIC E A; KAPLAN M A;
KUTTEN S; **PETERS M L** ; WARD M J
Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 013
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 575279	A2	19931222	EP 93480056	A	19930505	199351	B
AU 9338390	A	19931223	AU 9338390	A	19930506	199407	
CA 2094410	A	19931219	CA 2094410	A	19930420	199410	
TW 223201	A	19940501	TW 93103090	A	19930422	199423	
JP 6152593	A	19940531	JP 93135505	A	19930607	199426	
AU 659546	B	19950518	AU 9338390	A	19930506	199528	
EP 575279	A3	19940817	EP 93480056	A	19930505	199530	
CN 1081042	A	19940119	CN 93107296	A	19930614	199712	
US 5634011	A	19970527	US 92900647	A	19920618	199727	
			US 95517305	A	19950821		
CA 2094410	C	19980505	CA 2094410	A	19930420	199829	
KR 9614979	B1	19961023	KR 9311007	A	19930614	199929	
EP 575279	B1	20030723	EP 93480056	A	19930505	200356	
DE 69333105	E	20030828	DE 633105	A	19930505	200364	
			EP 93480056	A	19930505		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92900647 A 19920618; US 95517305 A
19950821
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 361649
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 575279	A2	E	28	H04L-012/24	

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 9338390	A			H04L-012/24	
CA 2094410	A			H04L-012/56	
TW 223201	A			H04L-029/02	
JP 6152593	A		26	H04L-012/00	
AU 659546	B			H04L-012/24	Previous Publ. patent AU 9338390
EP 575279	A3			H04L-012/24	
CN 1081042	A			H04L-012/56	
US 5634011	A		27	H01H-067/00	Cont of application US 92900647
CA 2094410	C			H04L-012/56	
KR 9614979	B1			H04L-012/28	
EP 575279	B1	E		H04L-012/24	

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 69333105	E			H04L-012/24	Based on patent EP 575279

Abstract (Basic): EP 575279 A
       The communications network management system has many
interconnected nodes each having a set manager for controlling either
creation of, administration or access to a set of users. The set
manager maintains a record of the local subscribers. A set manager for
each subscriber group is designated as set leader to maintain
membership information about all the users in the multicast group.
       One of the set managers is designated as the registrar which
maintains a list of all the set leaders in the network. The registrar
insures that there is only one set leader per user set, answers
inquiries about membership and directs inquiries to appropriate set
leaders if necessary.
       ADVANTAGE - All functions can be carried out by any node. Assume
function at new node when failure or partition occurs in network.
       Dwg.2A/10
Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK;
DISTRIBUTE; CONTROL; CREATION; ADMINISTER; OPERATE; MODE; SELECT; OPERATE
; NETWORK; NODE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): H01H-067/00; **H04L-012/00** ; **H04L-012/24**
; **H04L-012/28** ; **H04L-012/56** ; **H04L-029/02**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/16; H04J-003/16;

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Set      Items    Description
S1        5012    AU=(HIND, J? OR HIND J? OR PETERS, M? OR PETERS M? OR TOPO-
                  L, B? OR TOPOL B?)
S2           0    S1 AND STYLE()SHEET
S3           0    S1 AND KEY()RECOVERY
File    2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Nov W5
           (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File    6:NTIS 1964-2003/Dec W1
           (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Nov W5
           (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Nov W5
           (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Oct
           (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Dec W1
           (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
           (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Dec W1
           (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W4
           (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File   99:Wilson Appl.  Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
           (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File  103:Energy SciTec 1974-2003/Nov B2
           (c) 2003 Contains copyrighted material
File  144:Pascal 1973-2003/Nov W5
           (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File  202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Nov 17
           (c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
           (c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File  239:Mathsci 1940-2003/Jan
           (c) 2003 American Mathematical Society
File  275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 09
           (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
           (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File  647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W1
           (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File  674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
           (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File  696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 09
           (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
```

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Set      Items    Description
S1        2012    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                     OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2        7451    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                     RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                     OR VCML
S3      135140    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4       11073    (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                     PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5          13    SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6        9362    S1 OR S2
S7           9    S6 AND S3 AND S4
S8           0    S5 AND S6
S9          22    S5 OR S7
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200379
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06858576   **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DATA DISTRIBUTION AND METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DATA
RECEPTION

PUB. NO.:   2001-086078 [JP 2001086078 A]
PUBLISHED: March 30, 2001 (20010330)
INVENTOR(s):   USUDA YUTAKA
APPLICANT(s): SONY CORP
APPL. NO.:   11-263761 [JP 99263761]
FILED: September 17, 1999 (19990917)
INTL CLASS: H04H-001/00; G06F-013/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To attain excellent distribution of data by
incorporating a plurality of pieces of supplied information in response to
output attributes into the single distribution data contents and also
incorporating the contents identification information showing data contents
attributes that is described in a computer language and to be distributed
into the distribution data contents.

SOLUTION: A production part 100 produces **style sheets** which prescribe
an **XML** instance and its expression format and also source elements that
configure the data modules of various types of monomedia of broadcast
programs. These source elements are sent to a sending part 200 via a LAN.
The part 200 sends the sending data of a contents transmission system 201,
a base band control system 202, an AV encoder 203 and a caption inserter
204 to a transmission part 300. The **part** 300 **encodes** the **XML** instance
by using a multimedia encoding part 301 and sends the encoded **XML**
instance to a contents transmission part 302. The data transmission
contents are equal to an instance, that is described in an **XML** language
format and a CPU executes an **XML** engine with respect to an **XML** .

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DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06815674   **Image available**
I-CODE AND URL CONVERTING MEANS

PUB. NO.:   2001-043167 [JP 2001043167 A]
PUBLISHED: February 16, 2001 (20010216)
INVENTOR(s):   SUYAMA SEIICHI
APPLICANT(s): SUYAMA SEIICHI
APPL. NO.:   11-215969 [JP 99215969]
FILED: July 29, 1999 (19990729)
INTL CLASS: G06F-013/00; G06F-015/00; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a converting means used by a system which
uses a simplified symbol instead of a URL when a client accesses homepages
of a company.

SOLUTION: This means converts an i-code composed of a simplified character
string into a URL and comprises a client terminal machine 10 equipped with
an i- **code** input **part** 11, a conversion instruction generation part 12,
and a homepage display part 13 and an i-code/URL conversion server 3
equipped with a Web sever 31, an i- **code** /URL conversion **part** 32, an
i-code/URL database 33, and an **HTML document** generation part 34. The
client terminal machine 10 and conversion server are used over a public
communication line. The i-code has the short character string, so it is
easy to remember and can securely and easily be inputted with less

'mistakes, thereby saving a communication time. Therefore, homepages of the company can be accessed naturally.

9/5/4   (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06707695   **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REGISTERING DATA IN **HTML DOCUMENT** RETRIEVAL SYSTEM AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.:   2000-293527 [JP 2000293527 A]
PUBLISHED: October 20, 2000 (20001020)
INVENTOR(s):   ISHII HIDEKI
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE CHUGOKU LTD
APPL. NO.:   11-095403 [JP 9995403]
FILED: April 01, 1999 (19990401)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30; G06F-012/00

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize efficient data registration in a **document** retrieval system and to improve the efficiency of retrieval.

SOLUTION: A web robot 20 is stored in an **HTML document** data 21. A **code** conversion processing **part** 11 in a data registration system 10 converts a Japanese character code and a keyword extraction part 12 extracts all nouns as keywords by analyzing the morpheme of an **HTML document** . A data comparing part 13 compares each keyword included in stored keywords 14 stored in the past with each keyword extracted by the extraction part 12. A registering URL determination part 15 determines a URL and a title to be registered in a **document** retrieval system 30 and a data registration part 16 registers the URL, the title and keywords extracted by the extraction part 12 in the system 30 and registers these data also in the stored keywords 14 as storing information.

9/5/5   (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06154623   **Image available**
DOCUMENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.:   11-096166 [JP 11096166 A]
PUBLISHED: April 09, 1999 (19990409)
INVENTOR(s):   YANO TAKASHI
               TABATA YASUHIRO
               ISHIJIMA TAKASHI
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD
APPL. NO.:   10-052522 [JP 9852522]
FILED: March 04, 1998 (19980304)
PRIORITY: 09215869 [JP 979215869], JP (Japan), July 25, 1997 (19970725)·
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable direct access from a paper **document** , which has not been made a **hypertext** , to the digital world and to improve the usability by selecting a desired word from the paper **document** and giving a selection mark, and reading it in a system and retrieving the **document** by using the word as a key word.
SOLUTION: A data base means 101 stores **document** files in advance. A medium form 102 has a **document** information part where **document** information is recorded and a bar **code** information **part** where

electronic information corresponding to the **document** information is converted into bar code information and recorded. A marking means 103 selects a desired word from the **document** information and gives a selection mark. A read means 104 reads the selection mark and bar code information out of the medium form 102 having been given the selection mark. A retrieval means 104 retrieves a corresponding **document** file from the data base means 101 by using the word given the selection mark as a key word.

9/5/16   (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014433532   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-254235/200230
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-396864
XRPX Acc No: N02-196335
   Computer program code parallelization for scientific-engineering applications, involves generating global-to-local index variable mapping and synchronization points based on numerical-method class and index variable
Patent Assignee: UNIV IOWA STATE RES FOUND INC (IOWA)
Inventor: KIM Y; KOTHARI S C; SIMANTA M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6339840	B1	20020115	US 97867079	A	19970602	200230	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97867079 A 19970602
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6339840	B1		24	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 6339840 B1
        NOVELTY - A numerical-method class and index variables in the input code are identified. Synchronization points and a global-to-local index variable mapping are generated, based on the numerical-method class and index variables.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
        (a) Computer program code parallelizing system;
        (b) Storage medium storing computer program code parallelizing program
        USE - For parallelizing of large codes used in scientific and engineering applications including finite difference codes, finite element code, boundary element code using suitable scientific-workstation-class computer such as marketed by **SUN MICROSYSTEMS** , digital equipment corporation, or silicon graphics, incorporated SGI using UNIX or LINUX operating system. Especially for parallelizing the codes of Penn State/National center for atmospheric research (NCAR) MM5 program, which is a fifth generation mesoscale meteorology model.
        ADVANTAGE - Facilitates automatic detection of data communication between processors and minimizes number of synchronization points, thus minimizing interprocessor communication overhead.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart explaining computer program code parallelization method.
        pp; 24 DwgNo 5/8
Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; CODE; SCIENCE; ENGINEERING; APPLY; GENERATE ; GLOBE; LOCAL; INDEX; VARIABLE; MAP; SYNCHRONISATION; POINT; BASED; NUMERIC; METHOD; CLASS; INDEX; VARIABLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16
File Segment: EPI

014376566   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-197269/200226
XRPX Acc No: N02-149838
  Resource management method for mobile program code wherein a Resource Requirements List is transmitted as part of the authentication certification
Patent Assignee: UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN (UYLO-N); MAS RIBES J (RIBE-I)
Inventor: MAS RIBES J
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1132796	A1	20010912	EP 2000104966	A	20000308	200226	B
AU 200144194	A	20010917	AU 200144194	A	20010306	200226	
WO 200167212	A1	20010913	WO 2001EP2505	A	20010306	200226	
EP 1290523	A1	20030312	EP 2001917069	A	20010306	200320	
			WO 2001EP2505	A	20010306		
US 20030079123	A1	20030424	WO 2001EP2505	A	20010306	200330	
			US 2002221418	A	20020909		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2000104966 A 20000308
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1132796	A1	E	16	G06F-001/00	

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 200144194	A			G06F-001/00	Based on patent WO 200167212
WO 200167212	A1	E		G06F-001/00	

    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
    CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
    KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
    RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1290523	A1	E		G06F-001/00	Based on patent WO 200167212

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030079123	A1			H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1132796 A1
     NOVELTY - The mobile program code has an encrypted authentication certificate supplied by the code distributor at the negotiation phase of the code download. Within this certificate, a Resource Requirements List (RRL) is included, detailing all of the system resources required by the program code. The RRL may include named resources such as files or directories, types of resources or even specific hardware models.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Additional resource properties such as available commands, quantities such as memory or disk space availability and maximum usage specifications such as network throughput rates can also included.
     An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the mobile program code using the management method.
     USE - To manage resource access and requirements of mobile multi-platform program code e.g. **Sun Microsystems** Java programming language.
     ADVANTAGE - This method allows computer programs to be downloaded and installed whilst controlling access to system resources. It also allows the software supplier to ensure the user has the required system resources available before installation.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows block diagram of the RRL bundling process.
     pp; 16 DwgNo 1/6
Title Terms: RESOURCE; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; MOBILE; PROGRAM; CODE; RESOURCE; REQUIRE; LIST; TRANSMIT; PART; AUTHENTICITY; CERTIFY

9/5/18   (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014066159   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-550372/200162
XRPX Acc No: N01-434399
  **Dataflow algorithm for symbolic computation of lowest upper bound type
  method with dynamic linking capability to verify instructions and support
  lazy loading**
Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)
Inventor: BRACHA G; LIANG S; LINDHOLM T G
Number of Countries: 029 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
CN 1292526	A	20010425	CN 2000117671	A	20000526	200162	B
EP 1056005	A2	20001129	EP 2000304321	A	20000522	200166	
AU 200036437	A	20001130	AU 200036437	A	20000526	200163	
CA 2309768	A1	20001127	CA 2309768	A	20000526	200163	
JP 2001175487	A	20010629	JP 2000151833	A	20000523	200163	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99321228 A 19990527
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1292526	A			G06F-009/45	
EP 1056005	A2	E	38	G06F-009/445	

  Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
  LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

AU 200036437	A			G06F-009/44	
CA 2309768	A1	E		G06F-009/44	
JP 2001175487	A		93	G06F-009/54	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1056005 A2
     NOVELTY - A dynamic linking and loading system includes a network
and a computer readable storage medium for storing a module of a
computer program. A module is loaded into a module and connected to a
network for a processor to determine if the instruction in the module
requires a lower upper bound (LUB) class in at least two referenced
modules if different to the first module. A constraint for the
referenced module is written if information is required in the form of
a set of two classes inherits from a specified class.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIM - An independent claim is
included for the computer program product for verifying instructions in
a module of a computer program. Also a claim is included for the signal
transmission.
     USE - An example of a computer architecture that uses dynamic
linking is a virtual machine (VM) such as the JAVATM (VM) of **sun
Microsystems** , which is implemented in hardware or software and is
platform independent.
     ADVANTAGE - Write once, run anytime (WORA) characteristics are
improved. The behavior of a program with respect to linkage errors is
the same on all platforms and implementations. Testability is improved
with reduced catch exceptions when linking. Users can determine the
presence of modules in a reliable and simple way, e.g. the user can
avoid linkage errors due to calls to different modules missing on
different version of a run time environment in a list of programs not
executed in the program branch by lazy linking.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a view of a exemplary
computer system suitable for carrying out the method and system.
     Processing unit (100)
     Disk drives (110a,110b)
     Display (120)
     Keyboard (130)

pp; 38 DwgNo 1/9
Title Terms: ALGORITHM; SYMBOL; COMPUTATION; LOW; UPPER; BOUND; TYPE;
  METHOD; DYNAMIC; LINK; CAPABLE; VERIFICATION; INSTRUCTION; SUPPORT; LAZY;
  LOAD
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-009/445; G06F-009/45;
  G06F-009/54
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/445
File Segment: EPI

9/5/19   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013965620   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-449834/200148
XRPX Acc No: N01-332886
  **Computer graphic user interface for presentation, selection and access of
  information on user display screen desktop, uses associated user
  configurable sliding panel with object and lookup tables**
Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)
Inventor: CALDER B H; SHANNON W A; THARAKAN G; WONG H B
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6175364   B1   20010116 US 97831846   A   19970401 200148 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97831846 A 19970401
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6175364   B1   17 G06F-013/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6175364 B1
      NOVELTY - Monitor display window has associated user configurable
  sliding panel, which contain Java based applet application programs.
  User desired named sliding panels, displayed as handles are
  independently created within main sliding panel after existence
  determination. Created sliding panel object table gives indexed fields,
  class names and locations including handles, which is referenced within
  a lookup table to associate named sliding panels at desired locations.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
  following:
      (1) A computer readable medium including programmed instructions.
      (2) (2) A graphic user interface display system.
      USE - Computer system graphical user interface used in Macintosh
  and Windows 95 operating systems.
      ADVANTAGE - Improved framework for associating components with
  containers, such as sliding panel containers, providing reduced access
  times.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Graphic user interface flow chart for
  sliding panel component object.
      pp; 17 DwgNo 3/11
Title Terms: COMPUTER; GRAPHIC; USER; INTERFACE; PRESENT; SELECT; ACCESS;
  INFORMATION; USER; DISPLAY; SCREEN; ASSOCIATE; USER; CONFIGURATION; SLIDE
  ; PANEL; OBJECT; TABLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00
File Segment: EPI

9/5/20   (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013706968   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-191192/200119
XRPX Acc No: N01-135907

Executable software generating system for computer network has compiler which converts visual representation of software displayed by graphical user to executable code

Patent Assignee: UNIV GRIFFITH (UYGR-N); CALYTRIX TECHNOLOGIES LTD (CALY-N) ; DROMEY G (DROM-I); PARR S (PARR-I)
Inventor: DROMEY G; PARR S
Number of Countries: 092   Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200060458	A1	20001012	WO 2000AU269	A	20000330	200119	B
AU 200034096	A	20001023	AU 200034096	A	20000330	200119	
US 20020095653	A1	20020718	US 2001963069	A	20010925	200254	
AU 756348	B	20030109	AU 200034096	A	20000330	200320	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): AU 999495 A 19990330
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200060458	A1	E	34	G06F-009/44	

    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
    CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
    KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
    SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

Patent No	Kind	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 200034096	A	G06F-009/44	Based on patent WO 200060458
US 20020095653	A1	G06F-009/44	
AU 756348	B	G06F-009/44	Previous Publ. patent AU 200034096 Based on patent WO 200060458

Abstract (Basic): WO 200060458 A1
        NOVELTY - The platform independent executable programs and
broadcast channels are integrated by graphical user interface to
display visual representation of software. A compiler converts the
visual representation of software to executable code. The program has
input (X) and two outputs (STD-OUT1,STD-OUT2). An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is
also included for executable software generating method.
        USE - In computer network for generating executable software e.g.
COM, DCOM and active X from Microsoft; SOM, DSOM from IBM; Java,
JavaBeans and enterprise JavaBeans from **sun   Microsystems** ; CORBA and
OMA from open management group.
        ADVANTAGE - The component integration is not a programming exercise
instead it is reduced to activity in which input-output relationships
between components are specified graphically.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the components of
executable program generating system.
        Outputs (STD-OUT1,STD-OUT2)
        Input (X)
        pp; 34 DwgNo 3/23
Title Terms: EXECUTE; SOFTWARE; GENERATE; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; NETWORK;
  COMPILE; CONVERT; VISUAL; REPRESENT; SOFTWARE; DISPLAY; GRAPHICAL; USER;
  EXECUTE; CODE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45
File Segment: EPI

 9/5/21   (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013576410   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-060617/200107
XRPX Acc No: N01-045412
    **Universal serial bus based flash memory in computer host, has USB
    controller to control flash memory module and USB connector based on
    packet received from USB defined bus, to write and read data to and from
    module**

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200060476	A1	20001012	WO 2000US7087	A	20000320	200107	B
AU 200037564	A	20001023	AU 200037564	A	20000320	200107	
US 6148354	A	20001114	US 99285706	A	19990405	200107	
BR 200006063	A	20010320	BR 20006063	A	20000320	200123	
			WO 2000US7087	A	20000320		
EP 1092193	A1	20010418	EP 2000916466	A	20000320	200123	
			WO 2000US7087	A	20000320		
CN 1304509	A	20010718	CN 2000800509	A	20000320	200163	
KR 2001071332	A	20010728	KR 2000713327	A	20001127	200208	
JP 2002541554	W	20021203	JP 2000609899	A	20000320	200309	
			WO 2000US7087	A	20000320		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99285706 A 19990405
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200060476	A1	E	28	G06F-013/36	

   Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
   CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
   KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
   SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 200037564	A			G06F-013/36	Based on patent WO 200060476
US 6148354	A			G06F-012/00	
BR 200006063	A			G06F-013/36	Based on patent WO 200060476
EP 1092193	A1	E		G06F-013/36	Based on patent WO 200060476

   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
   LU MC NL PT SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1304509	A			G06F-013/36	
KR 2001071332	A			G06F-013/36	
JP 2002541554	W		32	G06F-013/10	Based on patent WO 200060476

Abstract (Basic): WO 200060476 A1
       NOVELTY - The flash memory module (58) stores data. The universal
   serial bus (USB) connector is connected to the USB defined bus for
   sending and receiving packets. The USB controller (56) controls the
   flash memory module and USB connector, according to packet received
   from the USB defined bus, so that data is written to and read from the
   flash memory module.
       DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The electrical interface connected to USB
   connector, receives packets from USB connector as electrical signals.
   The logical interface connected to interface, translates electrical
   signals to logic signal. The functional interface receives logic
   signals such that if logic signals represent USB functional packet, the
   functional interface sends a USB command to the USB controller
   according to USB functional packet. The application packet extractor
   extracts packet from the logic signals. The application command
   interpreter receives packet and determines command according to one of
   packet. The determined command is passed to USB controller.
       USE - Universal serial bus based flash memory such as EEPROM, EPROM
   in computer host system. Especially for personal computers (PC) having
   operating system such as DOS, Windows, OS/2 or linux, Macintosh
   computers. Also for computers having Java-OS as operating system,
   graphical work stations such as computer of **Sun microsystems** and
   Silicon graphics and other computers having some version of UNIX
   operating system such as AIX or SOLARIS of **Sun microsystems** . Also
   for any other known and available operating system such as Windows CE
   for embedded systems, including cellular telephones, handheld
   computational devices, and palmtop computational devices and any other
   computational device which can be connected to network.
       ADVANTAGE - The USB/flash controller is configured to provide USB
   functionality and compatibility along with common flash operations such

as programming, reading and erasing the flash modules. The host controller uses one of several possible protocols, either standard or proprietary to signal the next command to be performed to USB flash controller, thus the entire device acts as a dynamically attachable/detachable non-volatile storage device for host platform.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic block diagram of system with flash USB device.
USB controller (56)
Memory module (58)
pp; 28 DwgNo 5/14
Title Terms: UNIVERSAL; SERIAL; BUS; BASED; FLASH; MEMORY; COMPUTER; HOST; CONTROL; CONTROL; FLASH; MEMORY; MODULE; CONNECT; BASED; PACKET; RECEIVE; DEFINE; BUS; WRITING; READ; DATA; MODULE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-013/10; G06F-013/36
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/06; G06F-003/08
File Segment: EPI

9/5/22   (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010384782
WPI Acc No: 1995-286096/199538
  Distributed processing system for network e.g. UNIX, Sun   microsystems (RTM) - in which two computers linked by communication channel process data by exchanging signals between communication processing and job management processing units
Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)
Number of Countries: 001   Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 7182295	A	19950721	JP 93327137	A	19931224	199538	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93327137 A 19931224
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 7182295	A		16	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 7182295 A
     The system includes two computers (1,2) connected through communication channel (3). The initial job conditions of one computer communication processing unit (102) are obtained from an acquisition unit (121). The job management data is then generated in the job management process formation unit (122). The information and job conditions are transmitted by a job initial condition transmitter (123). The previous initial conditions are transmitted through the transmitter to the other computers job management processing unit (103). A communication process waiting unit (124) waits for the outputs of the management processing unit, or the input from the standard file of the communication processing unit, or the end code.
     An input data transmitter (126) transmits the data to the management processing unit. A job initial condition receiver (131) receives the data from another computer's communication processor from which the job process formation unit (132) indicates the process execution. The job management process waiting unit (133) waits for the data from the input data transmitter or the end code/output file which is input into the standard file. Then, the data is transmitted to the communication process by the output data transmitter (135). The end code of the job process when received is transmitted to the communication processing unit by the end code transmitter (136).
     ADVANTAGE - Eliminates communication bottlenecks. Executes job at high speed. Renders operation transparent and user is not aware of load distribution. Provides for operation in interactive mode. Optimises use of resources.
     Dwg.2/13
Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; PROCESS; SYSTEM; NETWORK; SUN; MICROSYSTEM; RTM;

TWO; COMPUTER; LINK; COMMUNICATE; CHANNEL; PROCESS; DATA; EXCHANGE;
SIGNAL; COMMUNICATE; PROCESS; JOB; MANAGEMENT; PROCESS; UNIT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/46
File Segment: EPI

```
Set      Items    Description
S1       2640     XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                  OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2       21976    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                  RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                  OR VCML
S3       451809   STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4       8246     (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                  PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5       6560     SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6       23576    S1 OR S2
S7       7690     S6 (S) S3
S8       878      S1 (S) S3
S9       760      S1 (10N) S3
S10      720      S1 (5N) S3
S11      91       S6 (S) S4
S12      1        S11 (S) S5
S13      16       S6 (5N) S4
S14      17       S12 OR S13
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05
         (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031203,UT=20031127
         (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
```

01264392
Method and apparatus for electronic document management
Verfahren und Gerat fur elektronische Dokumentverwaltung
Procede et dispositif pour la gestion electronique de documents
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  Ricoh Company, Ltd., (209037), 3-6, Nakamagome 1-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo
    143-8555, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  Piersol, Kurt, 2882 Sand Hill Road, Suite 115, Menlo Park, CA 94025-7022,
    (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Schwabe - Sandmair - Marx (100951), Stuntzstrasse 16, 81677 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1091304 A2   010411 (Basic)
                              EP 1091304 A3   021002
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2000117278 000816;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 410364 990930
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; NL
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1091304 A2
    A method and apparatus for managing electronic documents within a
  network. A series of processes perform electronic document capture,
  indexing, and searching functions within a networked environment. A
  graphical web-based user interface is provided to facilitate user
  interaction with the apparatus.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 42
NOTE:
  Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Application: 010411 A2 Published application without search report
 Examination: 010411 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000816
 Search Report: 021002 A3 Separate publication of the search report
 Examination: 030115 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                             report: 20021202
LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
      CLAIMS A (English)   200115   829
      SPEC A   (English)   200115   7704
Total word count - document A   8533
Total word count - document B   0
Total word count - documents A + B   8533

...SPECIFICATION along with their acceptable value types.
    Figure 6 illustrates one embodiment of an FMA metadata file in
  extensible   markup   language (**XML**). The **partial** metadata **code**
  depicted in Figure 6 is illustrative of what might be produced for a
  document that was captured...

00749091   **Image available**
**METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING SECURE COMMUNICATION OF DIGITAL DATA
    BETWEEN DEVICES**
**SECURISATION DES ECHANGES DE DONNEES NUMERIQUES ENTRE DISPOSITIFS ET
    APPAREIL A CET EFFET**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  CANAL+ SOCIETE ANONYME, 85/89, quai Andre Citroen, F-75711 Paris Cedex 15
  , FR, FR (Residence), FR (Nationality), (For all designated states

English Abstract
  The present invention provides a method of providing secure communication
  of digital data between devices, said method comprising the steps of
  communicating from one device an identifier of a device to an independent
  security module and performing device validation depending on the
  identity of the received identifier.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un procede permettant de securiser les
  echanges de donnees numeriques entre des dispositifs. En l'occurrence, ce
  procede consiste a envoyer a un module de securite independant un
  identificateur a partir d'un dispositif, puis a effectuer la validation
  du dispositif en tenant compte de l'identite de l'identificateur recu.

Detailed Description
... CSS keys, from the ECM.

  In step 516, the CSS keys are passed to the standardized security **part**
  66 which **encrypts** the **CSS** keys using the session key SK and passes
  the encrypted CSS keys to the digital TV 14...

```
Set      Items    Description
S1        8142    PA='SUN MICROSYSTEM INC':PA='SUN MICROYSTEMS INC'
S2        4652    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                      OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S3       29427    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                      RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                      OR VCML
S4      586949    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S5       19319    (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                      PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S6         506    S1 AND (S2 OR S3)
S7          23    S1 AND S2
S8         503    S1 AND S3
S9          20    S1 AND S2 AND S3
S10         12    S6 AND S5
S11        381    S6 AND S4
S12         12    S11 AND S5
S13         34    S7 OR S9 OR S10 OR S12
S14         34    S13 AND IC=(G06F? OR H04L?)
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)
        (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05
        (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031203,UT=20031127
        (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200379
        (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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14/5,K/11   (Item 11 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00900903
Object-oriented   system,   method   and   article   of   manufacture   for   a
    client-server   session   WEB access in an interprise computing framework
    system
Objektorientiertes   System,   Verfahren   und   hergestellter   Gegenstand   zum
    Webzugriff   mittels   einer   Client-Server-Sitzung   in   einem
    Unternehmens-Datenverarbeitungsrah
Systeme oriente objet, procede et article de fabrication pour une session
    client-serveur pour acceder au Web dans le cadre d'un systeme d'objets
    informatiques d
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
    SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC. , (1392732), 2550 Garcia Avenue, Mountain View,
    California 94043-1100, (US), (applicant designated states:
    AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE
INVENTOR:
    Gish, Sherri L., 822 DeVoto Street, Mountain View, California 94043, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
    Browne, Robin Forsythe, Dr. (55142), Urquhart-Dykes & Lord Tower House
    Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8PA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 822487 A2 980204 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 97110833 970701;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 675252 960701
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;
    MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

ABSTRACT EP 822487 A2
    An interprise computing manager in which an application is composed of
    a client (front end) program which communicates utilizing a network with
    a server (back end) program. The client and server programs are loosely
    coupled and exchange information using the network. The client program is
    composed of a User Interface (UI) and an object-oriented framework
    (Presentation Engine (PE) framework). The UI exchanges data messages with
    the framework. The framework is designed to handle two types of messages:
    (1) from the UI, and (2) from the server (back end) program via the
    network. The framework includes a component, the mediator which manages
    messages coming into and going out of the framework. The system includes
    software for a client computer, a server computer and a network for
    connecting the client computer to the server computer which utilize an
    execution framework code segment configured to couple the server computer
    and the client computer via the network, by a plurality of client
    computer code segments resident on the server, each for transmission over
    the network to a client computer to initiate coupling; and a plurality of
    server computer code segments resident on the server which execute on the
    server in response to initiation of coupling via the network with a
    particular client utilizing the transmitted client computer code segment
    for communicating via a particular communication protocol. Communication
    is initiated utilizing the network to acquire characteristics of the
    client from the network.
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LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
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PATENT ASSIGNEE:
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INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

...SPECIFICATION copyright protection. The copyright owner has no objection
 to the facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** , or the
 patent disclosure, as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office.

 Field of the Invention...preferred embodiment;
    Figure 27 describes the forms of a Presentation Engine, as an abstract
 Java class, a **template** for development, and an executable component in
 an application in accordance with a preferred embodiment;
    Figure 28 describes the functions developers must fill in using the
 server program **template** in accordance with a preferred embodiment;
    Figure 29 illustrates Server Properties in accordance with a preferred
 embodiment...

...geometrical designs.
   Objects are defined by creating "classes" which are not objects
 themselves, but which act as **templates** that instruct the compiler how
 to construct the actual object. A class may, for example, specify the...
 the design and development effort for software can be achieved. A
 preferred embodiment of the invention utilizes **HyperText Markup
 Language** (**HTML**) to implement **documents** on the Internet together with
 a general-purpose secure communication protocol for a transport medium
 between the client and the merchant. HTTP or other protocols could be
 readily substituted for **HTML** without undue experimentation. Information
 on these products is available in T. Berners-Lee, D. Connoly, "RFC 1866:
 Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0" (Nov. 1995); and R. Fielding, H,
 Frystyk, T. Berners-Lee, J. Gettys and J.C. Mogul, "HypertextTransfer
 Protocol --HTTP/1.1:HTTP Working Group Internet Draft" (May 2, 1996).
 HTML is a simple data format used to create **hypertext documents** that
 are portable from one platform to another. **HTML documents** are SGML
 documents with generic semantics that are appropriate for representing
 information from a wide range of domains. **HTML** has been in use by the
 World-Wide Web global information initiative since 1990. **HTML** is an
 application of ISO Standard 8879:1986 Information Processing Text and
 Office Systems: Standard Generalized **Markup Language** (SGML).
    To date, Web development tools have been limited in their ability to
 create dynamic Web applications which span from client to server and
 interoperate with existing computing resources. Until recently, **HTML**
 has been the dominant technology used in development of Web-based
 solutions. However, **HTML** has proven to be inadequate in the following
 areas:
 o Poor performance;
 o Restricted User interface capabilities...
...real-time stock tickers, animated icons, etc.) can be created, and
 client-side performance is improved. Unlike **HTML** , Java supports the
 notion of client-side validation, offloading appropriate processing onto
 the client for improved performance...comply with Sun's Java Application
 Programming Interface (API) allowing developers to add "interactive
 content" to Web **documents** (e.g. simple animations, page adornments,
 basic games, etc.). Applets execute within a Java-compatible browser (e
 ...

...blocks are called ActiveX Controls, small, fast components that enable
 developers to embed parts of software in **hypertext markup language**
 (**HTML**) pages. ActiveX Controls work with a variety of programming
 languages including Microsoft Visual C++, Borland Delphi, Microsoft...

...runtime (Java JDK) or JavaOS installed. Application client programs are
 developed in Java using a null application **template** that contains the
 necessary Java classes and methods for integration with a Graphical User
 Interface (GUI). The **template** includes Java classes which will allow
 the client program to communicate with the server program. Scripts and...

...to create an application front end referred to as a Presentation Engine, hereinafter (PE), from a provided **template** . The PE **template** includes methods (logic in an object) to send messages and their data through a client communication library. Developers modify the **template** to specify the messages and data required for their application. The communication library handles the passing of...administration of its set of applications. The clients use the web to access the servers resources. A **template** is also provided for creating an applet that enables users at client nodes to start applications from...The fourth step is to develop a Presentation Engine front end. Java is utilized for this task. **Templates** and tools are provided to facilitate this task. The detailed tasks associated with facilitating these tasks are...are provided as applications on server nodes in accordance with a preferred embodiment. A Java startup applet **template** is also provided to facilitate development of the applications startup applet.

Presentation Engine Development
    Presentation engine development...

...preferred embodiment. Developing a specific application presentation engine means extending and customizing the basic presentation engine framework **template** . A Presentation Engine (PE) is itself a system with two components: (1) a UI implemented in Java...
...a developer can link the UI 900 to the UI Adaptor 910.

(2) Extend the PE Framework **Template** (960)
    Figure 9 illustrates how the PE Framework 960 architecture is arranged to facilitate two kinds of...of a particular application and specify appropriate maps for views or UI components All of the class **templates** necessary to be extended into a fully functional model are provided The Model data 1600 is utilized...the Java Virtual Machine is present.
* Rapid development.
    Clients are developed in Java using a null application **template** that contains the necessary Java classes and methods for integration with a GUI and a Communication Library...ICE-T application is to create an application front end, a Java Presentation Engine, from the provided **template** . The Presentation Engine (PE) **template** includes methods to send messages and their data through a client Communication Library. Developers modify the **template** to specify the messages and data required for their application. The Communication Library handles the passing of...

...additional ICE-T files and programs that manage applications on the server. ICE-T also provides a **template** for creating a startup applet that enables users to start applications from a browser. Chapter 3, "Configuring...the Application Manager starts the server program and initiates a network session.
    The Application Manager downloads an **HTML** page with a startup applet for the application. When the user runs the startup applet, the Application Manager selects a compiled Presentation Engine and downloads an **HTML** page containing the applet tag for it to the client using HTTP. The compiled Presentation Engine includes...

...The client program consists of:
* A GUI built with Java
* A Java Presentation Engine built using a **template**
    These components, and related classes used by the Presentation Engine, combine to behave as a single client...

...a language that calls C and it must include functions for handling messages from the client. A **template** with these functions is provided, as is a main routine that makes calls to the provided server Communication Library.
    ICE-T provides these **templates** , tools, and libraries for developing applications:
* pe(underscore) **template** .java
    A **template** for a working Presentation Engine.

* ICE-T packages (supplementary to the standard Java packages)
* server- **template** .c and server(underscore) **template** .cc
  Server program **templates** (one each for C and C++) that define and
enable message passing to and from the client. The **templates** can be
used with existing programs or used as a starting point for developing
server programs. These **templates** are analogous to the pe(underscore)
template used for the client.
* ICE-T message data types that work the same on both client and Engine
template is pe(underscore) **template** .java. You can find it in the ICE-T
application installation directory under **Templates** /C or **Templates**
/C++. The file is placed in each of the **Template** subdirectories for
convenience. The pe(underscore) **template** is the same in both files.
  Figure 27 describes the forms of a Presentation Engine, as an abstract
Java class, a **template** for development, and an executable component in
an application in accordance with a preferred embodiment.
  To create a working Presentation Engine, you copy the pe(underscore)
template file and make these changes:
* Supply your own Presentation Engine name.
* Create user interface components or map...

...to implement a createModel() method, described in this chapter. Both
options are supported by the pe(underscore) **template** .

ICE-T Classes and Packages
  The **documentation** for the ICE-T Presentation Engine API is presented
in **HTML** form, like the Java API **documentation** , and is accessible from
the following URL:

  file:/ / /<ICE-T Installation Directory>/doc/api

  where <ICE-T...

...T primitive data types.

Working with the ICE-T Directory Structure
  Before developing applications, copy the provided **templates** and
Makefiles to an application development directory. There are two
subdirectories of **templates** .
* <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /C
  Contains Example. mk, pe(underscore) **template** . java, and
server(underscore) **template** .c.
* <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /Cplusplus
  Contains Example .mk, pe(underscore) **template** . java, and
server(underscore) **template** . cc.
  For example, create an application directory for an application named
myAppName in which the server program is written in C++, and copy the
templates to it:

  % mkdir myAppNams

  % clo <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /C++/* <ICE-T
Installation Directory>/Applications/myAppName/.
  The ICE-T installation scripts and MakeHierarchy depend on the...

...in detail throughout this section:
    1. If you have not done so already, copy one of the **Templates**
subdirectories to the Applications directory.
  The ICE-T installation directory includes a communication directory for
developers to...the file.
    3. Create a Presentation Engine class.
  Create your own Presentation Engine definition using pe(underscore)
template .java.
    4. Integrate the Presentation Engine with the user interface (GUI).
  Create a separate user interface class...

...the GUI with the Presentation Engine by implementing the createUI ( )
method that is found in pe(underscore) **template** .java.

"Working with the ICE-T Directory Structure" describes how to implement createUI().
    5. Determine and define...

...modifying server programs to work with clients. In both client and server program cases, ICE-T provides **templates** with methods (Presentation Engine) and functions (server) for registering handlers. Developers provide only the application-specific messages and data.

Creating a Presentation Engine Class
    Copy one of the **Templates** subdirectories to the Applications subdirectory. There are two subdirectories, one for C and one for C++. For...

...server program for myAppname is to be written in C, copy all of the files from the **Templates** /C directory:

  % inkair myAppName

  % cp <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /C/*
  <ICE - T Installation Directory>/Applications/myAppName/.
    For each Presentation Engine you create, modify pe(underscore) **template** .java to declare a class that extends the abstract Java class PresentationEngine:

  public class myPresentationEngine extends PresentationEngine...

...if the Presentation Engine class is named myPresentationEnqine, the file should be named myPresentationEnqine. java.
    pe(underscore) **template** . java contains the class and method declarations that you implement to provide the functionality you want.
    The...

...initializeApplication () unless your client program requires local initialization before communication is started.

Importing Packages
    The pe(underscore) **template** imports the appropriate packages, including these ICE-T packages and standard Java packages:
* sunsoft.ice.pe
* sunsoft...
...a Presentation Engine class must have these import statements. Don't delete them from the pe(underscore) **template** .
    import sunsoft. ice.pe. ;
    import java.net.*;
    import java.io. ;
    import java .applet.*;
    import java.util. *;
    import...

...and attach Observer objects to them.
    createModel () is optional and is commented out in the pe(underscore) **template** . To use createModel ():
* Uncomment the method in the Pe(underscore) **template**
* Create Observable data objects to hold data from the server
* Attach Observers to the data objects, if...as given. The Presentation Engine makes calls to the UI Adaptor to register messages. The Pe(underscore) **template** includes the necessary methods; developers provide the message bodies as described in the procedures in this chapter ...

...not need to modify PeUIAdaptor, but do call methods in it as directed by the pe(underscore) **template** .

Handling Events from the Server
    Events from the server program that generate messages for the client can...

...for Updates to the User Interface
    To create a handler that updates the user interface, use the **template**
to define a class that extends PeUIHandler. PeUIHandler is an abstract
class for a handler of messages...

...updating the user interface and for sending messages using the
uiAdaptor.
    This example from the pe(underscore) **template** shows the definition for
a class named SampleUIHandler. The constructor method passes adaptor and
uiContainer as arguments...

...for the events that affect the model.
    To create a handler that updates the model, use the **template** to
define a class that:
* Extends PeModelHandler.
    PeModelHandler is an abstract class for a handler of messages...
...your Presentation Engine has access to the model class for updates.
    This example from the pe(underscore) **template** shows the definition for
a class named SampleModelHandler. Use this definition as is, but supply
the name...

...in the Presentation Engine by filling in the createMessageHandler ()
method.
    createMessageHandler () is defined in the pe(underscore) **template** to
register handlers with either the user interface or the model. Use this
method as defined, changing...

...you defined.

Registering Handlers for Updates to the User Interface
    This code snippet from the Pe(underscore) **template** illustrates how to
register the handler defined in the example in "Creating Handlers for
Updates to the...name of the handler in the model. This code is defined
for you in the pe(underscore) **template** .
    This code snippet illustrates how to register the handler defined in
"Creating Handlers for Updates to the...

...provides default shutdown handlers. The shutdown handlers are defined in
the PresentationEngine class, not in pre(underscore) **template** .
Developers who do not want to accept the default shutdown handling can
write their own shutdown handlers...

...any language that can call the C programming language. ICE-T provides
both C and C++ language **templates** for handling messages and making
calls to the server Communication Library. Use the appropriate **template**
to start a new server program in C or C++, or add the **template**
functions to an existing server program.
    Note - If you have not done so already, copy one of the **Templates**
subdirectories to the Application subdirectory. There are two
subdirectories, one for C and one for C++. Each directory contains a
server(underscore) **template** , one for C and the other for C++.
    To enable communication between the server program and the...

...Messages in the Server Program".
* Make calls to the ICE-T server Communication Library.
    The server program **templates** provide functions for message handling
and communication. Developers just supply the application-specific
message names and their handlers. For C server programs use server-
template . C. For C++ programs use server(underscore) **template** .cc. The
templates are in the ICE-T installation directory under **Templates** /C
and **Templates** /C++ respectively.
    Each server program **template** calls a default main routine. The
default main () routines are provided for convenience. If you choose to
...

...Default main Routine (Optional)".

Figure 28 describes the functions developers must fill in using the server program **template** . All three return integer values of 1 (TRUE) or 0 (FALSE). A return value of 1 (TRUE...

...FALSE) indicates a problem that results in stopping the application. The remaining functions in the server program **templates** can be used as provided.

Figure 29 illustrates Server Properties in accordance with a preferred embodiment.

Handling...

...and employee number (empNumber):
2. Resister the message handlers.
Fill in the createMessageHandler ( ) function in the server- **template** to register the handlers with the server Communication Library.

Note that you just use the code in...the Presentation Engine and the server programs. Example.mk is in the ICE-T installation directory under **Templates** /C or **Templates** /C++. These files are copied to the/Applications directory.

To use the makefile, modify it to specify...

...macros for the Presentation Engine source files.
This example specifies the Java files for the Presentation Engine **template** (pe(underscore) **template** .java) and a user interface file named myGui.java. The macros for which you provide values are...

...of the files to those used in your application:
Example.mk specifies files for the server program **template** (server(underscore) **template**). The macros for which you provide values are shown here in bold type. There is a macro...

...mk) to build a customized Access program for use with ICE-T server applications.
* Application startup applet **template** (Java)
A **template** for making Java applets that launch ICE-T applications. The **template** is in the ICE-T installation directory under StartApplet.
Web server (user must install)
Supports HTTP connections...

...installation instructions.
Deploying and maintaining ICE-T applications involves these steps:
1. Using a stamp applet and **HTML** pages to launch ICE-T applications
2. Setting up the Web server
3. Customizing (optional) and installing...

...installation scripts for Presentation Engines and server programs
5. Configuring application management files

Using Startup Applets and **HTML** Files
Compiled Presentation Engines can run as applets in a Java-enabled browser. To enable users to launch ICE-T applications from a browser use the named ICE-T **templates** to:
* Create a startup applet for each application. Use the startAppletDevIR. java **template** .
Using the Startup Applet describes this step.
* Create a top-level **HTML** file with links to each application. This file serves as a "splash page" identifying the applications available and including links to an **HTML** file for each application. Use splashTemplate. **html** .
"Creating a Top-Level **HTML** File" describes this step.
* Create an **HTML** file for each application. Use appTemplate. **html** .
"Creating Individual Application **HTML** Files" describes how.

Using the Startup Applet
A startup applet provides a way to launch an ICE...

...the applet in a separate user interface window (developer's choice)
     You can use the startAppletDevIR.java **template** to launch the
applications you build, or create your own applet. The **template** is
completely generalized so that it can be used for any of your
applications. You supply the application name in a separate parameter to
the applet tag. (See "Creating Individual Application **HTML** Files".)
     A complete code listing for startAppletDevIR. java is in Appendix B.
     By default, the startup applet...

...browser window, open startAp-letDevIR. java and follow the instruction
in the file:

Creating a Top-Level **HTML** File
     You need a a top-level **HTML** file, or "splash page" to present the
list of available applications with links to the application-level **HTML**
pages for them. When a user chooses a link, the link takes them to an
application-level **HTML** page.
     ICE-T provides a default **HTML** file for the "splash page." The file,
called splashTemplate. **html** , is in the ICE-T installation directory
under StartApplet. You can use the default file or make...

...a top-level Web page for listing the links to your application Web
pages:
     1. Copy splashTemplate. **html** to another file. For example:

 % cp splashTemplate. **html** myAppSplashPage. **html**
     2. Open the file in an editor.
     3. Provide a title for the page and any text...

...about the application(s) listed there.
     4. Supply the name and the URL of the application-level **HTML** page
for each listed application.
     For example, if you used appTememplate. **html** to create an **HTML** file
for an application named MyApplication1:
     5. Copy the file to the appropriate location on your Web...
...to the named application:

 MyApplication1
     when a user chooses this link, the browser loads an application-level
HTML page with the startup applet for the application.

Creating Individual Application **HTML** Files
     Think of the application-level **HTML** file as the Presentation Engine
startup page. This page contains the startup applet that results in the
...

...to the Access Layer on the server.
     To create an application-level Web page:
     1. Copy alDIDTemlDlate. **html** to another file. For example:

 % cp appTemplate. **html** myAppPage. **html**
     2. Open the file in an editor.
     3. Include instructions to the user on how to launch...

...startAppletDevIR.java defines a Send button and a class (sendBtn) that
handles the user's input. appTemplate. **html** includes default
instructions for using Send. If you want to change the user's interaction
with the stamp applet, you would need to change the sendBtn class and the
instructions in appTemplate. **html** .
     4. Specify the name of the startup applet.
     If you have copied startAiDiDletDevIR. java, given it another...

...the Access parameter.

 <param name=Access value="Access">
     Be sure that the file you create from appleTemplate. **html** contains the
end applet tag </applet>.

Here are the tags for a minimal HTIVIL file using startAlppletDevIR, an application named "MyApplication1", and the default access program name:

< **html** >

<blockquote>

Please provide Username and Password and press the "Send" button to launch the application.

</blockquote>
<hr...

...startAppletDevIR.class" width=400 height=400>

<param name=AppName value="MyApplication1">

<param name=Access value="Access">

</applet>

</ **html** >

When the user launches the startup applet and sends the user data and the application name to...Layer installation script generates the application configuration file automatically. That configuration is the basis for generating an **HTML** wrapper file in which to download the Presentation Engine. You can accept the defaults and let your application use the generated **HTML** wrapper, or you can customize the application configuration file so that it generates a customized **HTML** file to hold the Presentation Engine. See "Configuring Applications" for more information.

Setting up the Web Server...and client program locations and names in appConfigFile. Using the configuration file, the Application Manager generates an **HTML** wrapper for presenting Presentation Engines as applets in a Web browser execution environment (See "Using Startup Applets and **HTML** Files" for more information about how to use startup applets for ICE-T applications.)
    To complete the...

...to a Web Browser you use one of two ways to supply application-specific values in the **HTML** wrapper:
* Run ice - app- install with the required arguments as described in "Installing the ICE-T Application...

...peClass).
    3. Supply messages to return to the browser if user authentication or application stamp fails.
    The **template** contains tags for authentication failure and application startup failure messages.
    The appConfigFile contains optional tags for you...

...properties.
    cc.default(underscore)appmgr(underscore)properties.cc is described in "Customizing the Access Layer".

Presentation Engine **Template**
    ICE-T provides a null application that you can use as a **template** for Presentation Engines. You can find the file for the **template** in the ICE-T application installation directory under / **Templates** /pe(underscore) **template** .java.

Startup Applet **Template**
    startAfalaletDevIR. java is a Java applet that launches ICE-T applications. The file is generalized to run...

...installation directory under/StartApplet. For instructions on how to use

this file, see "Using Startup Applets and **HTML** Files".

Server Program **Templates**
  This appendix contains code listings for the following **templates** :
* server(underscore) **template** .c
* default(underscore)main.c
* server(underscore) **template** .cc
* default(underscore)main.cc
  Chapter 2, "Building Program Components describes the location and use
of these **templates** . See "Handling Messages in the Server Program" and
"Modifying the Default main Routine (Optional)" for more information.

C++ Files
  ICE-T provides a server program **template** and a default main routine
for application developers using C++ to develop server programs.

C++ Server Program **Template**

Default main for C++

C Server Program **Template**

Default mainfbr C

ICE-T Exceptions Catalog D
  ICE-T client program exceptions are caught by the...

...CLAIMS socket is opened on the server, and the port number of the
     listener socket is transmitted as **part** of the **code** segment
     transmitted to the client computer.
9. The server for a distributed system as recited in claim...

...socket is opened on the server, and the port number of the listener
     socket is transmitted as **part** of the **code** segment transmitted to
     the client computer.
18. The method as recited in claim 10, wherein authentication information
    ...socket is opened on the server, and the port number of the
     listener socket is transmitted as **part** of the **code** segment
     transmitted to the client computer.
27. The computer program embodied on a computer-readable medium for...

 14/5,K/18   (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00792377   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPLETING A FORM
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE REMPLIR UN FORMULAIRE
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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
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Fulltext Word Count: 9497

English Abstract
  The present invention provides the user with a mechanism for completing a
  form. When a user issues a request for a form, that request is processed
  by a rewriting service. In one embodiment of the invention, the rewriting
  service provides the user with a mechanism for providing data to a form
  by obtaining data from a data source location. The rewriting service
  responds to a request for a form by generating a version of the form that
  contains embedded programs (e.g. applets). The applet elements identify
  the location of applets configured to obtain data from the data source
  location. A smart card is an example of a data source location. Access to
  the smart card may be controlled by the use of an authentication
  mechanism. The rewritten form is transmitted to a client computer where
  it utilizes the embedded programs to obtain data from a data source
  location such as a smart card.

French Abstract
  L'invention fournit a un utilisateur un mecanisme permettant de remplir
  un formulaire. Lorsque cet utilisateur emet une demande de formulaire,
  ladite demande est traitee par un service de reecriture. Selon un mode de
  realisation, le service de reecriture fournit a l'utilisateur un
  mecanisme de fourniture de donnees a un formulaire, par obtention
  desdites donnees a partir d'une implantation de source de donnees. Le
  service de reecriture repond a une demande de formulaire par generation
  d'une version de formulaire qui contient des programmes incorpores (par
  exemple, des mini-applications). Des elements de mini-applications
  identifient l'implantation de ces mini-applications configurees de facon
  a obtenir des donnees provenant de l'implantation de source de donnees.
  Une carte a puce est un exemple d'implantation de source de donnees.
  L'acces a la carte a puce peut etre commande par un mecanisme
  d'authentification. Le formulaire reecrit est transmis a un ordinateur de
  client, ce formulaire utilisant les programmes incorpores pour obtenir
  des donnees provenant d'une implantation de source de donnees telle
  qu'une carte a puce.

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  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... functionality.

The WWW is a segment of the Internet that utilizes an application layer
protocol called the **HyperText** Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to disseminate
and to obtain information from users. HTTP is a request/response protocol
used with distributed, collaborative, **hypermedia** information systems.
In operation, HTTP enables one computer to communicate with another. For
example referring now to...phones. Some web browsers can display several
different types of files. For example, files
written using the **HyperText   Markup   Language** (**HTML**), the
JavaScript
programming language, the ActiveX programming langua 'e, or the Portable
9
Document Format (PDF) may...

...It is also
possible to display various other types of files using language such as
Standard Generalized **Markup   Language** (SGML) or **eXtensible   Markup
Language** (**XML**).

Creating a Web Egye.

A form, which provides one or more places for a user to enter...

...and/or programming languages. Most web pages, and
as a result most forms, are created using the **HyperText   Markup
Language**
1 5 (**HTML**). The techniques used to create a web page will now be
discussed in further detail.

HTML is a language that may be used to specify the contents of a web
page (e.g. web page 220). An **HTML** description is typically comprised of
a set of markup symbols which are described in more detail below. **HTML**
file 250 or any type of data file that contains the markup symbols for
web page 220...

...to web browser 210. Web browser 210 executing at web client 200 parses
the markup symbols in **HTML** file 250 and produces web page 220, which is
then
displayed, based on the information in **HTML** file 250. Web page 220 may
contain text,, pictures, or forms comprised of embedded text fields,
checkboxes...

...types of data that is to be displayed on the web client using web
browser 210. Consequently, **HTML** document 250 defines the web page 220
that
is rendered by web browser 210. For example, the...

...markup
symbols directs web browser 210 to display a title, a heading, and an
image called "imagejpg".

< **HTML** >
<HEAD>
<TITLE> This is a document title </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<Hl> This text uses heading level one...

...com/image.jpg">
</BODY>
</ITfML>
In the above example, markup symbols (e.g. "<` and ">") indicate where
each **HTML** command (e.g. TITLE) begins and ends. An **HTML** command,
which
is typically surround by markup symbols, provides the web browser with

instructions to execute. Markup symbols typically surround an **HTML**
command.

The "<" symbol indicates the start of an **HTML** command an the "</"
symbol
indicates the end of an **HTML** command. Each start or end command has a
corresponding ">" to indicate the close of that particular command.
Information
associated with the **HTML** command may be contained within the **HTML**
command's start and end symbols. An **HTML** command is used to by the web
browser 210 to determine how to process the block of information
associated with the two commands.

In the above example, "<TITLE>", and "</TITLE>" are examples of **HTML**
commands surrounded by markup symbols. The "</T1TLE>" **HTML** command
directs web browser 210 to place the text "This is a document title" in
the title bar of web browser 210.
Some **HTML** commands have attribute names associated with the
command. For example, **HTML** command "<IMG>", directs web browser 210 to
display an image. A "SRC=" attribute identifies the location and...

...the web server located at
"http:/ /www-sun.com."
Embedding a Form into a Web Page
An **HTML** file may also contain **HTML** commands that cause the web
browser to render a web page that contains fields for entering data...

...fields the entire web page is sometimes also referred to as a form. As
is discussed below, **HTML** I 0 includes an **HTML** form command that may
cause the browser to display data entry fields. A text box, a drop...one
form with the same information.

Figure 3 provides an example of, a form created using the **HTML**
definition language. Code block 310 contains **HTML** command examples.
When
a document comprising code block 310 is transmitted to web browser 300
executing on...

...330, it causes form 305 to be displayed. Web browser 300 displays form
305 by parsing the **HTML** commands contained in code block 310 and then
using the information obtained to format form 305. Once...

...block 310 indicates the beginning
of a form. Once the initial FORM command is placed into the **HTML**
document
other **HTML** commands may be entered between the initial FORM command
and the closing FORM command (e.g. </FORM...

...box and a checkbox.

```
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="user-name">
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="user
item1">
```
The **HTML** tags and text contained in code block 310, for example, create
form 305 when displayed using web...execute the following shell script in
response to a request 410.

```
#!/bin/sh
echo Content-type: text/ html
echo Set-cookie: FooBar=foo; expires=Wednesday,
I 0 02 99 12:00:00 GMT
echo
echo...
```

...allows 1 5 web server 450 to read the HTTP cookie.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo Content-type: text/ html
echo
echo The data supplied here was obtained from a
cookie:<P>
echo $HTTP-COOKIE
```

Once cookie...the location
of an executable program. In one embodiment of the invention, this is
accomplished by replacing **XML** elements (e.g. tags) that are inserted
into the requested form in a standardized format with APPLET...

...identify the location of an executable applet program. This enables
browsers that are not capable of parsing **XML** to utilize the advantages
of the present invention. The rewriting service can replace elements of
one type...

...of a second
type. For example, any of the elements contained in a form (e.g. an **HTML**

document) may be replaced with APPLET elements. FORM tags or INPUT tags,
for example, may also be...using a variety of different computer
programming languages. The invention contemplates the use of forms
created
using **HyperText Markup Language** (**HTML**), **eXtensible Markup
Language**
(**XML**), Standardized General **Markup Language** (SGML), JavaScript, the
Java
programming language, or any other programming language capable of
generating a document that...

...generate a form. For
example, the NGLayout engine which is based on open Internet standards
such
as **HTML** 4.0, **CSS** 1/2, **XML** 1.0, and the Document Object Model can be
embedded into various execution environments and used to...embedded code
configured to interact with card server 519. The rewriting service, for
example,
may replace existing **HTML** FORM elements with APPLET elements and
thereby
provide a way for client computer 500 to obtain applets...

...referred to as a requestor.

I 0 In one embodiment of the invention, the requested form contains **XML**
tags embedded into it. However, the form may also contain data written in
other programming languages such as **HTML** , SGML, or any other language
compatible with the protocols utilized to transmit data across a computer
network...of an executable program. In one embodiment of the I 0
invention, this is accomplished by replacing **XML** elements (e.g. tags)
that are
inserted into the requested form in a standardized format with APPLET...

...of a second
type. For example, any of the elements contained in a form (e.g. an **HTML**

1 5 document) may be replaced with APPLET elements. FORM tags or INPUT
tags, for example, may...

...client computer) for display. At this point, the applets referred to in
the APPLET elements may execute.
 Extensible Markup Language (**XML**) is a technology that provides a
way
to separate the value of the data from the presentation of the data. The
present invention also works with **XML** . Using **XML** the **HTML** portion
of the form can be populated with **XML** tags.

The Applet
An applet is a small computer program configured to perform one or

more predefined...

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A METHOD FOR CACHING XML **DOCUMENTS VIEWABLE ON DEVICES WITH DIFFERENT**
    DISPLAYS
PROCEDE DE MISE EN MEMOIRE CACHE DE DOCUMENTS XML **POUVANT ETRE VISUALISES**
    SUR DES DISPOSITIFS POURVUS DE DIFFERENTS AFFICHAGES
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English Abstract
  Systems and methods consistent with this invention provide for efficient
  processing, caching and routing of **XML** documents through the use of a
  proxy server. The proxy server is coupled to at least one client computer
  and a plurality of remote servers on the Internet. The proxy server is
  adapted in this preferred embodiment to receive a document request in the
  form of a uniform resource locator (URL) from a client computer and to
  determine whether the document is an unprocessed **XML** document. If the
  document is an unprocessed **XML** document, the proxy server is further
  adapted to search a local cache for a processed version of the document,
  and to transmit the processed document to the requesting client. In the
  event the document is not found in local storage, the proxy server is
  adapted to process the **XML** document, route it to the client and then
  store the file in local storage in anticipation of subsequent requests
  for the same document.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes servant au traitement,
  a la mise en memoire et a l'acheminement efficaces de documents **XML** au
  moyen d'un serveur de procuration. Ledit serveur est couple a au moins un
  ordinateur client et a plusieurs serveurs a distance sur Internet. Dans
  ce mode de realisation prefere, le serveur de procuration est adapte pour
  recevoir une demande de document sous forme de localisateur de ressources
  universel (URL) d'un ordinateur client, et pour determiner si le document

est un document **XML** non traite. Si le document est un document **XML**
non traite, le serveur de procuration est egalement adapte pour
rechercher une memoire cache locale pour une version traitee du document,
puis transmettre le document traite au client en faisant la demande. Au
cas ou le document ne serait pas trouve en memoire locale, le serveur de
procuration est adapte pour traiter le document **XML** , l'acheminer vers
le client, puis stocker le fichier en memoire locale en prevision de
demandes ulterieures du meme document.

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A METHOD FOR CACHING XML **DOCUMENTS VIEWABLE ON DEVICES WITH DIFFERENT
    DISPLAYS**
PROCEDE DE MISE EN MEMOIRE CACHE DE DOCUMENTS XML **POUVANT ETRE VISUALISES
    SUR DES DISPOSITIFS POURVUS DE DIFFERENTS AFFICHAGES**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
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  Detailed Description
  Claims

English Abstract
  Systems and methods consistent with this invention provide for efficient
  processing, caching and routing of **XML** documents through the use of a
  proxy server. The proxy server is coupled to at least one...

  ...uniform resource locator (URL) from a client computer and to determine
  whether the document is an unprocessed **XML** document. If the document is
  an unprocessed **XML** document, the proxy server is further adapted to
  search a local cache for a processed version of...

  ...event the document is not found in local storage, the proxy server is
  adapted to process the **XML** document, route it to the client and then
  store the file in local storage in anticipation of...

French Abstract
  ...des procedes servant au traitement, a la mise en memoire et a
  l'acheminement efficaces de documents **XML** au moyen d'un serveur de
  procuration. Ledit serveur est couple a au moins un ordinateur client...

  ...de ressources universel (URL) d'un ordinateur client, et pour determiner
  si le document est un document **XML** non traite. Si le document est un
  document **XML** non traite, le serveur de procuration est egalement adapte
  pour rechercher une memoire cache locale pour une...

  ...ne serait pas trouve en memoire locale, le serveur de procuration est
  adapte pour traiter le document **XML** , l'acheminer vers le client, puis
  stocker le fichier en memoire locale en prevision de demandes ulterieures
  ...

Detailed Description
... U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/13 8,685, entitled "Method and
  System for Offloading Processing of **XML** Documents to a Proxy
  Server" filed June 14, 1999, bearing attorney docket no. 06502
  Field of the...

...invention relates to a proxy server caching mechanism that provides a

method for retrieving, processing and storing **XML** documents 1 0 for access by an end user.

Description of the Prior Art
Computers need to...

...on software to collect, process and disseminate data to its network users. Shortly after its inception, the **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**) became the Web's de facto **markup language** with a set of symbols or codes that tell a Web browser how to display a Web page's content. **HTML** gained widespread popularity by providing an outstanding mechanism to deliver simple documents over the Web. It makes surfing the Web so simple, most people can effectively use it with little or no training.
Although **HTML** is the most successful electronic-publishing language ever invented, it is superficial. In essence, it describes how...

...images and push-buttons on a page, but its lack of structure creates significant barriers to using **HTML** for applications beyond simple browsing. For example, more and more people are trying to configure their Web...

...and additions have been made to the suite of software systems operating on the Internet to make **HTML** sufficiently functional. Functionality is often added in 30 **HTML** documents using Java, JavaScript, and Common Gateway Interface (CGI) programs. Unfortunately, adding functionality in this way obscures...

...this flow of incessant change, a working group of the W3 C developed a new kind of **markup language** now known as the **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**). **XML** addresses many of **HTML** 's limitations, by creating a whole new way to approach how Web sites are structured and designed...

...that content is formatted or presented, and the ways links between elements operate) may be expressed.
An **XML** document is composed of data embedded within markup tags. These tags are similar to those used in **HTML** , except that the **XML** tags may be self-defined. In other etc. The markup describes how the lines should be displayed (<B> Bold, <P> Paragraph Break,
 Line Break). When the **HTML** is processed by the browser, no semantics can be inferred. Consequently, the computer has no understanding of...

...30 information being rendered and therefore cannot provide meaningful insight into its contents.

Now consider a possible **XML** representation ofthe same information that conveys the relationship between various data objects. In the **XML** version below, the employee is described by a name, an email address, phone and fax numbers, a location, and an address. Note that each conceptual piece of information is represented by its own **XML** element, such as <EMPLOYEE>, <NAME>, and <ADDRESS>.

```
<EMPLOYEE>
<NAME>
<FIRST'>Venkata</FIRST>
<MIDDLE> S</MIDDLE>
<LAST>Ayyagari...
...201 </MAILSTOP>
<CITY>Palo Alto</CITY>
<STATE>CA</STATE>
<ZIP>94303</ZIP>
</ADDRESS>
</EMPLOYEE>
```
The advantage of **XML** in this example is that it preserves the semantics and structure of the data in a hierarchical...

...consists of first, middle, and last components, a location contains a building and a room object, etc.

XML representations, in further contrast to **HTML** , do not contain a description of how to display the content. **XML** instead stores the rendering (e.g., fonts, colors, leading, margins, typefaces, and other aspects of style) in an **Extensible Stylesheet Language** (**XSL**) document called a "stylesheet." Separating the functionality in this way allows publishers, who would often like to...

...publication and then pour it into myriad forms, both printed and electronic. Further complicating the differences between **XML** and **HTML** is the fact that a stylesheet can be associated with a client and/or a server. In other words, a server can apply a particular stylesheet to an **XML** document and then transmit the document to a client computer that also applies its own stylesheet to the document. Having an **XSL** processor on the server side means that one can make use of the flexibility and power of **XML** without having to worry about whether a particular client provides **XSL** . However, in order to take full advantage of **XML** and **XSL** , a scenario where the rendering occurs on the client side is most appropriate. Having the server send **XML** data in conjunction with **XSL** stylesheets to a client allows that client to use different stylesheets based on user preferences and the like, without having to refer back to the **XSL** stylesheet stored on the remote server. Having the client send out **XML** and **XSL** provides other benefits as well. A user is able to use a stylesheet that the server does not know about. This allows for full custornization of renderings based on a user's needs. Also, **XML** on the client side allows the client to use the same data and feed it into a...

...yet another one, working on the same data, for preparing high-quality printouts. Stylesheets can also take **XML** documents and render them into multi-color, multi-font documents, braille, audible speech or any format desired simply by altering the associated stylesheet. Similar alterations to **HTML** documents could not be done without significant alterations to the underlying **HTML** program. Experts in the field believe that the change from **HTML** to **XML** has the potential to extend the Internet beyond mere information delivery to many other kinds of unimaginable human activity.

Thus, for its users, the **XML** -powered Web will be faster, friendlier and a better place to do business. Referring back to the previous example, it is obvious that a search for StN Microsystems employees using the **XML** document would be much quicker, and more accurate from a similar search of the **HTML** document. Web site designers, on the other hand, will find it more demanding. Battalions of programmers will be needed to exploit new **XML** languages to their fullest. Future Web designers will need to be versed not just in the production...

...hyperlink structures and stylesheets. Web clients correspondingly will need to possess more processing power to read an **XML** document, retrieve the appropriate stylesheet, and use it to sort and format the information on the screen...

...Web servers will become more efficient and less burdened due to the organization and efficiencies provided by **XML** , it is equally clear that the current configuration of Web clients could quickly become inundated by the multiple file access operations necessary to process a single **XML** document. This reality is particularly true with respect to "thin clients" like personal data assistants (PDAs), embedded...

...There is a need therefore for an apparatus and method that minimizes unnecessary 20 network traffic; provides **XML** processing capability to clients not otherwise capable of such processing; optimizes processing of **XML** documents on the Internet; and prevents redundant processing of **XML** documents.

Summary of the Invention
Systems and methods consistent with this invention provide for efficient processing, caching and routing of **XML** documents through the use of a proxy server.

The proxy server interfaces with at least one client...

...receive the requested document from the remote server, and to determine whether the document is an unprocessed **XML** document. If the document is an unprocessed **XML** document, the proxy server is further adapted to search a local cache for a processed version of...
...event the document is not found in local storage, the proxy server is adapted to process the **XML** document, route it to the client and then store the file in local storage in anticipation of...

...subject invention, the proxy server simply monitors traffic destined for a client. When it identifies an unprocessed **XML** document being routed to the client, the proxy server searches a local cache for a processed version of the **XML** document, and routes the processed document to the client, if a processed version was found. In the...

...document is not found in local storage, again the proxy server is 20 adapted to process the **XML** document, route it to the client and then store the file in local storage in anticipation of...

...block diagram of the client computer of Figure 1;
Figure 3 is a block diagram of the **XML** proxy server of Figure 1;
Figure 4 is a block diagram of the remote server of Figure...

...receive the requested document from the remote server, and to detennine whether the document is an unprocessed **XML** document.

If the document is an unprocessed **XML** document, the proxy server is further adapted to search a local cache for a processed version of...

...event the document is not found in local cache, the proxy server is adapted to process the **XML** document, route it to the client computer and then store the processed **XML** document in the server's local cache.

Referring first to FIG. 1, an **XML** proxy network system 10 is comprised of a plurality of interconnected computers and microprocessors hosting a plurality...

...be comprised of PentiUMTm based microprocessors operating on Windows/NT, UNIX and/or Windows/CE operating systems. **XML** proxy network I 0 includes client devices 1 00, an **XML** proxy server 200, and a plurality of remote server computers 300. The devices and computers, as shown...

...cable interfaces. More specifically, client devices 1 00 are connected to network 20 via cable interface 30, **XML** proxy server 200 is coupled to network 20 via cable interface 40, and remote server computers 300...

...cable 30 for providing connectivity between client computer I 00 and network 20.
A detailed diagram of **XML** proxy server 200 is shown in FIG. 3. As with client devices I 00, **XML** proxy server 200 is comprised of a CPU 20 1, a memory 202, a display adapter 206...

...storage unit 215, and a communications adapter 220. Memory 202 includes an operating system 230 and an **XML** processor program 232. As shown, the various components of each **XML** proxy server 200 communicate through a system bus 213 or similar architecture. Also, communications adaptor 220 is coupled to network interface cable 40 for providing connectivity between **XML** proxy server 200 and network 20.

A detailed diagram of remote server computer 300 is shown in....

...shown, remote server computer 300 is comprised of the same hardware components as client computer 100 and **XML** proxy server 200. In addition, stored in memory 302 is the Internet content 332 associated with remote server computer 300.

Referring now to FIG. 5, there is shown exemplary steps of **XML** processor
program 232 for implementing the method for processing and routing **XML** documents in system I 0 in accordance with an implementation of the present invention. Note that -loin this description, in order to facilitate explanation, the **XML** proxy server 200 is generally discussed as if it were a single device, and functions provided by the **XML** proxy server 200 are generally discussed as.being performed by such single. device.

However, **XML** proxy server 200 may actually comprise multiple physical and logical devices connected in a distributed architecture, and the various ftinctions discussed below which are provided by **XML** proxy server 200 may actually be distributed among multiple server devices. As shown in FIG. 5, a user action in the form of a uniform resource locator (URL) is received at step 405. The **XML** proxy server 200 decodes the received URL and then ascertains whether the document is an **XML** document (step 41 0). For a web page this can be done by examining the URL for a reference to " **XML** ". For a mail message this can be done by examining the multipurpose Internet mail extension (MIME) for a reference to " **XML** ". MIME refers to an official Internet standard that specifies how messages must be formatted so that they can be exchanged between different email systems. "Text/ **xml** " and "application/ **xml** " are two media types that enable the exchange of **XML** documents with various email systems. IfXML proxy server 200 determines that the document is an **XML** document, processing flows to step 415, otherwise processing flows to step 455. In step 415, **XML** proxy server 200 determines whether the document has been previously retrieved by the same or a different...

...is the document cached?) If the document is cached, processing flows to step 43 0 and the **XML** document is retrieved from the local cache 215 of **XML** proxy server 200. Processing then flows to step 455 and the proxy server 200 routes the document...

...flows to step 425 where the remote server 300 identifies the requested document, and routes it to **XML** proxy server 200. Processing flows from step 425 to step 435 where **XML** proxy server 200 locates and retrieves the document's stylesheet. Next, **XML** proxy server 200 retrieves client computer's I 00 stylesheet in step 440. Processing then flows to step 445 where **XML** proxy server 200 applies any stylesheets to the document. Next, in step 450, **XML** proxy server 200 stores the processed document in local cache 215. In step 455 the document is...

...flowchart of an alternate implementation of the process used by proxy server 200 for processing requests for **XML** documents. In this implementation the **XML** · proxy server 200 does not receive document requests from client computers I 00.
Instead, **XML** proxy server 200 simply monitors document flow to client computer I 00 to detennine whether a document is an **XML** document and then either routes a previously stored document to the client computer I 00 or performs processing on the unprocessed **XML** document before routing it to the client computer I 00. As shown in step 505, the process ...

...request for a document directly to the appropriate remoteserver300. Instep510,proxyserver200receivesthedocumentfromtheremote server 300, and in step 520, **XML** proxy server 200 ascertains whether the document is an **XML** document. As in the case of the preferred embodiment, **XML** proxy server 200 perforins this step by examining the URL. If **XML** proxy server 200 determines that the document is an **XML** document, processing flows to step 525, otherwise processing flows to step 555. In step 525, **XML** proxy server 200 determines whether the document has been cached. If

the document is cached, processing flows to step 530 and the **XML** document is retrieved from the local cache 215 of **XML** proxy server 200 and processing then flows to step 555. If the document has not been cached, processing flows from step 525 to step 535 where **XML** proxy server 200 locates and retrieves the document's stylesheet. Next, **XML** proxy server 200 retrieves client computer's I 00 stylesheet in step 540. Processing then flows to step 545 where **XML** proxy server 200 applies one or both stylesheets to the document. Next, in step 550, **XML** proxy server 200 stores the processed document in local cache 215. In step 555 the document is...

Claim
... in local cache, ftirther comprises the step of ascertaining whether the document is written in a second **markup language**, wherein said second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language**.

4 The method of claim 1, wherein the step of processing the unprocessed document in accordance with...

...associated with the unprocessed document, further comprises the step of converting the unprocessed document from a first **markup language** to a second **markup language**.
5 . The method of claim 1, wherein said second **markup language** is the **extensible markup language** (**XML**).

6 A method for processing content requests in a network having at least one content provider having...

...version of the document is located in local cache, further comprises the step of
ascertainingwhetherthedocumentiswritteninasecondmarkuplanguage,whereinsai d second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language**.

9 The method of claim 6, wherein the step of processing the unprocessed document in accordance with predetermined instructions associated with the unprocessed .
document,furthercomprisesthestepofconvertingtheunprocesseddocumentfromafi rst **markup language** to a second **markup language**.

10 An Internet Proxy server comprising:
a memory having program instructions; and
a processor configured to use...

...in local cache, further comprises the instruction to ascertain whether the document is written in a second **markup language**, wherein said second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language**.

13 The server of claim 1. 0, wherein the instruction to process the unprocessed document in accordance...

...associated with the unprocessed document, further comprises the instruction to convert the unprocessed document from a first **markup language** to a second **markup language**.

14 The server of claim I 0, wherein said second **markup language** is the
extensible markup language (**XML**).

15 An Internet Proxy server comprising:
a memory having program instructions; and
a processor configured to use...in local cache, further comprises the step to ascertain whether the document is written in a second **markup language**, wherein said second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language**.

18 The method of claim 15, wherein the instruction to process the
unprocessed document in accordance with...

...associated with the unprocessed document, further comprises the
instruction to convert the unprocessed document from a first **markup
language** to a second **markup language** .

19 A data processing system for processing content requests in a network
having at least one content...

...client.
/8
Remote Server Remote Server Remote Server
A k
300 300 300
50 @@ 50
40
NETWORK **XML**
Proxy
20
200
30 -j-@ 30 30
1
Client Client Client
100 100 100
10
FIGn 1...

...8
tart
Get User Action 405
IF
410
N roxy e eirm nes t
equested Docu
an **XML** Docu
415
s N
age
Cached?
IF
Proxy Routes Request to 420
430 Appropriate
Retrieve Document From...

...505
Appropriate Server
IF
510
Proxy Receives Document
From Remote Server
520
Is the
N Document
a **XML**
Document?
25
s N
Page
Cached?
530
Retrieve Docurn
Local Stora
FIG. 6a
FIG. 6b
FIG. 6a...

14/5,K/20   (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00760522   **Image available**
TRANSFORMATION REGISTRY SERVICE FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION
SERVICE D'ENREGISTREMENT DE TRANSFORMATION POUR TRANSFORMATION DE CONTENU
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English Abstract
  Methods and systems consistent with the present invention solve the
  inherent problems with existing **XSL** transformation systems by providing
  a transformation registry service that serves as a **XSL** transformation
  repository. The **XSL** transformation service enables **XSL**
  transformations in applications to deliver **XML** documents to various
  clients. Specifically, the transformation registry service maintains
  mappings for applications, clients, and client configurations. The client
  configurations are defined based on an application and **XSL**
  transformations. The client configurations also allow applications to
  apply or extend transformations. Each time a client requests a **XML**
  document from an application, the application may query the
  transformation registry service for an appropriate **XSL** transformation
  for the client and its configuration. The transformation may then be
  applied to the **XML** document and the transformed **XML** document may be
  delivered to the requesting client.

French Abstract
  Cette invention concerne des procedes et des systemes qui permettent de
  resoudre les problemes inherents aux systemes de transformations **XSL** ,
  et qui offrent un systeme d'enregistrement de transformations servant de
  depot des transformations **XSL** . Le service de transformations **XSL**
  permet aux transformations **XSL** dans des applications d'acheminer des
  documents **XSL** a divers clients. Plus precisement, le service
  d'enregistrement des transformations tient a jour des mappages pour les
  applications, les clients et les configurations des clients. Les
  configurations des clients sont definies en fonction d'une application et
  de transformations **XSL** . Les configurations de clients permettent
  egalement aux applications d'appliquer ou d'etendre les transformations.

Chaque fois qu'un client demande un document **XML** d'une application, l'application peut se renseigner aupres du service d'enregistrement de transformations afin de trouver une transformation **XSL** qui convienne au client et a sa configuration. La transformation peut ensuite etre appliquee au document **XML** , et le document **XML** transforme est achemine jusqu'au client demandeur.

English Abstract
   Methods and systems consistent with the present invention solve the
   inherent problems with existing **XSL** transformation systems by providing
   a transformation registry service that serves as a **XSL** transformation
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   configurations are defined based on an application and **XSL**
   transformations. The client configurations also allow applications to
   apply or extend transformations. Each time a client requests a **XML**
   document from an application, the application may query the
   transformation registry service for an appropriate **XSL** transformation
   for the client and its configuration. The transformation may then be
   applied to the **XML** document and the transformed **XML** document may be
   delivered to the requesting client.
French Abstract
   ...concerne des procedes et des systemes qui permettent de resoudre les
   problemes inherents aux systemes de transformations **XSL** , et qui offrent
   un systeme d'enregistrement de transformations servant de depot des
   transformations **XSL** . Le service de transformations **XSL** permet aux
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   XSL a divers clients. Plus precisement, le service d'enregistrement des
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   ...configurations des clients. Les configurations des clients sont definies
   en fonction d'une application et de transformations **XSL** . Les
   configurations de clients permettent egalement aux applications
   d'appliquer ou d'etendre les transformations. Chaque fois qu'un client
   demande un document **XML** d'une application, l'application peut se
   renseigner aupres du service d'enregistrement de transformations afin de
   trouver une transformation **XSL** qui convienne au client et a sa
   configuration. La transformation peut ensuite etre appliquee au document
   XML , et le document **XML** transforme est achemine jusqu'au client
   demandeur.

Detailed Description
... relates generally to data processing systems and, more
   particularly, to content transformation by using Extensible Style
   Language (**XSL**)
   stylesheets
   B. Description of the Related Art
   The Internet has been hailed the marketplace of the future...

...that reside on Internet (Web) servers. Web clients and Web servers

communicate using a conventional protocol called " **HyperText** Transfer Protocol" (HTTP).

In operation, a browser opens a connection to a server and initiates a request...

...Locator (URL). The server delivers the requested document, typically in a standard coded format such as
the " **HyperText Markup Language** " (**HTML**) format. The **HTML** formatting
language incorporates text and graphics into a document by using "tags."
HTML tags are codes that identify elements in a document, such as
headings or fonts, for the purpose of formatting information in the **HTML**
 document. For example, the tag "<BOLD>" indicates that the text should
appear bold face.
In **HTML** both the tag semantics and the tag set are fixed. An <h1> tag
is always a first...

...is meaningless.

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (http://www.wc3.org) has extended the
definition of **HTML** to allow new tags to keep pace with changing
technology and to bring variations in presentation, such...

...how to translate the logical structure of a source document into a
presentation structure (e.g., display· **hypertext** links in blue, speak
emphasized text in a louder voice, or number figures sequentially).
However, these changes...

...INTERNET EXPLORER are not useful.

In response to this limitation the WK instituted a new formatting
language, **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**), that specifies
neither semantics nor a tag set. **XML** is a restricted form of the
Standard Generalized **Markup**
 Language (SGML) that is more suitable to the Web. SGML is defined by
ISO
8879. **XML** is a meta-language for describing **markup languages** . In
other destination each.

 XML documents may be provided to different clients with varied
interests
and capabilities. For example, a Personal Digital...

...a particular document than that of a
Personal Computer (PC) running NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR
The Extensible Style Language (**XSL**) is one style language used by **XML**
which allowsdifferent clients to receive the same **XML** documents in
different
formats. **XSL** is defined by the WWW Consortium. The Extensible Style
Language Transformation·(**XSLT**) language, as part of **XSL** , allows an
XML
document to be transformed to another document. The **XSL** specification
languageseparatesstylefromcontentwhencreatingXMLdocuments. XSLalso
allows an **XML** document to be transformed to another **XML** document by
allowing content transformation. To use **XSL** with **XML** documents, a
developer creates an **XSL** stylesheet that describes the transformation
of a document
written in **XSL** language, and applies the transformation to multiple
XML
documents using an **XSLT** processor. Throughout the specification, **XSL**
transformations are defined as the process that transforms the document
by 1 5 using an **XSL** stylesheet.

Although an **XSL** transformation enables developers to transform a
particular document to different **XML**· documents, the·transformations may
be limited if the transformation specific for the application is

hard-coded into the application itself. For example, an **XML** document may need to be transformed and/or styled based on different clients of different applications. Each time an application needs to specify a different type of **XSL** transformation for a new type of client, the application must be recornpiled and/or restarted. Thus, as...

...costly within an application that resides on an application server. It is therefore desirable to improve existing **XSL** transformation systems to provide automatic transformations for new types of clients and configurations unrelated to the application...

...OF THE INVENTION
Methods and systems consistent with the present invention solve the inherent problems with existing **XSL** transformation systems by providing a transformation registry service that serves as a **XSL** transformation repository.

The **XSL** transformation service enables **XSL** transformations in applications to deliver XIVIL documents to various clients. Specifically, the transformation registry service maintains mappings for applications, clients, and client configurations. The client configurations are defined based on an application and **XSL** transformations. The client configurations also allow applications to apply or extend transformations. Each time a client requests a XIVIL document from an application, the application may query the transformation registry service for an appropriate **XSL** transformation for the client and its configuration. The transformation may then be applied to the **XML** document and the transformed XIVIL document may be delivered to the requesting client.

Additionally, the transformation registry service provides a facility for developers to enable their applications, to publish and register new **XSL**

transformations, to obtain information for existing transformations, and retrieve **XSL** stylesheets instead of hard-coding the transformation within the application.
The transformation registry service also allows various...

...a flow chart of the steps performed by the data processing system of Fig. 1 when providing **XML** documents to clients in a manner consistent with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
The following detailed description....

...Systems and methods consistent with the present invention provide a transformation registry service for developers to publish **XSL** transformations for specific clients and applications, such as applications running on servers. A developer uses an interface associated with the transformation registry service to register applications that require content transformations (of **XML** documents) on a server, to register clients associated with an application, and to provide mappings between the clients and stylesheets. Each stylesheet describes one or more transformations to apply to an **XML** document.

Systems and methods consistent with the present invention enable applications that provide XMIL documents, such as a calendar application, to provide different **XML** documents based on the type of client. By enabling applications to interact with the transformation registry service...

...tailored for that specific client. For example, a PDA client, with specific memory requirements, may receive an **XML** document containing limited textual information, and possibly no graphical or audio information. On the other hand, a...

...receive an XIVIL
document containing full content. In another example, a client capable of
using 0 the **Hypertext** Transport Protocol (HTTP) may receive XIVIL
documents in an HTTP format.

As explained, the transformation registry service...

...URL from an application. Based on the client type, the application
queries the transformation registry service fora **XSL** transformation
forthat application, client type, URL, and client configuration. The
client type, URL and client configuration 1...More information on the
client lookup service is described below.
The transformation registry service locates the appropriate **XSL**
transformation for the client requesting the URL and returns the **XSL**
transformation to the application. To do this, the application queries
the transformation registry service to find a...

...an XIVIL document to be transformed.

The transformation registry service provides a number of benefits over
traditional **XSL** transformation systems. The transformation registry
service
maintains **XSL** transformations for multiple applications, clients, and
configurations. This way, any type of client may request and receive data
in a format suitable for that type of client. Each time a client requests
an **XML** document from an application, the transformation registry
service provides an appropriate transformation for that client and
document...

...registry service provides a facility to represent content in the
registry as an XMIL document, to publish **XML** documents as the content
of the registry, to receive additional content as **XML** documents. This
may be. done through an interface, such as a Web interface.
The transformation registry service also provides a programmable
interface for developers to access and submit queries for available **XSL**
transformations. Applications may update the registry with new **XSL**
transformations by accessing the interface. Applications may create a
definition for new applications and clients, create multiple...

...request information from and submit information to application server
104, such as weather reports, spreadsheet data, or **XML** documents
formatted for client 102.

Application server 104 may host any application (e.g., calendar
application, or weather service) that interfaces with clients 102 using
XML documents 106. Depending upon the type of client requesting an **XML**
document 106, application server 104 returns the appropriate **XML**
document 106. For example, application server 104 may include the Java
Embedded Server (JES), available from Sun Microsystems, Inc. **XML**
documents 106 may be located .at-.various locations. in network 1 1 0. **XML**
documents 106 may also be stored in 0 application server 104.

Figure. 2 depicts a more detailed...

...320, and an optional video display 322. Memory 302 includes application
304, transformation engine 306, registry 308, **XSLT** service 31 0, and
client lookup service 312. Application 304 receives client requests and
provides **XML** documents 106 to those clients.

Transformation engine 306 maintains mappings for all **XSL** stylesheets,
responds to queries from application 304, publishes new registries 308,
and runs an informative servIet that shows the content of registry 308. A
mapping refers to a relationship between each of the **XSL** stylesheets
and any other element (e.g., application, client, configuration). A
serviet is a program such as...

...306 are described below.

Also included in memory 302 is registry 308. Registry 308 contains the
various **XSL** transformations for clients, configurations, and
applications. An exemplary data model for registry 308 represented as a
tree...XIVIL document (or a set of documents) that may be requested by a
client 102, and an **XSL** stylesheet 41 0 describes a transformation to
apply to an **XML** document of a particularconfiguration 406 to obtain the
final transformed
document. One skilled in the art will appreciate that more than one **XSL**
stylesheet may be used for a single URL.
Memory 302 also contains an Extensible Style Language Transformation
(**XSLT**) service 310. **XSLT** service 310 is a service that applies an
XSL
transformation to an **XML** document given a stylesheet written in **XSL** .
XSLT service 31 0 applies **XSL** transformations to **XML** documents 106.

Finally, memory 302 contains a client lookup service 312 used to map a
protocol request...

...memory 302. An exemplary
representation of static registry 316 parallel to registry 308 is
depicted as an **XML** document in Figure 4B that describes a weather
report application having a sprinkler, thermometer, and two different...

...of a default application
402, client 404, and configuration 406 that applies a generic stylesheet
to an **XML** document 106. Each entry name is associated with by a default
entry ("').

For example, if a configuration...the markup tags within the XIVIL
document will be interpreted by an application presenting the document.
Each **XML** representation in registry 308 utilizes a specific DTD.
Figures 4D-4E depict exemplary DTDs for use with...

...for matching
configurations in various applications, or clients. This interface may be
used to locate an appropriate **XSL** transformation for a requesting
client and application.

Interfaces DuplicateConfigurationException, ElementAttachedException,
0 and RegistrylDefinitionException return error codes when...

...static registry 316 may be created by a text editor or if desired by any
well-known **XML** authoring tool. **XSL** stylesheets are also created for
multiple applications 304 (step 504). Once static registry 316 and **XSL**
stylesheets for all applications 304 are created, a developer may user
the TransformationRegistryService API to load (publish) static registry
316 and the **XSL** stylesheets into registry 308 (step 506). By loading
static registry
316, any content already in registry 308 is deleted. In an alternative
embodiment, registry 308 may contain links (e.g., URLs) to the specified
XSL stylesheets. Also in step 506, application(s) 304 may be installed
on application server 104. Once application...
...s) 304 may begin providing XIVIL documents 106 to requesting
clients 102.

Once registry 308 contains the **XSL** stylesheets, transformation engine
306 may be initiated (step 508). That is, the developer may call the
TransformationRegistryService...

...316 as an XIVIL document containing an application definition containing
clients, configurations and stylesheets (step 522). An **XSL** stylesheet
may also created for a particular application 304 (step 524).

Once static registry 316 and a **XSL** stylesheet for an application 304 is
created, a developer may user the TransformationRegistryService API to

load (publish) static registry 316 and the **XSL** stylesheet into registry 308 (step 526).

Unlike new applications branch 500, by loading static registry 316, any installed on
application server 104. Once registry 308 contains the **XSL** stylesheets, transformation engine 306 may be initiated (step 528). Similar to application branch 500, transformation engine 306 next enters a "ready" state.
In one example consistent with the present invention, a developer prepares an **XML** representation of the registry and utilizes a servlet that installs an **XML** document from static registry 316 to registry 308. This may be used when initially loading registry 308...

...308. Since each application 304 is partitioned in registry 308, application 304 may specify new clients and **XSL** transformations without disturbing existing **XSL** transformations.

Regist[y Service
As shown in Figure 6, the transformation registry service is initiated, for example, by application 304 receiving a request from a client 102 for an **XML** document 106 (step 602). The request includes information pertaining to that
client. For example, a HTTP request...

...a default configuration or best
match is supplied), application 304 may query transformation engine 306 for an **XSL** transformation based on the client type, configuration, and application (step 606).

Alternatively, application 304 may query transformation...
...may be put in place of all parameters.

Once application 304 queries transformation engine 306 for an **XSL** transformation, transformation engine 306 traverses registry 308 for one or more 1 0 appropriate **XSL** stylesheets and configurations for the requesting client (step 608). It may be that the requesting client requires multiple **XSL** stylesheets to display the XIVIL document.

For example, the application may query transformation engine 306 for configurations...

...this client configuration 406 from registry 308.

Transformation engine 306 then supplies application 304 with the appropriate **XSL** stylesheets(s) (step 61 0). For example, transformation engine 306 may return a pointer (e.g., URL) to **XSL** stylesheet 410, or may return the complete stylesheet 41 0 that correspond to the **XSL** transformation to apply.

Once received, application 304 may invoke a XSILT service 310 (step 612). XSILT service 31 0 applies received **XSL** stylesheets 41 0 to the requested XMIL document 106. If more than one stylesheet 41 0 needs...
...consistent with the present invention
provide a transformation registry service that is a transformation repository for multiple **XSL** stylesheets.

Although aspects of the present invention are described as being stored in memory, one skilled in...

...node of the Transformation Registry hierarchy. An Application has Clients, each of which has Configurations that specify **XSL** transformations. These transformations are used to change data (requested by a client) into a form appropriate for...transformregistry
Interface Client
public interface Client
Clients belong to an Application and specify configurations. Each

configuration specifies **XSL** transformations to be applied when the Client matching that Configuration requests a URI.

Client names must be...service.transformregistry
Interface Configuration
public interface Configuration
A Configuration of a Client defines a set of transcodings (**XSL** transformations) to be used when Clients request data.
A Configuration may have a name, which must be...

...available from the enclosing Client.

Field Summary
static int am
Source node applies to either YJv11L or **HTML**
static int **HTmL**
Source node applies to **HTML**
static int -am
Source node applies to **XML**
Appendix A
Method Summary
Confiqurati= getcopy(java.lang.String name, java.lang.String description)
Create a deep...

...java.util.Enumeration cretParamName O
java.util.Enumeration cretTransformations(java.lang.String sourceURI, int type)
Find the **XSL** transformations to be applied on the document at the given source LTRI.
b,,l,a, isDefaultConficruration O... .

...String sourceURI,
int type, java.util.Enumeration transfOMB)
Set the transformations for a source URI.

Peld Detail
 XML
public static final int **XML**
Source node applies to **XML**
....

HTMEL
public static final int **HTML**
Source node applies to **HTML**
. ...

ANY
public static final int ANY
Appendix A
Source node applies to either **XML** or **HTML**
0 ·
Method Detaff
getName
public java.lang.string getNameo
Returns.

The name of the Configuration
....-............. . ...-.... ....-.... .
.........-... .. ..

getDescription
public...

...the URI should be fully qualified (with the exception of localhost).

type - The type of the source (**XML** , **HTML** , ANY).

transf orms – The list of transformations to apply. Each element should
be a String URI.

removeTransformationsForSource...

...URI should be fully qualified (with the exception of localhost).
type – The type of the source (XMI, **HTML** , ANY).

getTransformations
public java.util.Enumeration getTransformations(java.lang.String
sourceURI,
int type)
Find the **XSL** transformations to be applied on the document at the given
source URI.

Parameters.

source – The document's URI.

type – The type of the source (**XML** , **HTML**)
Returns.

An enumeration of **XSL** transformations (Strings) for the transcoding
whose source best matches the given source. The best match is the...to an
Application and specify configurations.

Configitration A Configuration of a Client defines a set of transcodings
(**XSL** transformations) to be used when Clients request data.
rationOu A ConfigurationQuery is used to fill in all...

...the Client.

T
ran@formationftjsta@&ctoiy A factory for Transformation Registry
elements.

The Transfon-nationRegistryService stores the **XSL** transformations
Transfo ationRgoi lmyend" necessary for various client configurations and
applications.

Exception Summary
Exception thrown by Conf...rather than hard-coding them within
applications or services. Transformations can also be performed
automatically by the **XML** proxy for registered clients.

Transformation Registry Data Model
The transformation registry can be represented as a tree...

...B 2 -@@-F-X-S-L-k
@@L I
it F-De-f-au`lt--li L@@ **XSL**
Default lent -1confiauratiorill **XSL**
Application **XSL**
Configurations specify
mapping from source
Registry has Applications Clients have URLs to a list of **XSL**
Applications have Clients Configurations transformations
The registry can be queried in accordance with this data model: each...

...removed from each node.

Lastly, the registry (or any single application) may be published by
using an **XML** document to describe the registry (or application)
contents.

Transformation Registry AN
The Transformation Registry API has three...

...a client configuration, and finally specifying the requested URL. This
provides the application with a list of **XSL** transformations to be
applied. The application may then use the **XSLT** service to perform those
transformations.

Overvie Package Class Ing Deprecated Index HdR
PREVPACKACE...METHOD
com.sun.lhs.service.transformregistry
Interface TransformationRegistryService
public interface TransformationRegistryService
extends Service
The TransfonnationRegistryService stores the **XSL** transformations
necessary for various client configurations and applications. There are
three ways to modify the registry.

 Publish...

...is running.

 void publis (java.net,URL configurationDocument)
 Publish a document to the TransformationRegistryService that
 specifies the **XSL** transformations to be applied for various clients,
 applications and configurations.

 Void publishAp-plicatio (java.net.URL configurationDocument...

...void publish(java.net.URL configurationDocument)
 throws RegistryDefinitionException
 Publish a document to the TransformationRegistryService that specifies
 the **XSL** transformations to be applied for various clients, applications
 and configurations. If the configuration document is valid, it...

Claim
... a canonical form in the registry.

 12 The method of claim 1, wherein the stylesheet is an **XSL**
 transformation.

 13 The method of claim 1, wherein a stylesheet corresponds to at least
 one
 application.

 14...

...receiving a request from a client for an XML document;
 querying a transformation registry service for an **XSL** transformation
 corresponding to the client request;
 receiving from the transformation registry service information
 corresponding to an **XSL** transformation; and
 invoking an **XSLT** transformation service to apply the received **XSL**
 transformation to the XML document.

 21 The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of requesting a
 listing
 of available **XSL** transformations from the transformation registry.

 22 The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of registering
 XSL
 transformations in the transformation registry.

 23 The method of claim 20, wherein the request includes information

associated...a canonical form in the registry.

36 The system of claim 24, wherein the stylesheet is an **XSL**
transformation. . The, system of claim.24, wherein a stylesheet
corresponds to at least one
application.

38 The...

...providing an XML document to a client, comprising:
a transformation registry service that receives queries for an **XSL**
transformation corresponding to a client request;
an application that receives requests from a client for an XMIL document
and that receives from the transformation registry service information
corresponding to an **XSL** transformation; and
an **XSLT** transformation service that applies the received **XSL**
transformation to the XML document. . The system of claim 40, wherein the
application further requests listings of available **XSL** transformations
from the transformation registry service.

46 The system of claim 44, wherein the application further registers **XSL**

transformations in the transformation registry service.

47 The system of claim 44, wherein the request includes information claim
49, wherein the stylesheet is an
 XSL transformation.

59 The computer readable medium of claim 49, wherein a stylesheet
corresponds to at least one...

...MEMORY
314
304 Secondary
Application Storage
Device 316
306 Static
Transformation Registry
Engine
308
Registry
310
318
 XSLT . Service CPU   ,
312
Client Lookup
Service
322 320
Video Display Input Device
FIGn 3
Application Client
A...

...CONFIGURATION>
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -,f--<SOURCE url="*"/>
410 @@TRANSFORIVI
url="hftp://Iocalhost:808ONVeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/mozilla. **xsl** " />
<TTRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
4CB,j@- <CONFIGURATION>
<PARAM name="version" value="1.111 />
<PARAM. name="osname" value="Windows CE" />
- <TRANSCODING>
<SOLIRCE url="*" />
410,,f@<TRANSFORIVI

```
url="hftp://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServicelnfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/wince. xsl " />
<TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
4C4@@- <CLIENT name="sprinkIer`5
<CONFIGURATION name="*'5
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -@@ <SOURCE url="*" />
4110-,J@-<TRANSFORIVI
url="hftp://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/sprinkler. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
404 -,f@- </CLIENT>
406,,r@- <CLIENT name="thermometer>
- <CONFIGURATION name="*'5
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -,r@<SOURCE url="*"/>
410 -,f---<TRANSFORM
urf="hftp://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vicelresources/thermometer. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
404,j@- <CLIENT name="weather-vane">
406 @- <CONFIGURATION name="*">
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -,f-@<SOURCE url='*" />
41 0 -,f--<TRANSFORM
url="http://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/weather-vane. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
404 -.@- <CLIENT name="humidity'5
406 <CONFIGURATION name="5
<TRANSCODING>
408 -,J@-<SOLIRCE urf="*" />
410-,j-@<TRANSFORM
url="hftp://Iocalhost:8080[WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice resources/humidity. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
</APPLICATION>
FIG. 4B
R:WAM1NERM16502k0253V,gs.vsd
316
<REGISTRY>
<APPLICATION name="" description="generic application...

...configuration">
<I-- no parameters needed for this configuration -->
<TRANSCODING>
<SOURCE url="*"/>
<TRANSFORM url="hftp:Hlhs/prefty-print. xsl "/>@@ 452
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
</APPLICATION>
</REGISTRY>
FIGm 4C
<!-- DTD, Application Publishing, Transformation Registry for LI
<!ELEMENT APPLICATION...

...Registry
```

For Multiple Changes to Registry For One Application
Applications
504 524
I F I F
Create **XSL**
Stylesheets For Create **XSL** Stylesheet
Multiple Applications For One Application
506 526
IF IF
Publish Static Registry Publish Static Registry
And...
...10
Begin
Receive Client Request 602
IF
Determine 604
Client Type
IF
Query Transformation Registry
Engine for **XSL** Transformation @@606
Based on Client Type
I
Registry Engine Determines
Proper **XSL** Transformation 608
Based on Client and
Configuration
Receive **XSL** Transformation
From Registry Engine
Invoke **XSLT** Service and Apply 612
XSL Transformation
Send Transformed XML
Document to Client
FiGm 6

14/5,K/21   (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00740829   **Image available**
EXTENDING THE CAPABILITIES OF AN XSL **STYLE SHEET TO INCLUDE COMPONENTS FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION**
EXTENSION DES CAPACITES D'UNE FEUILLE DE STYLE XSL **AFIN D'INCLURE DES COMPOSANTS PERMETTANT DE TRANSFORMER LES CONTENUS**
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International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22 ; G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7596

English Abstract
  Systems and methods consistent with the present invention use a Namespace
  paradigm to define an external component reference to a style sheet
  (500). When the style sheet processor processes the tags in the style
  sheet, it recognizes the external component declaration (510). The style
  sheet will contain a name of the external component instance and a
  definition of the method to execute associated with the external
  component instance which is executing (520). The **XSLT** processor then
  relinquishes control to the external component to execute the method
  defined in the style sheet (525). The results of the method's execution
  may be placed in the transform document generated by processing the style
  sheet (530).

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes utilisant un paradigme
  d'espace de noms pour·definir une reference de composant exterieur
  concernant une feuille de style (500). Lorsque le processeur de feuille
  de style traite les etiquettes sur la feuille de style, il reconnait la
  declaration de composant exterieur (510). La feuille de style contiendra
  un nom de l'instance de composant exterieur et une definition du procede
  a executer associe a ladite instance. La feuille de style contiendra un
  nom de l'instance de composant exterieur et une definition du procede a
  executer associe a ladite instance en cours d'execution (520). Le
  processeur **XSLT** abandonne ensuite le controle au composant exterieur
  afin d'executer le procede defini sur la feuille de style (525). Les
  resultats de l'execution du procede peuvent etre places dans le document
  de transformation genere par le traitement de la feuille de style (530).

EXTENDING THE CAPABILITIES OF AN XSL **STYLE SHEET TO INCLUDE COMPONENTS FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION**
EXTENSION DES CAPACITES D'UNE FEUILLE DE STYLE XSL **AFIN D'INCLURE DES COMPOSANTS PERMETTANT DE TRANSFORMER LES CONTENUS**

English Abstract
  ...definition of the method to execute associated with the external
  component instance which is executing (520). The **XSLT** processor then
  relinquishes control to the external component to execute the method
  defined in the style sheet...

French Abstract
  ...une definition du procede a executer associe a ladite instance en
  cours d'execution (520). Le processeur **XSLT** abandonne ensuite le
  controle au composant exterieur afin d'executer le procede defini sur la
  feuille de...

Detailed Description
  EXTENDING THE CAPABILITIES OF AN **XSL** STYLE SHEET TO INCLUDE
  COMPONENTS FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION
  RELATED APPLICATIONS
  Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 60/123,916 entitled "Enhanced

XML Processing for Content Transformation" filed March 12, 1999, is relied upon and is incorporated by reference in...

...style sheets in creating a document, and more particularly, to the use of external components in an **XSL** style sheet.

Description of the Related Art
Systems' and applications' use of documents has become so prolific...

...documents' display. Style sheets provide greater flexibility and control over the display of a document's content. **XSL** style sheets also allow the content of documents to be transformed, making them as document transformers where...

...a new document incorporating the information contained within the style sheet and the requested document.
Typically, an **XSL** style sheet includes the use of tags. Tags are codes that identify an element in the document...

...advanced, to include a type of programming language. An example of this is an Extensible Style Language (**XSL**) style sheet. **XSL** is a declarative style sheet language specified in **Extensible   Markup Language** (**XML**) which can also be
used to transform **XSL** documents. The **XSL** is actually more analogous to a
programming language than to a mechanism designed purely to analyze tags and display attributes.

With **XML** , developers may provide functionality by creating their own customized tags. For example, **XML** supports links that point to multiple documents, as opposed to **HTML** links, which can reference just one destination each.

 XML documents may be served to different clients with varied interests and
capabilities. For example, a PC running NETSCAPE may require a document formatted differently than a PDA would. **XSL** is the style language used by **XML** to allow different clients to receive different **XML** documents.
 XSL is a specification language for separating style from content when creating **XML** or **HTML** pages. **XSL** style sheets allow a single style to be applied to multiple documents.

However, there are limitations to...

...be used to aid in the modification of document information to be displayed.

Similarly, the use of **XSL** style sheets has been limited. Infori-nation contained within the **XSL** style sheet must be defined within the application and the **XSL** style sheet itself, and therefore the style sheet becomes application dependent. This sometimes is not desirable when ...

...in which case a separate style sheet for each application would need to be developed.

Furthermore, the **XSL** style sheet is completely self-contained in that no modules or functions can be called outside the...

...component may generate application specific results. In addition, the style sheet may contain commands written in an **XSL** fon-nat.

The step of processing the method associated with the external component may include loading the external component in an **XSLT** processor and initiating the execution of the method associated with the external component. In addition, the step...instance of the external component may also be performed. The external component may be defined to an **XSLT**

processor and the style sheet using a Namespace. And, an application associated with an input document using...

...component to the style sheet and the style sheet processor. The style sheet processor may be an **XSLT** processor and the style sheet contains tags written in an **XSL** format.

And finally, the style sheet processor may be further operative to generate a transform document and...

...consistent with exemplary embodiments of the present invention;
Fig. 2 depicts a more detailed view of an **XSLT** processor and components related to the **XSLT** processor suitable for practicing methods and systems in a
manner consistent with an exemplary embodiment of the...
...an external component to a style sheet. Namespaces are covered in more detail by the "Namespaces in **XML** " recommendation specification by the World Wide Web Consortium. When the style sheet processor processes the tags in...

...component, and may contain arguments for the method which is executing. The style sheet processor, or the **XSLT** processor in one embodiment, then relinquishes control to the named external component instance to execute the method...

...required, and this execution may provide any results including those not related to the document.

During processing, **XSL** external components may treat the document specific tags as its input declared by specific Namespaces that designate ...

...external component which are also declared with respect to a particular Namespace will be recognized by the **XSLT** processor during the validation of a style sheet as declarations of component invocations. During the processing of a document with a style sheet, an **XSLT** processor will use the component specification along with arguments defined in the **XSL** style sheet to perform the external component method defined to the **XSLT** processor associated with the particular component.

The specific instances of a component may designated by a name...

...the external component's instance which generates a result and placing the result in a document. The **XSLT** processor also ensures that a global processing context which is initialized during the validation step by the **XSLT** processor and can be shared by all the components and their instances referenced within a style sheet...

...of generating fragments of a transformed document. The generated result may depend on the context which the **XSLT** processor supplies to the component's instance. Multiple components or component instances can share the context during...

...8, and a video display 120.

Memory 102 includes application 104, transformation engine 106, registry 108, and **XSLT** processor I IO. Application 104 receives client requests and provides **XML** documents to those clients. Transformation engine 106 maintains mapping of all **XSL** translations, responds to queries from application 104, publishes new registries, and runs an informative servlet. A servlet...

...the registry without the need for additional software to interface with the file.

Memory 102 contains an **XSLT** processor 1 1 0 that applies the **XSL** transformation to **XML** document 1 Secondary storage device 112 contains

a
registry as **XML** Document 1 1 4. This registry I 1 4 is an **XML**
representation of registry 108. Registry 1 14 serves as a backup that may
be easily loaded into memory 102.

Figure 2 depicts a more detailed view of an **XSLT** processor and
components related to the **XSLT** processor suitable for practicing
methods and systems in a manner consistent with an exemplary embodiment
of the present invention. The **XSLT** processor 205 interfaces with
multiple modules in order to process an external component declared
within a style sheet. The user 200 may request a document and may provide
to the **XSLT** processor 205 a client type. For example, the user client
type might be a PDA or a browser on a PC. The **XSLT** processor will
process this request, and when complete, will send to the user a
transform document.

The **XSLT** processor may perform many functions, several of which are
depicted in Figure 2. A validation module 2...

...to ensure that the correct style sheet to generate a transform document
is used and valid. The **XSLT** processor will also understand the external
component declarations specified with Namespaces in the style sheets and
load...

...will also incorporate the results of any methods executed by an external
component instance, if any. An **XML** Parser 235 may be used to parse the
input documents and style sheets. An **XML** Document Builder 240 may be
used to build a memory representation of the parsed documents or
transformed documents.

To generate this display document, in one embodiment, the **XSLT**
processor
205 accesses style sheets 220, components 225, and content, e.g., **XML**
documents 230. These style sheets 220, components 225, documents 230, may
be contained in memory within the...
...system described with respect to Figure 1, in secondary storage or in
other storage areas which the **XSLT** processor 205 can access.

As stated, the user will generate a document request. The **XSLT**
processor 205 will recognize, by examining the document request, an
associated style sheet. The **XSLT** processor 205 then retrieves the
appropriate style sheet associated with the document requested in order
to process...

...way of a Namespace paradigm. When the style sheet names a reference to
an external component, the **XSLT** processor may create an 1 5 instance of
the component if the named component instance has not been created, or
use an already created component instance by looking it up with its name.
The **XSLT** processor may pass any arguments also defined in the style
sheet and initiate the specific method execution...

...i.e., those documents that contain the content of the document requested
by the user, which the **XSLT** processor will use in conjunction with the
style sheet to generate a transfon-n document.

Figure 3...
...present invention, the style sheet does not have to be application
dependent. The style sheet may contain **XSLT** language commands as well
as
reference to an external component. This external component may be used
to...perform various other types of processing.

After processing the external call embedded in the external component,
the **XSLT** processor continues to process the rest of the style sheet and
the input document. Other methods of...

...style sheet might be activated as described above. When the style sheet

is completely processed by the **XSLT** processor, the process sends a transform document containing the results of the external call to the user...

...using a PC or other type of data processing system by which he has access to the **XSLT** processor. The **XSLT** processor receives the document request and client type from the user and validates the document and the...

...sheet associated with the document (step 405). As part of the validation process, in one embodiment, the **XSLT** processor validates a document by using an **XML** parser and validates a style sheet by using an **XML** parser and using the **XSL** language. **XSL** style sheets are written using the **XSL** language which is described in **XML** .

The **XSLT** processor then receives the style sheet containing reference to an external component (step 41 0). The style...

...elements in a style sheet. Name attributes within the scope of a component identification element in the **XSLT** style sheet designate a specific instance of a particular component.

The external component may contain a definition...

...be placed within the external component. The component can also utilize a processing context passed by the **XSLT** processor.

The process then checks to see if an instance of the external component already exists, i.e., is active, in the **XSLT** processor (Step 412). If it is determined that an instance is not found in Step 413, then...

...Consequently, the name of the external component may play an important role in this process. If the **XSLT** processor has encountered this named component instance before, it locates and reuses the same component instance. Otherwise...

...processed by the style sheet will be passed to the external component that is being activated. The **XSLT** processor, when processing the style sheet, relinquishes control to the instance of the component so that it ...

...the method defined in the style sheet. After that method has been completed, processing returns to the **XSLT** processor to continue processing the style sheet and hence the input document.

Once all the tags in...

...as well as any other method(s) associated with external components contained in the style sheet, the **XSLT** processor then places in a transform document the results of the tag processing as well as the... activation in a style sheet.

Next, during the validation of the style sheet and processing of the **XSLT** tags, an external component identified by the specific Narnespace declaration is identified and is defined to the **XSLT** processor (step 505). The use of Namespaces is well known to those skilled in the art. The...

...know the location for their retrieval. In the present invention, a component Namespace is defined to an **XSLT** library so that during the execution of the style sheet, the **XSLT** processor is aware that an external component is being defined, and it can preload and resolve components which are declared.

Following definition of an external component Narnespace to the **XSLT** processor and after validation of the style sheet is finished, the **XSLT** processor starts processing an input document with the validated style

sheet and the loaded components. It processes the **XSL** language tags based on the language semantics and transforms the document in the process. When a component...

...be processed in the style sheet during the style sheet processing with the control flow of the **XSL** language, the **XSLT** processor looks up the named instance of a component which is specified by the component tag. The...

...uses it (Step 5 1 0), where it is processed. If the instance already exists, however, the **XSLT** processor reactivates the named instance. Within the external component tag, in one embodiment, is a method definition...

...received from the style sheet (Step 515). This is an indication to the style sheet processor, the **XSLT** processor, that the following text associated with the component tag is for an external component associated with...

...tag within the application. When the special component tag is encountered, its contents will signal to the **XSLT** processor to relinquish control so that a method defined to the external component's named instance may...

...is called (step 522). Any values defined in the style sheet for the method received by the **XSLT** processor are then passed to the specific named method (step 525) as the arguments of the method in the component. The specific method will use the values passed from the **XSLT** processor as its arguments. This step can use the methods specified in the named external component.

A global context which the **XSLT** processor passes to the components to utilize and the current document fragment being processed by the style...

...being processed as selected by the style sheet; 2) the global context that is provided by the **XSLT** processor; and 3) a means for creating document fragments in the transformed 1 5 document that is...

...either by requiring those three additional items to be included in the method signatures by allowing the **XSLT** processor to pass them to the component instance, or by requiring the component to use a specific...

...their own state when they are reactivated to allow them to provide intelligence in document transformation.

The **XSLT** processor is not aware of the functions being performed by processing the external component nor is it...method execution in the external component instance. When the component instance's method returns execution to the **XSLT** processor, it resumes processing the document as specified in the style sheet. The **XSLT** processor during processing the style sheet may require to reuse the named component instance or activate other components instances as specified by the style sheet.

The **XSLT** processor may also perform error handling. The **XSLT** processor may record the method invocations if the method signatures in the named component does not match...

...errors are generated, the component will abort its execution and return a list of exceptions to the **XSLT** processor. Depending on the severity of the errors, the **XSLT** processor may log this as an error and continue processing to generate a transformed document, or the errors severity may abort the **XSLT** processor. Severe errors include, but are not limited to, unloadable components, inability to activate component instances and methods, or components indicating severe errors.

When the **XSLT** processor completes the processing of the style sheet,

the new document containing the results of the style...

...an External CoMponent in a Style Sheet
Below is an example of a style sheet.written in **XSL** .

```
<? xml   version="1.0"?>
<- XSL   Style sheet, DTD omitted ->
< xsl :stylesheet
xmlns: xsl ="http://www.-w3.oriz/TR/V,TD- xsl "
xmins:xslcomponent--http://www.javasoft.com/lhs
>
< Xsl :template rnatch="paragraph">
<xslcomponent:component
narne="surnmaryl"
class="com.sun.lhs.impl.samplecomponents.SummaryBuilder"
>
<xslcomponent:args>
<xslcomponent:methodname="genSummary"/>
<xslcomponent: argname="buffiersize" value=" I 00"/>
</xslcornponent:args>
<xslcomponent:component>
< xsl :apply-templates/>
</ xsl :template>
</ xsl :stylesheet>
```
The above example includes a Namespace declaration,
xmlns:xlscomponent=http:Hwww..javasoft.com/lhs,
 component tag...

...associated with the external component instance, and may contain
arguments for the method which is executing. The **XSLT** processor then
relinquishes control to the external component to execute the method
defined in the style sheet...

Claim
...   specific results.

4 The method of Claim 1, wherein the style sheet contains commands
written in an **XSL** format.

5 The method of Claim 4, wherein the step of processing the method
includes loading the external component in an **XSLT** processor and
initiating the
execution of the method associated with the external component.

6 The method of...

...the external component.

13 The method of Claim 8 wherein the external component is defined to
an **XSLT** processor and the style sheet using a Namespace.

14 The method of Claim 8, .wherein the step...

...the style sheet processor.
20 The system of Claim 17, wherein the style sheet processor is an **XSLT**
processor and the style sheet contains tags written in an **XSL** format.

21 The system of Claim 17, wherein the style sheet processor is further
operative to generate...

...associated with the external component.
Application Server
102
MEMORY
112
104 Secondary
Application Storage

110 Device 114
 XSLT Registry as '
Processor **XML** Document
108
Registry
106
Transformation 116
Engine CPU
120 118
Video Display Input Device
FIGn 1
C...Fig. 4
rt
00
Declare external component namespace
in style sheet
IF 05
Define external component to **XSLT**
processor
IF 10
Load external component in **XSLT**
processor
IF – 515
Receive external component tag in style
sheet
IF 520
Call the method associated with...

...where appropriate, c." the relevant passages Relevant to claim No.
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Techniques, January 1999, vol.4, no.1, p 50, 52, 54
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authoring, Computers in Libraries, November 1998, v18, n10,
pp 53.
A STEVENS, M. Xtending the Enterprise, Intelligent Enterprise, 1-22
November 1998, pp
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pp. 217.
A SENNA, J. **XML** bridges the gap, InfoWorld, June 1998, v2O, n22, 1-22
pp. 88. Further documents are listed in...

...of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant
passages Relevant to claim No.
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A MCGRATH, S. Rendering **XML** documents using **XSL** , Dr. Dobb's 1-22
Journal, v23, n7, pp..86(6)
A,P US 65031,989 A...

 14/5,K/22 **(Item 11 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00566635 **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOCAL ADVERTISING
TECHNIQUE DE PUBLICITE LOCALE ET DISPOSITIF A CET EFFET
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
 SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
 GUPTA Amit,
 VENKATARAMAN Sriraman,
 BAEHR Geoffrey,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
 Patent: WO 200030008 A1 20000525 (WO 0030008)
 Application: WO 99US27061 19991112 (PCT/WO US9927061)
 Priority Application: US 98192874 19981116
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE

```
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD
RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
```
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11877

English Abstract
   Internet Service Providers (ISPs) or proxies (502) owned by ISP insert
   advertisements transmitted from a web host to a client. The advertisement
   may be stored in the proxy's cache or may be retrieved from a web server
   (510) for an advertiser. By providing the ISP with the ability to insert
   the advertisement, advertisements appear on small web sites that do not
   normally attract advertisers. Additionally, due to the number of
   advertisements placed by an ISP, small advertisers may have their
   advertisements appear in connection with frequently used web sites. One
   or more embodiments of the invention provide for an ISP to collect and
   store demographic information (508) such as the user's age, residence,
   credit history, etc.

French Abstract
   La presente invention concerne une technique de publicite et un
   dispositif a cet effet. Les fournisseurs de services Internet (ISP) ou
   les mandataires (502) qu'ils detiennent, inserent de la publicite et la
   transmettent au client a partir d'un site d'hebergement. La publicite
   peut etre stockee dans un cache du mandataire ou recuperee d'un serveur
   reseau (510) pour un annonceur. En donnant aux ISP cette capacite
   d'inserer de la publicite, des encarts publicitaires apparaissent sur des
   petits sites qui d'habitude n'interessent pas les annonceurs. En outre,
   du fait du nombre d'encarts introduits par un ISP, ceux des petits
   annonceurs peuvent apparaitre en connexion avec des sites tres
   frequemment utilises. Au moins une realisation de cette invention permet
   a un ISP de recueillir et stocker des donnees demographiques (508) telles
   que l'age, l'adresse, les antecedents en matiere de credit de
   l'utilisateur, etc.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

Detailed Description
... computer software, and, more
  specifically, to advertising on the internet.

  Portions of the disclosure of this patent **document** contain material
  that is subject to copyright protection. The copyright owner has no
  objection to the
  facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** or the patent
  disclosure as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office file or
  records, but...

...Cello.

  Information servers maintain the information on the WWW and are
  capable of processing a client request. **Hypertext** Transport Protocol
  (HTTP) is the standard protocol for communication with an information
  server on the

...server that carries out requests transmitted to it (i.e., from client 100), keeping copies of fetched **documents** or information for some time so that they can be accessed more quickly in the future, speeding up access
for commonly requested information. This maintaining of information and fetched **documents** by the proxy 102 is referred to as caching and the information maintained in the proxy 102...of the resource in the file structure of the server.

The WWW uses a concept known as **hypertext** . **Hypertext** provides the ability to create links within a **document** to move directly to other information.

To activate the link, it is only necessary to click on the **hypertext** link (e.g., a in the URL.

If the client request is for a file, the HTTP...

...to the client using the HTTP.
A browser displays information to a client/user as pages or **documents** (referred to as "web pages" or "web sites"). A language is used to define the
format for a page to be displayed in the WVVW. The language is called **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**). A VVWW page is transmitted to a client
as an **HTML** **document** . The browser executing at the client parses the **document** and displays a page based on the information in the **HTML** **document** .

HTML is a structural language that is comprised of **HTML** elements that are nested within each other. An **HTML** **document** is a text file in which certain strings of characters, called tags, mark regions of the **document** and assign
special meaning to them. These regions are called **HTML** elements. Each element has a name, or tag. An element can have attributes that specify properties of...

...properties
such as name, type, and value. The following provides an example of the structure of an **HTML** **document** .
< **HTML** >
<HEAD>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** head
</HEAD>
<BODY>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** body
</BODY>
</ **HTML** >
Each **HTML** element is delimited by the pair of characters "<" and '5".
The name of the **HTML** element is contained within the delimiting characters. The combination of the name and delimiting characters is referred...

...marker. The ending marker is identified by the inclusion of an another character, "/" that follows the "<" character.

HTML is a hierarchical language. With the exception of the **HTML** element, all other elements are contained within another element. The **HTML** element encompasses the entire **document** . It identifies the enclosed text as an
HTML **document** . The HEAD element is contained within the **HTML** element
and includes information about the **HTML** **document** . The BODY element is contained within the **HTML** . The BODY element contains all of the text and

other information to be displayed. Other **HTML** elements are described in
HTML reference manuals.

Advertiaing
In traditional media (e.g., television, radio, and newspaper), local
advertising is provided by...web page with an empty slot
due to an IMG directive (a directive (as specified in the **HTML** of the
web page) to load an inline image stored on the server). An advertisement
slot is...web server 404. In one or more embodiments, the characteristics
of the advertisement and advertisement slot are **encoded** as **part** of
the URL itself or around the URL (but not **encoded** as **part** of the
LJRQ. In another embodiment, the characteristics of the advertisement and
advertisement slot are specified in
tags of the **HTML** - In another embodiment, the characteristics of the
advertisement and the advertisement slot may be shipped as part...s set
price.

Advertisement Tags
To specify advertisement characteristics, advertisement tag(s) may be
specified in the **HTML** . The server could specify a tag or tag
combination (e.g., a <A> ... </A> block that follows...with a value of
34.

Alternatively, instead of specifying the above information in the form of
an **HTML** tag, the information may be specified as part of the URL
request that is provided to the...

...part of the data stream. For example, the server may specify that the
advertisement slot in the **HTML** is transmitted as characters or bytes 55
to 75 of the data stream.

Auditing and Cross Verification...

Claim
... said second advertisement.

7 The method of claim 2 wherein said advertisement slot is identified
by an **HTML** tag.
. The method of claim 2 further comprising:
said proxy obtaining profile information relating to a client...

...for inserting said advertisement.
. The method of claim 28 wherein said available space is identified by
an **HTML** tag.

34 The method of claim 28 further comprising said proxy obtaining
profile information relating to a...

 14/5,K/23   (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00566629   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR NEGOTIATING TERMS FOR LOCAL ADVERTISING
PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE NEGOCIATION DES TERMES D'UNE PUBLICITE LOCALE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  GUPTA Amit,
  BAEHR Geoffrey,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200030002 A1 20000525 (WO 0030002)
  Application: WO 99US26697 19991112 (PCT/WO US9926697)
  Priority Application: US 98192874 19981116; US 99343965 19990630
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

English Abstract
 A method and apparatus for local advertising. Web hosts sell advertising
space on their web site and distribute web pages including the
advertisements to Internet users or clients. It is desirable for
advertisements to target specific audiences and persons that may be
interested in the specific good or service being advertised. One or more
embodiments of the invention provide for advertisements that are
transmitted (606) from a web host to a client. The inserted advertisement
may be an advertisement that is stored in the proxy's cache (604) or may
be retrieved from a web server for an advertiser. One or more embodiments
of the invention provide for a module to be downloaded to the proxy that
is responsible for negotiating and inserting the advertisement.

French Abstract
 L'invention concerne un procede et un dispositif de publicite locale.
Des hotes du Web vendent des espaces publicitaires sur leur site Web et
distribuent des pages Web comprenant les publicites a des utilisateurs ou
clients de l'Internet. Il est souhaitable que les publicites ciblent un
public specifique qui puisse etre interesse par une marchandise ou un
service en particulier, annonce par publicite. Dans un ou plusieurs modes
de realisation de l'invention, de publicites sont transmises (606) a
partir d'un hote du Web, a un client. La publicite inseree peut etre une
publicite conservee dans l'antememoire du mandataire (604), ou elle peut
etre extraite a partir d'un serveur du Web, pour un publicitaire.
L'invention concerne egalement un module, destine a etre telecharge en
direction du mandataire responsable de la negociation et de l'insertion
de la publicite.

Detailed Description
...   computer software, and, more
  specifically, to advertising on the internet.

  Portions of the disclosure of this patent **document** contain material
  that is subject to copyright protection. The copyright owner has no
  objection to the
  facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** or the patent
  disclosure as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office file or
  records, but...

...Cello.

  Information servers maintain the information on the VVWW and are
  capable of processing a client request. **Hypertext** Transport Protocol
  (HTTP) is the standard protocol for communication with an information
  server on the
  VVWW. HTTP...server that carries out requests transmitted to it (i.e.,
  from client 100), keeping copies of fetched **documents** or information
  for some time so that they can be accessed more quickly in the future,

speeding up access
for commonly requested information. This maintaining of information and
fetched **documents** by the proxy 102 is referred to as caching and the
information maintained in the proxy 102...

...of the resource in the file structure of the server.

The VVWW uses a concept known as **hypertext** . **Hypertext** provides the
ability to create links within a **document** to move directly to other
information.

To activate the link, it is only necessary to click on the **hypertext**
link (e.g., a WO 00/30002 PCT/US99/26697
7
the link to identify the location...

...to the client using the HTTP.

A browser displays information to a client/user as pages or **documents** .
(referred to as "web pages" or "web sites"). A language is used to define
the
format for a page to be displayed in the WWW. The language is called
Hypertext Markup Language (**HTML**). A VAIVW page is transmitted to
a client as an **HTML document** . The browser executing at the client
parses the **document** and displays a page based on the information in the
HTML document .

HTML is a structural language that is comprised of **HTML** elements that
are nested within each other. An **HTML document** is a text file in
which certain strings of characters, called tags, mark regions of the
document and assign
special meaning to them. These regions are called **HTML** elements. Each
element has a name, or tag. An element can have attributes that specify
properties of...

...properties
such as name, type, and value. The following provides an example of the
structure of an **HTML document** .

< **HTML** >
<HEAD>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** head
</HEAD>
<BODY>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** body
</BODY>
</ **HTML** >
Each **HTML** element is delimited by the pair of characters "<" and ">".
The name of the **HTML** element is contained within the delimiting
characters. The combination of the name and delimiting characters is
referred by the inclusion of an another character, "/" that follows the
"<" character.

HTML is a hierarchical language. With the exception of the **HTML**
element, all other elements are contained within another element. The
HTML element encompasses the entire **document** . It identifies the
enclosed text as an
HTML document . The HEAD element is contained within the **HTML**
element
and includes information about the **HTML document** . The BODY element is
contained within the **HTML** . The BODY element contains all of the text
and
other information to be displayed. Other **HTML** elements are described in
HTML reference manuals.

Advertising
In traditional media (e.g., television, radio, and newspaper), local

advertising is provided by...web page with an empty slot
due to an IMG directive (a directive (as specified in the **HTML** of the
web page) to load an inline image stored on the server). An advertisement
slot is...image set to a particular URL (e.g.,
www.CREDITCARD.com/NEW-AD.GIF) and the HREF (**Hypertext** REFerence
used to specify the name or URL of the file that is loaded when the user
...

...the
request and replies with a web page fetched from the company placing the
advertisement (e.g., **HTML** text from www.CARMAN-UFACTURER.com/cardeals.
html .).

In one or more embodiments of the invention, web server 404 can create
new, unique identifiers for...web server 404. In one or more embodiments,
the characteristics of the advertisement and advertisement slot are
encoded as **part** of the URL itself or around the URL (but not **encoded**
as **part** of the URL). In another embodiment, the characteristics of the
advertisement and advertisement slot are specified in
tags of the **HTML** . In another embodiment, the characteristics of the
advertisement and the advertisement slot may be shipped as part...as
standalone Java applications, or as Java
"applets" which are identified by an applet tag in an **HTML** **document** ,
and
loaded by a browser application. The class files associated with an
application or applet may be...400 are faster.

Advertisement TWs
To specify advertisement characteristics, advertisement tag(s) may be
specified in the **HTML** - The server could specify a tag or tag
combination (e.g., a <A> ... < /A> block that follows...

...with a value of 34.

Alternatively, instead of specifying the above information in the form of
an **HTML** tag, the information may be specified as part of the URL
request that is provided to the...

...part of the data stream. For example, the server may specify that the
advertisement slot in the **HTML** is transmitted as characters or bytes 55
to 75 of the data stream.

Auditing and Cross Verification...

14/5,K/24   (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00549734   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENCODING CONTENT CHARACTERISTICS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE CODAGE DE CARACTERISTIQUES D'UN CONTENU
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
   GUPTA Amit,
   POGER Elliot,
   SCHUBA Christoph,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
   Patent: WO 200013107 A2 20000309 (WO 0013107)
   Application: WO 99US18990 19990819 (PCT/WO US9918990)
   Priority Application: US 98146381 19980901
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
   DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
   LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
   TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
   MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ

CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **H04L-029/06**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 6173

English Abstract
  A method and apparatus for encoding characteristics for the retrieval of
  information. Depending on the characteristics, some methods for
  retrieving information may be preferred. If information is too large to
  utilize UDP, then TCP may be preferred. In addition, if information is
  not cacheable, then it is preferable to retrieve the information directly
  from the server instead of searching the cache first. A URL (Uniform
  Resource Locator) is utilized on the internet to specify the application
  protocol (e.g., http), the domain name (e.g., www.sun.com), and file
  location (e.g., /users/hcn/index. **html**). The suffix of a file indicator
  is utilized to identify how to process the data or information subsequent
  to retrieval. One or more embodiments of the invention provide for
  encoding characteristics of data to be transferred that indicates or
  hints at an optimal method to retrieve the data. For example, the URL may
  specify that TCP is the preferred transfer protocol, thereby avoiding an
  attempted transfer using UDP. Additionally, the encoding may specify that
  the client should preferably retrieve the information directly from the
  server instead of searching the proxy cache. The characteristics or
  preferred retrieval method may be encoded in any portion of a URL.
  Additionally, one or more embodiments of the invention provide for
  backwards compatibility with existing·internet browsers by encoding the
  characteristics in the file location portion of the URL instead of the
  application protocol identifier portion.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil de codage de
  caracteristiques pour la recherche d'informations. Selon les
  caracteristiques, on peut preferer certains procedes de recherche
  d'informations. Si le volume d'informations est trop important pour
  utiliser le protocole datagramme (UDP), on opte pour le protocole de
  commande de transmission (TCP). En outre, si les informations ne peuvent
  etre stockees dans une antememoire, il est recommande de les extraire
  directement du serveur plutot que d'explorer l'antememoire. Un
  localisateur de ressources universel (URL), utilise sur l'internet,
  permet de preciser le protocole d'application (par exemple http), le nom
  de domaine (par exemple www.sun.com) et la localisation de fichiers (par
  exemple /users/hcn/index. **html**). Le suffixe d'un indicatif de fichier
  sert a determiner le mode de traitement des donnees ou des informations
  une fois la recherche effectuer. Une ou plusieurs realisations selon
  l'invention reposent sur le codage des caracteristiques des donnees a
  transferer qui indiquent ou suggerent·un·procede optimal pour rechercher
  les donnees en question. Par exemple, l'URL peut specifier que le TCP est
  le protocole de transfert prefere, et permet ainsi d'eviter une tentative
  de transfert utilisant le protocole UDP. En outre, le codage peut
  preciser que le client devrait, de preference, extraire l'information
  directement du serveur ou lieu de l'antememoire mandataire. On peut coder
  les caracteristiques ou le procede de recherche prefere dans n'importe
  quelle partie d'un URL. De plus, une ou plusieurs realisations selon
  l'invention reposent sur une compatibilite retroactive avec des
  navigateurs internet existants par codage des caracteristiques de la
  partie localisation de fichiers de l'URL, au lieu de la partie de
  l'identificateur du protocole d'application.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **H04L-029/06**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

English Abstract
...http), the domain name (e.g., www.sun.com), and file location (e.g.,
/users/hcn/index. **html**). The suffix of a file indicator is utilized to
identify how to process the data or information...

French Abstract
...de domaine (par exemple www.sun.com) et la localisation de fichiers
(par exemple /users/hcn/index. **html**). Le suffixe d'un indicatif de
fichier sert a determiner le mode de traitement des donnees ou...

Detailed Description
... of computer software, and, more
specifically, to optimizing network traffic.

...Netscape Navigator and
Internet Explorer.

A browser displays information to a client or user as pages or
documents . A language called **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**)
is used
to define the format for a page to be displayed in the browser. A Web
page is transmitted to a client as an **HTML document** . The browser
executing at the
client parses the **document** and produces and displays a Web Page based
on
the information in the **HTML document** . Consequently, the **HTML**
document defines the Web Page that is rendered at runtime on the
browser.

B. Network Communication/Data Transfer...UDP) is utilized to ensure that
the Application Protocol
commands are completely transmitted to the receiving end. **HyperText**
Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the standard application protocol for
communication with an information server on the WWW...

...server that carries out requests transmitted to it (i.e., from client
100), keeping copies of fetched **documents** or information for some time
so that they can be accessed more quickly in the
future, speeding up access for commonly requested information. This
maintaining of information and fetched **documents** by the proxy 102 is
referred to as caching and the information maintained in the proxy 102...

...the file structure of the server. For example,
the URL "http://www.sunlabs.com/research/hsn/index. **html** " specifies the
application protocol ("http"), the server host name ("www.sunlabs.corn"),
and the filename to be retrieved ("/research/hsn/index. **html** ").
If the client request is for a file, the HTTP server locates the file and
sends it...

...via command-line arguments, standard
input, or environment variables. The gateway program processes the data,
generates an **HTML document** , and returns the **HTML document** as its
response to the server using CGI (via standard input, for example). The
server forwards the **HTML document** to the client using the HTTP.

Once files have been retrieved, the client may utilize or process the
file.

For example, if a **HTML document** is retrieved, a client's web browser

may
parse the **HTML** **document** and display the **document** . Depending on the
type of file retrieved, the client may activate an application to process
the file.

For example, if a word processing **document** is retrieved, the client may
activate a word processor to process the **document** . Alternatively, if an
image file is retrieved, an image viewer may be activated to process and
display...
...period "." and several letters that are attached to the end of a file
name. For example, an **HTML**
document may end with the suffix ".htm" or ". **html** " (e.g., Index. **html**
" or
"home. **html** "), a word processing **document** filename may end with the
suffix ".doc" (e.g., "report.doc" or "letter.doc"), a JPEG (joint...

...image filename may end with the suffix ".jpg" (e.g.,
"image.jpg" or "picturejpg"), and a postscript **document** (**document**
created in the postscript page description language) may end with the
suffix ".ps" (e.g., "calendar.ps...

...http), the domain name (e.g.,
www.sun.com), and file location (e.g., /users/hcn/index. **html**). The
suffix of a file indicator is utilized to identify how to process the
data or information...server thereby influencing the transfer of
information across a network. Further, the facts or hints may be **encoded**
into any **part** of a URL.

Figure 5 demonstrates a method for the encoding and use of
information in URLs...display in the web browser. Such information may be
passed in the form of a parameter in
HTML . For example, the file suffix " **html** ?u" in the URL
"http://www.sunlabs.com/research/hsn/index. **html** ?u" passes the parameter
it " indicating a UDP transfer.

u
By encoding the information in the file...to the methods of the prior art
(i.e., by invoking an image viewer, word processor, or **HTML** **document**
browser to process the retrieved information).

Thus, a method and apparatus for encoding content characteristics for
the...

14/5,K/25 (Item 14 from file: 349)
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00546708 **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS OF TRANSLATING AND EXECUTING NATIVE CODE IN A VIRTUAL
MACHINE ENVIRONMENT
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE TRADUCTION ET D'EXECUTION D'UN CODE NATIF DANS UN
ENVIRONNEMENT MACHINE VIRTUELLE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
UNGAR David,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200010081 A2 20000224 (WO 0010081)
Application: WO 99US18158 19990810 (PCT/WO US9918158)
Priority Application: US 98134073 19980813
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

English Abstract
    A method and apparatus of translating and executing native code in a
    virtual machine environment. Debugging of a virtual machine
    implementation is made easier through binary translation of native code,
    which permits greater platform independence and greater control over
    thread management and scheduling, and provides for identification of
    memory access errors in the native code. When native code is to be
    executed within a virtual machine environment, the native code is
    translated into an intermediate from. This intermediate form is processed
    to determine where memory access and blocking system calls occur.
    Validity checks are inserted into memory accessed calls to determine
    whether the portion of memory to be accessed by each call is within a
    permitted range. Wild pointers and other sources of memory access errors
    associated with the native code may thus be identified. Blocking system
    calls are replaced with non-blocking variants, and "yield" operations may
    be inserted into system calls and loops. The revised native code
    incorporating memory access validity checks and non-blocking system calls
    is compiled or interpreted by the virtual machine to execute the routines
    defined by the native code. Because the revised native code does not
    block other threads, threads scheduling may be managed by the virtual
    machine rather than the underlying operating system, and cooperative
    scheduling may be performed.

French Abstract
    Procede et appareil de traduction et d'execution d'un code natif dans un
    environnement machine virtuelle. Le debogage d'une mise en application
    machine virtuelle est facilite par la traduction binaire d'un code natif,
    ce qui permet une plus grande independance de la plate-forme et une
    meilleure commande de la gestion et de la programmation des files et
    permet egalement l'identification d'erreurs d'acces en memoire dans le
    code natif. Lorsque le code natif doit etre execute dans un environnement
    machine virtuelle, ledit code natif est traduit en une forme
    intermediaire. La forme intermediaire est traitee pour determiner ou
    l'acces en memoire et les appels bloquant le systeme se produisent. Des
    controles de validite sont inseres dans les appels d'acces en memoire
    pour determiner si la partie de la memoire faisant l'objet d'un acces par
    chaque appel se trouvent dans une gamme permise. Des pointeurs sauvages
    et d'autres sources d'erreurs d'acces en memoire associes au code natif
    peuvent ainsi etre identifies. Les appels bloquants le systeme sont
    remplaces par des variantes non bloquantes et des operations de
    "fourniture" peuvent etre inserees dans les appels et les boucles
    systeme. Le code natif revise contenant des controles de validite d'acces
    en memoire et des appels systeme non bloquants est compile ou interprete
    par la machine virtuelle pour executer les sous-programmes definis par le
    code natif. Etant donne que le code natif revise ne bloque pas d'autres
    files, la programmation de files peut etre geree par la machine virtuelle
    au lieu du systeme d'exploitation sous-jacent, et une programmation
    cooperative peut etre executee.

Detailed Description
... as standalone Java applications, or as
  Java "applets" which are identified by an applet tag in an **HTML** (

hypertext markup language) **document** , and loaded by a browser application. The class files associated with an application or applet may be...

...server on a network,
  a web server application is executed on the server to respond to HTTP
  (**hypertext** transport protocol) requests containing URLs (universal resource
  locators) to **HTML** **documents** , also referred to as "web pages." When a
  browser application executing on a client platform receives an **HTML**
   document (e.g., as a result of requesting an **HTML** **document** by
  forwarding a
  URL to the web server), the browser application parses the **HTML** and
  automatically initiates the download of the specified bytecode class
  files when it encounters an applet tag in the **HTML** **document** .

  The classes of a Java applet are loaded on demand from the network
  (stored on a server...to provide
  enhanced debugging capabilities over prior art native method execution
  processes. The processing of the native **code** includes, as **part** of a
  binary translation procedure, the insertion of checks for memory access
  bugs, such as might be...

 14/5,K/26   (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00386801   **Image available**
PROCESSOR WITH ACCELERATED ARRAY ACCESS BOUNDS CHECKING
PROCESSEUR A VERIFICATION ACCELEREE DES LIMITES D'ACCES AUX MATRICES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  TREMBLAY Marc,
  O'CONNOR James Michael,
  JOY William N,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9727544 A1 19970731
  Application: WO 97US1305 19970123   (PCT/WO US9701305)
  Priority Application: US 9610527 19960124; US 96642248 19960502
Designated States: CN JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/14**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 39617

English Abstract
  An array boundary checking apparatus is configured to verify that a
  referenced element of an information array is within a maximum array size
  boundary value and a minimum array size boundary value. The array
  boundary checking apparatus of the invention includes an associative
  memory element that stores and retrieves a plurality of array bound
  values. Each one of the plurality of array bound values is associated
  with one of the plurality of array access instructions. An input section
  simultaneously compares the array access instruction identifier with at
  least a portion of each of the stored array reference entries, wherein
  the array access instruction identifier identifies an array access
  instruction. An output section is configured to provide as an array
  bounds output values one of the plurality of array bound values stored in
  one of the plurality of memory locations of the associated memory
  element. A first comparison element compares the value of the referenced
  element and the maximum array index boundary value and provides a maximum
  violation signal if the value of the element is greater than the maximum

array size boundary value. A second comparison element compares the value
of the element and the minimum array size boundary value and provides a
minimum violation signal if the value of the element is less than the
minimum array bounds value. Either a maximum violation signal or a
minimum violation signal results in an exception.

French Abstract
   La presente invention concerne un dispositif de verification des limites
de matrice qui est configure de facon a verifier qu'un element designe
dans une matrice d'information se trouve compris entre une valeur limite
maximale de taille de matrice et une valeur limite minimale de taille de
matrice. Le dispositif de verification des limites de matrice de
l'invention comporte un element de memoire associative stockant et
restituant une pluralite de valeurs limites de matrices. Chacune des
differentes valeurs limites de matrices est associe a l'une des
differentes instructions d'acces a la matrice. Un module d'entree compare
simultanement l'identificateur d'instruction d'acces a la matrice et au
moins une partie de chacune des rubriques de designation de matrice
stockees, l'identificateur d'instruction d'acces designant une
instruction d'acces de matrice. Un module de sortie est configure pour
fournir, sous forme de valeurs de sortie de limites d'une matrice, l'une
des differentes valeurs de limites de matrice stockees dans l'un des
differents emplacements memoire de l'element de memoire associe. Un
premier comparateur, qui effectue une comparaison entre la valeur de
l'element designe et la valeur limite maximum de l'indice de matrice,
delivre un signal de violation de maximum si la valeur de l'element est
superieure a la valeur limite maximale de taille de matrice. Un second
comparateur, qui fait une comparaison entre la valeur de l'element et la
valeur limite minimale de la taille de matrice, delivre un signal de
violation de minimum si la valeur de element est inferieure a la valeur
limite minimale de la matrice. Tout signal de violation de maximum et de
violation de minimum genere une condition d'exception.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/14**
Fulltext Availability:
   Detailed Description

Detailed Description
...   ACCELERATED ARRAY ACCESS BOUNDS CHECKING
   REFERENCE TO Apipendix I
   A portion of the disclosure of this patent
    document including Appendix I. The JAVA Virtual Machine
   Specification and Appendix A thereto, contains material
   which is subject...

...copyright protection. The
   copyright owner has no objection to the facsimile
   reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** or the
   patent disclosure, as it appears in the U.S. Patent and
   Trademark Office patent files...

...being used for
   external transactions between the business and the
   outside world. For the purposes of this **document** , the
   term "networks" includes both the Internet and
   intranets. However, the distinction between the
   Internet and an...of routines for coping easily with TCP/IP
   protocol (Transmission Control Protocol based on
   Internet protocol), HTTP (**Hypertext** Transfer Protocol)
   and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming
   language is intended to be used in...THE PRODUCT(S) AND/OR THE PROGRAM(S)
   DESCRIBED IN
   THIS PUBLICATION AT ANY TIME.

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instruction name
Short description of the instruction
Syntax.

opcode=number...

 14/5,K/27   (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00386796   **Image available**
METHODS AND APPARATUSES FOR STACK CACHING
PROCEDES ET DISPOSITIFS DE GESTION DE PILE EN ANTEMEMOIRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  TREMBLAY Marc,
  O'CONNOR James Michael,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9727539 A1 19970731
  Application: WO 97US1303 19970123   (PCT/WO US9701303)
  Priority Application: US 9610527 19960124; US 96642253 19960502; US
    96647103 19960507
Designated States: CN JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/42**
International Patent Class: **G06F-12:08**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 42794

English Abstract

The present invention provides a stack management unit (150) including a
stack cache (155) to accelerate data transfers between the stack-based
computing system and the stack (400). In one embodiment, the stack
management unit (150) includes a stack cache (155), a dribble manager
unit (151), and a stack control unit (152). The dribble manager unit
(151) includes a fill control unit (694) and a spill control unit (698).
Since the vast majority of memory accesses to the stack (400) occur at or
near the top of the stack (400), the dribble manager unit (151) maintains
the top portion of the stack (400) in the stack cache (155).
Specifically, when the stack-based computing system is pushing data onto
the stack (400) and a spill condition occurs, the spill control unit
(698) transfers data from the bottom of the stack cache (155) to the
stack (400) so that the top portion of the stack (400) remains in the
stack cache (155). When the stack-based computing system is popping data
off of the stack (400) and a fill condition occurs, the fill control unit
(694) transfers data from the stack (400) to the bottom of the stack
cache (155) to maintain the top portion of the stack (400) in the stack
cache (155). Typically, a fill condition occurs as the stack cache (155)
becomes empty and a spill condition occurs as the stack cache (155)
becomes full.

French Abstract
    La presente invention concerne une unite de gestion de pile (150)
comprenant une antememoire de pile (155) destinee a accelerer les
echanges de donnees entre la pile (400) et le systeme informatique a
gestion par pile. Selon une realisation, l'unite de gestion de pile (150)
comporte une antememoire de pile (155), un regulateur de flux (151) et un
module de gestion de pile (152). Le regulateur de flux (151) comporte une
unite de regulation de remplissage (694) et une unite de regulation de
debordement (698). Etant donne qu'une grande majorite des acces memoire a
la pile (400) se fait au niveau de, ou a proximite du sommet de la pile
(400), le regulateur de flux (151) maintient le haut de la pile (400)
dans l'antememoire de pile (155). En particulier, lorsque le systeme
informatique a gestion par pile introduit des donnees dans la pile (400)
et qu'il se presente une condition de debordement, l'unite de regulation
de debordement (698) transfere les donnees du bas de l'antememoire de
pile (155) vers la pile (400) de facon que le haut de pile (400) reste
dans l'antememoire de pile (155). Lorsque le systeme informatique a
gestion par pile chasse des donnees en les faisant remonter dans la pile
(400) et qu'il se presente une condition de remplissage, l'unite de
regulation de remplissage (694) transfere des donnees de la pile (400)
vers le bas de l'antememoire de pile (155) de facon a conserver la haut
de la pile (400) dans l'antememoire de pile (155). En general, il se
produit une condition de remplissage a chaque fois que l'antememoire de
pile (155) se vide, et il se produit une condition de debordement a
chaque fois que l'antememoire de pile (155) est saturee.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/42**
International Patent Class: **G06F-12:08**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... AND APPARATUSES FOR STACK CACHING
  REFERENCE TO AyDendix I
  A portion of the disclosure of this patent
  document including Appendix I, The JAVA Virtual Machine
  Specification and Appendix A thereto, contains material
  which is subject...

...copyright protection. The
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  Trademark Office patent files...

...being used for
external transactions between the business and the
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protocol (Transmission Control Protocol based on
Internet protocol), HTTP (**Hypertext** Transfer Protocol)
and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming
language is intended to be used in...Mountain View, California
94043-1100 U.S.A.

Preface
This **document** describes version 1.0 of the JAVA
Virtual Machine and its instruction set. We have
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Chapter 1 describes the architecture of the JAVA
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1.8 The JAVA...words of arguments in a
method call is limited to 255.

2, Class File Format
This chapter **documents** the JAVA class (.class)
file format.

Each class file contains the compiled version of
either a JAVA...Machine Instruction Set
3,1 Format for the Instructions
JAVA Virtual Machine instructions are represented
in this **document** by an entry of the following form.

instruction name
Short description of the instruction
Syntax.

opcode=number...

00386794   **Image available**

A   PROCESSOR FOR EXECUTING INSTRUCTION SETS RECEIVED FROM A NETWORK OR FROM A LOCAL MEMORY

PROCESSEUR D'EXECUTION DE   JEUX D'INSTRUCTIONS RECUS D'UN RESEAU OU D'UNE MEMOIRE LOCALE

English Abstract
   A dual instruction set processor can decode and execute both code
   received from a network and other code supplied from a local memory.
   Thus, the dual instruction set processor is capable of executing two
   different types of instructions, from two different sources, permitting
   the dual instruction set processor to have maximum efficiency. A computer
   system with the foregoing described dual instruction set processor, a
   local memory, and a communication interface device, such as a modem, for
   connection to a network, such as the Internet or an intranet, can be
   optimized to execute, for example, JAVA code from the network, and to
   execute non-JAVA code stored locally, or on the network but in a trusted
   environment or an authorized environment.

French Abstract
   La presente invention concerne un processeur de double jeu
   d'instructions capable de decoder et d'executer non seulement un code
   recu d'un reseau, mais aussi un code different fourni par une memoire
   locale. Un tel processeur de double jeu d'instructions est capable
   d'executer deux types differents d'instructions en provenance de deux
   sources differentes, ce qui lui confere une efficacite maximale. Un
   systeme informatique comprenant ce type de processeur de double jeu
   d'instructions, une memoire locale, et un dispositif d'interface de
   communications, par exemple un modem, permettant un raccordement a un
   reseau de type Internet ou Intranet, est optimisable notamment pour
   l'execution, par exemple, du code JAVA en provenance du reseau et pour
   l'execution de code non JAVA stocke localement, ou sur le reseau, mais
   dans un environnement a deux niveaux de securite ou dans un environnement
   autorise.

Detailed Description
...   OR FROM A LOCAL MEMORY
  REFERENCE TO Appendix I
  A portion of the disclosure of this patent **document**
  including Appendix I, The JAVA Virtual Machine
  Specification and Appendix A thereto, contains material
  which is siibject...

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...being used for external transactions
between the business and the outside world. For the
purposes of this **document** , the term "networks" includes
both the Internet and intranets. However, the
distinction between the Internet and an...of routines for coping easily
with TCP/IP
protocol (Transmission Control Protocol based on Internet
protocol) , HTTP (**Hypertext** Transfer Protocol) and FTP
(File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming language
is intended to be used in...Mountain View, California
94043-1100 U.S.A.

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authorization of Sun and its...THE PRODUCT(S) AND/OR THE PROGRAM(S)
DESCRIBED IN
THIS PUBLICATION AT ANY TIME.

Preface
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Virtual Machine and its instruction set. We have
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2e Class File Format
This chapter **documents** the JAVA class (.class)
file format.

is Each class file contains the compiled version of
either a...Instruction Set
3.1 Po-rmat for the Instructions
JAVA Virtual Machine instructions are represented
in this **document** by an

00386793   **Image available**
INSTRUCTION FOLDING FOR A STACK-BASED MACHINE
PLIAGE D'INSTRUCTIONS POUR MACHINE A EMPILEMENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
   O'CONNOR James Michael,
   TREMBLAY Marc,

English Abstract
   An instruction decoder (135, 1118) allows the folding away of JAVA
   virtual machine instructions pushing an operand onto the top of a stack
   (e.g., 423, 155, 812) merely as a precursor to a second JAVA virtual
   machine instruction which operates on the top of stack operand. Such an
   instruction decoder identifies foldable instruction sequences and
   supplies an execution unit with a single equivalent folded operation
   thereby reducing processing cycles otherwise required for execution of
   multiple operations corresponding to the multiple instructions of the
   folded instruction sequence. Instruction decoder embodiments described
   herein provide for folding of two, three, four, or more instruction
   folding. For example, in one instruction decoder embodiment described
   herein, two load instructions and a store instruction can be folded into
   execution of operation corresponding to an instruction appearing
   therebetween in the instruction sequence.

French Abstract
   Decodeur d'instructions (135, 1118) permettant de plier des instructions
   machine virtuelles JAVA en poussant un operande sur le sommet d'une pile
   (par exemple 423, 155, 812), pour servir simplement de precurseur a une
   deuxieme instruction machine virtuelle JAVA qui fonctionne au sommet de
   l'operande de la pile. Ce decodeur d'instructions identifie des sequences
   d'instructions pliables et fournit une unite d'execution avec une seule
   operation pliee equivalente, ce qui reduit les cycles de traitement
   requis par ailleurs pour l'execution d'operations multiples correspondant
   aux instructions multiples de la sequence d'instructions pliees. Les
   modes de realisation de decodeurs d'instructions decrits ici prevoient le
   pliage de deux, trois, quatre instructions ou plus. Ainsi, dans l'un des
   modes de realisation de decodeur d'instructions decrits ici, deux
   instructions de charge et une instruction de stockage peuvent etre pliees
   pour l'execution des operations correspondant a une instruction
   apparaissant entre elles dans la sequence d'instructions.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/318**
Fulltext Availability:
   Detailed Description

Detailed Description
...   FOR A STACK-BASED MACHINE
   REFERENCE TO APPENDIX I
   A portion of the disclosure of this patent **document** including Appendix
   1, The JAVA Virtual Machine Specification and Appendix A thereto,
   contains material which is subject...

...copyright protection,

...transactions between the business and the outside world. For the
purposes of
SUBSTMITE SHEET (RULE 26)
this **document** , the term "networks" includes both the Internet and
intranets. However, the distinction between the Internet and an...
routines for coping easily with TCP/IP protocol (Transmission Control
Protocol based on Internet protocol), HT`TP (**Hypertext** Transfer
Protocol) and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming language
is intended to be used in...THE PROGRAM(S) DESCRIBED IN THIS PUBLICATION
AT ANY TIME.

SUBSTMITE SHEET (RULE 26)
- 48
Preface
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Chapter 1 describes the architecture of the JAVA Virtual Machine;
Chapter 2 describes...26)
- 54
method code (compiled JAVA code) and symbol tables. In the curre nt JAVA
implementation, method **code** is not **part** of the garbage-collected
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although this is planned for a future release.

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SUBSTMUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
.55
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instruction name
Short description of the instruction
Syntax.

opcode=number...

14/5,K/33   **(Item 4 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013674794   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-159006/200116
XRPX Acc No: N01-115902
  **Extensible style language transformation in Internet, by determining
  proper** XSL **transformation based on client type and configuration, to
  enable** application to access registry on proper transformation
  confirmation

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200073941	A2	20001207	WO 2000US14602	A	20000530	200116	B
AU 200055899	A	20001218	AU 200055899	A	20000530	200118	
EP 1236129	A2	20020904	EP 2000941150	A	20000530	200266	
			WO 2000US14602	A	20000530		
JP 2003524821	W	20030819	WO 2000US14602	A	20000530	200356	
			JP 2001500988	A	20000530		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99136764 P 19990528
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200073941	A2	E	74	G06F-017/30	

    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
    CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
    KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO
    RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

| AU 200055899 | A | | | | Based on patent WO 200073941 |
| EP 1236129 | A2 | E | | G06F-017/30 | Based on patent WO 200073941 |

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

| JP 2003524821 | W | | 88 | G06F-017/21 | Based on patent WO 200073941 |

Abstract (Basic): WO 200073941 A2
        NOVELTY - The set of interfaces are provided to create application
    object in registry and permitting developers to publish **XML** document
    in registry. A registry origin determines proper extensible style
    language (**XSL**) transformation based on type of the client and
    configuration. The transformed **XML** document is sent to the client,
    when proper transformation is confirmed.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The transformation engine maintains
    information of relationship between each of the **XSL** stylesheets and
    any other element such as application, client and configuration.
    INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
        (a) **XSL** document transformation system;
        (b) program for **XSL** transformation method
    USE - In Internet.
        ADVANTAGE - The transformation registry service allows different
    clients corresponding to applications to be configured, so that
    application can specify new clients overtime. Therefore, applications
    can dynamically evolved to support new and/or different client,
    configurations or transformations.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart for
    transformation registry service.
        pp; 74 DwgNo 6/6
Title Terms: EXTEND; STYLE; LANGUAGE; TRANSFORM; DETERMINE; PROPER;
  TRANSFORM; BASED; CLIENT; TYPE; CONFIGURATION; ENABLE; APPLY; ACCESS;
  REGISTER; PROPER; TRANSFORM; CONFIRM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21** ; **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-012/00**
File Segment: EPI
  **Extensible style language transformation in Internet, by determining
  proper** XSL **transformation based on client type and configuration, to
  enable application to access registry on proper transformation
  confirm**ation
Patent Assignee: **SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...**

Abstract (Basic):
  ...   The set of interfaces are provided to create application object
    in registry and permitting developers to publish **XML** document in
    registry. A registry origin determines proper extensible style language

(**XSL**) transformation based on type of the client and configuration.
The transformed **XML** document is sent to the client, when proper
transformation is confirmed.
...   The transformation engine maintains information of relationship
between each of the **XSL** stylesheets and any other element such as
application, client and configuration. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also
included for...

...a) **XSL** document transformation system...

...b) program for **XSL** transformation method...
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21** ...

... **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-012/00**

14/5,K/34   (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013576185   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-060392/200107
XRPX Acc No: N01-045190
  **Document generation method using extensible style language style sheet in
  data processing system, by processing tags showing external component in
  style sheet related to input document**
Patent Assignee: **SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC** (SUNM
Inventor: YALCINALP L U
Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200054174	A1	20000914	WO 2000US6379	A	20000313	200107	B
EP 1218830	A1	20020703	EP 2000916254	A	20000313	200251	
			WO 2000US6379	A	20000313		
US 6507857	B1	20030114	US 99123916	P	19990312	200313	
			US 2000523378	A	20000310		
JP 2003521755	W	20030715	JP 2000604330	A	20000313	200347	
			WO 2000US6379	A	20000313		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000523378 A 20000310; US 99123916
  P 19990312
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200054174 A1 E 29 G06F-017/21
    Designated States (National): JP
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE
EP 1218830   A1 E   G06F-017/21   Based on patent WO 200054174
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE
US 6507857   B1   G06F-017/21   Provisional application US 99123916
JP 2003521755 W   33 G06F-017/21   Based on patent WO 200054174

Abstract (Basic): WO 200054174 A1
    NOVELTY - The style sheet containing tags and commands written in
extensible style language (**XSL**) associated with input document is
retrieved. The tags which represent the external component, are
processed to generate a transform document. The external components are
processed to obtain application specific results which are then
included in the transform document.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
    (a) executing method of external components in the style sheet;
    (b) system for processing external components in the style sheet;
    (c) document generation program
    USE - For generating transform document using extensible style

language (**XSL**) style sheet in data processing system.
     ADVANTAGE - Enables using application program interface (API) which
provides efficient access to the registers, without need for additional
software or interface with the files.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart
explaining the method for creating and processing external components
in style sheet.
     pp; 29 DwgNo 5/5
Title Terms: DOCUMENT; GENERATE; METHOD; EXTEND; STYLE; LANGUAGE; STYLE;
   SHEET; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; PROCESS; TAG; EXTERNAL; COMPONENT; STYLE;
   SHEET; RELATED; INPUT; DOCUMENT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/22 ; G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI
Patent Assignee: **SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...** ,

Abstract (Basic):
...   The style sheet containing tags and commands written in ...
   extensible style language (**XSL**) associated with input document is
   retrieved. The tags which represent the external component, are
   processed to generate...
...   For generating transform document using extensible style
   language (**XSL**) style sheet in data processing system...
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/22 ...**

... **G06F-017/30**

```
Set       Items    Description
S1         400     XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                     OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2        8468     EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                     RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                     OR VCML
S3       16093     STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4          43     (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                     PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5        4081     SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6        8507     S1 OR S2
S7           2     S6 AND S4
S8           7     S3 AND S4
S9           9     S7 OR S8
S10          0     S9 AND S5
S11          5     S9 NOT PY>1999
S12          5     S11 NOT PD>19991021
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Nov
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00103175   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: IBM Cryptolope   (595691)

TITLE: IBM's Digital Shrinkwrapper
AUTHOR: Loshin, Pete
SOURCE: Byte,   v22 n8   p138(1) Aug 1997
ISSN: 0360-5280
HOMEPAGE: http://www.byte.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

IBM InfoMarket's IBM Cryptolope electronic commerce technology packs
content in a Cryptolope container. The consumer then downloads the
Cryptolope, and sends a request to purchase content. The consumer payment
is cleared, and the consumer receives a key to unlock Cryptolope. The
consumer then opens the Cryptolope content. Cryptolope technologies will
not be in products until late in 1997. Cryptolope combines encryption and
digital signatures to ensue that a digital product can be transported and
copied freely, but only after a payment is made. Cryptolope should prevent
pirates from quickly and precisely copying digital products, such as news
stories, books, music, pictures, or video. However, it will be designed to
be minimally intrusive to users' activities. The Opener browser plug-in is
required to open containers, and Opener works with Microsoft's Microsoft
Internet Explorer and Netscape Communications' Netscape Navigator on
Windows; a Java edition is planned. During testing, the beta code used did
pack encrypted, compressed, and digitally signed files into a Cryptolope
container. No facility for opening or previewing files was implemented, but
users could drag-and-drop a file into any **part** of the **Cryptolope** and
save a **template** of the Cryptolope. Other features will added to the final
release.

COMPANY NAME: IBM Corp (351245)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Content Providers; Content Subscription;
     Digital Signatures; E-Payment; Electronic Publishing; Encryption
REVISION DATE: 20010330

00096727   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Introduction to Programming Java Applets   (641863)

TITLE: MindQ's Introduction to...Java Targets Entry-Level to Pro Users
AUTHOR: Chernicoff, David
SOURCE: Computer Shopper,   v16 n11   p290(1) Nov 1996
ISSN: 0886-0556
HOMEPAGE: http://www.computershopper.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

MindQ Publishing's Introduction to Programming Java Applets is designed for
beginners and experienced programmers alike. The CD-ROM-based tool is the
first of a projected series of interactive titles describing Java
programming. Over 2,000 topics are covered, including **Hypertext   Markup**

Language (HTML) and Java, events and threads, and control structure.
Many instructive animations and pop-ups are included, and the CD is
designed to be comprehensive enough to be used by programmers with all
levels of experience, including those who have never programmed before and
programmers who want to learn object-oriented (OO) programming. However,
the attempt to appeal to such a broad-based audience does not fully succeed
because experienced developers' information is mixed right in with
beginners' information in the introductory sections. Otherwise, the
development environment provided allowed users to select parts of the
learning process most useful for their particular levels of knowledge.
Procedural programmers can learn from comprehensive coverage of
object-oriented (OO) programming, including discussions of Superclass
methodologies and polymorphism. Code sample allow users to construct Java
applets to do basic animations, and the tutorial reformats the original
Java **code** as **part** of a more advanced applet that allowed users to
customize animation output.

PRICE: $50

COMPANY NAME: MindQ Publishing (611514)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: CD-ROMs; E-Learning; **HTML** ; Internet Utilities; Java; OOP
     (Object Oriented Programming); Programming Languages; Training
REVISION DATE: 20020228

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DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00088819   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: Company--FileNET Corp   (850586); Company--Saros Corp
(860891)**

TITLE: Workflow giant FileNet snaps up Saros
AUTHOR: Cole, Barb
SOURCE: Network World,   v13 n5   p42(1) Jan 29, 1996
ISSN: 0887-7661
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nwfusion.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Company

FileNet recently acquired Saros, a maker of **document** management software,
in order to give customers single-vendor support for networked workflow,
imaging, and **document** management products. FileNet is now a competitor to
IBM and Wang Labs, which currently dominate the market for larger imaging
systems. FileNet will make Saros **document** management **code   part** of an
integrated product suite that offers **document** imaging software from
Watermark Software, as well as workflow and **document** management programs.
Also included is Computer Output to Laser Disc (COLD) technology purchased
from Greener Software. COLD archives **documents** · from mainframes or
magnetic and optical disks. Saros sells 10,000-seat licenses, while FileNet
focused on supporting departmental needs. The products are designed to
allow customers to manage unstructured data over enterprise networks and
the Internet.

COMPANY NAME: FileNET Corp (459151); Saros Corp (468614)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Graphs
DESCRIPTORS: **Document** Management; Image Storage; Optical Discs; Workflow
REVISION DATE: 20020703

12/5/4
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00078925   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: QuickDraw 3D 1.0   (371556)

TITLE: 3-D Is Target of New Software, Hardware Technologies
AUTHOR: Heck, Mike
SOURCE: InfoWorld,   v17 n23 p67(1) Jun 5, 1995
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: http://www.infoworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Apple Computer's QuickDraw 3D 1.0, a platform-neutral 3D rendering engine,
will help place 3D functions in the hands of just about all users in the
near future. It uses a metafile format that allows users to work with many
applications and platforms. Applications supporting QuickDraw 3D on any
platform can modify 3D graphics in **documents** . Other unique features
include standard 3D building blocks, such as complex polygons, mesh, and
nonuniform rational B-spline curves, for better speed. Various hardware
manufacturers, including Matrox Graphics, support QuickDraw. Microsoft
licensed Silicon Graphics Open-GL 3D API, making the **code** **part** of
Windows 95. The module works like QuickDraw to offload 3D processing to the
operating system. Other developers, including Autodesk and Ithaca Software,
sell a UNIX development kit for HOOPS, a platform-neutral programming
library for 2D/3D graphics applications.

COMPANY NAME: Apple Computer Inc   (114936)
DESCRIPTORS: 3D Graphics; Apple Macintosh; Draw; Graphics Tools; Image
     Processing; MacOS
REVISION DATE: 20001130

12/5/5
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00070249   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company--Netscape Communications Corp   (858498)

TITLE: Start-up Offers New Tools to do Business on Internet
AUTHOR: Messmer, Ellen
SOURCE: Network World,   v11 n37 p12(1) Sep 12, 1994
ISSN: 0887-7661
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nwfusion.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Company

Netscape Communications offers two Mosaic software products that increase
the ability of companies to conduct business via the Internet. NetSite
Communications Server and NetSite Commerce Server present multimedia-based
data with added encryption and authorization security for business
transactions. The two products allow users to post catalogs or other
documents that do not require security, or to allow purchasers to send
such data as credit card numbers in a secure environment. Marc Andreessen,
the developer of the first Mosaic research **code** , is **part** of the
Netscape Communications team. Mark Koontz, VP of marketing for the startup,
says that NetSite works with all Mosaic client software, while NetScape
provides security functions. The San Jose Mercury News, a west coast
newspaper, will be offered in Fall 1994, via the Internet with Mosaic.

COMPANY NAME: Netscape Communications Corp   (592625)
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Internet Security; Multimedia; Software

Marketing
REVISION DATE: 20020703

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Set     Items    Description
S1       4517    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                   OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2      50337    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                   RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                   OR VCML
S3     388734    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4       2604    (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                   PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5       7627    SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6     429260    S1 OR S2 OR S3
S7         79    S6 AND S4
S8          0    S7 AND S5
S9        845    S6 AND S5
S10         5    S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S5
S11        63    S7 NOT PY>1999
S12        63    S11 NOT PD>19991021
S13        50    RD (unique items)
S14         0    S7 AND S5
S15         2    S10 NOT PY>1999
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          (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
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          (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
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File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Dec W1
          (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
          (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W4
          (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File  583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
          (c) 2002 The Gale Group
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00528679   99IE03-221
   Sun, Adobe offer cash for creativity, via XML **development competitions**
   Luh, James C; Caulfield, Brian
   Internet World , March 15, 1999 , v5 n10 p45, 1 Page(s)
   ISSN: 1081-3071
   Company Name: Sun   **Microsystems** ; Adobe Systems; IBM Corp.;
Arbortext
   URL: http://www.sun.com http://www.adobe.com http://www.alphaWorks.ibm
.com/tech/xeena http://www.alphaWorks.ibm.com/tech/xml4j
   Product Name: Xeena; **XML** Parser for Java
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Articles, News & Columns
   Geographic Location: United States
   Reports   on the proceedings of the Xtech '99 conference in San Jose, CA.
Says that   Sun   Microsystems   has launched a $30,000 contest to build
Extensible Style Language (**XSL**) ``formatting capability into Netscape's
Mozilla open-source Web browser.'' Explains that **XSL** is a standard for
processing **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) **document** structures.
Notes that Sun and Adobe Systems have launched a $60,000 contest to create
a batch formatter in Java that produces Portable **Document** Format (PDF)
docs from **XML** docs. Adds that the winners would exhibit their final work
at the **XML** '99 conference at the end of the year. Says that the contest
would enhance Mozilla's ability to compete with Microsoft Internet Explorer
5.0. Mentions other developments, including Sun's creation of standard
extensions to Java for **XML** , IBM's release of Java-based **XML** editor
called Xeena and **XML** Parser for Java upgrade, and Arbortext's Epic **XML**
upgrade. Includes one sidebar. (MEM)
   Descriptors: **XML** ; Standards; Contests; Web Browsers; Java;
Conference; Product Development
   Identifiers: Xeena; **XML** Parser for Java; **Sun Microsystems** ;
Adobe Systems; IBM Corp.; Arbortext

00498376   98IT06-033
   Adobe submits proposal of **Precision Graphics** Markup   Language   **(PGML)**
specification to W3C
   Information Today , June 1, 1998 , v15 n6 p41, 1 Page(s)
   ISSN: 8755-6286
   Company Name: Adobe Systems
   URL: http://www.w3.org/Submission http://www.adobe.com
   Product Name: PGML Specification
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Product Announcements
   Geographic Location: United States
   Announces that Adobe Systems Inc. has submitted to the World Wide Web
Consortium a PGML specification for vector graphics developed in
conjunction with IBM, Netscape, and **Sun Microsystems** . Reports that PGML
provides precise control of layout, fonts, color, and printing, and
produces graphics that are scalable and faster to download than bitmap
images. Adds that it also brings the ability to support searchable text to
graphics file formats. Says PGML is compatible with **Document** Object
Model, **Cascading Style Sheets** , and **eXtensible Markup Language** ,
as well as all leading drawing and illustration programs, including Adobe
Illustrator and CorelDRAW. Notes that end users of PGML Web content will
benefit from faster downloads, resolution-independent printing, animation,
and special effects, all without needing plug-ins. (JC)
   Descriptors: Web Tools; Standards; Graphics
   Identifiers: PGML Specification; Adobe Systems

04312112   E.I. No: EIP95122967425
   Title: Enhancing the use of Eurocode No 8 through hypertext **and expert system technology**
   Author: Koumousis, V.K.; Georgiou, P.C.; Gantes, C.J.; Dimou, C.K.
   Corporate Source: Natl Technical Univ of Athens, Athens, Greece
   Source: Advances in Engineering Software v 23 n 2 1995. p 69-81
   Publication Year: 1995
   CODEN: AESODT   ISSN: 0965-9978
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 9602W3
   Abstract: In this work, a general scheme is presented for the representation of Structural Design Codes in the form of **hypertext** and expert systems. This scheme is employed for Eurocode No 8, issued by the Commission of the European Communities, that contains the requirements for designing and erecting seismic-resistant structures. This code has, mainly, a complementary function to that of other Eurocodes that specify the requirements for the design of buildings made of different materials like concrete, steel, etc. There are many cross-references between Eurocode No 8 and the other Eurocodes, whereas Eurocode No 8 itself is divided into several parts that are strongly interrelated. The difficulty for the readers to grasp the overall structure and philosophy of the code, and establish the interconnection between its provisions is overcome by using the code in the form of a **hypertext** and expert system. The proposed scheme can be extended to incorporate the algorithmic **part** of the **code** following the logical approach. This concept can be implemented using Prolog language. The techniques employed herein can be generalized for other code-type **documents** and specifications. Moreover, such systems can be developed in parallel to the code **document** providing a valuable tool to expert committees. (Author abstract) 40 Refs.
   Descriptors: *Building codes; Structural design; Computer software; Expert systems; Earthquake resistance; Algorithms; PROLOG (programming language); Specifications; Software engineering; Data processing
   Identifiers: **Hypertext** ; Structural code processing
   Classification Codes:
   723.4.1 (Expert Systems); 723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
   902.2 (Codes & Standards); 408.1 (Structural Design, General); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 484.3 (Earthquake Resistance)
   902 (Engineering Graphics & Standards); 408 (Structural Design); 723 (Computer Software); 484 (Seismology)
   90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 48 (ENGINEERING GEOLOGY)

04278688   E.I. No: EIP95102904849
   Title: Temporal event analysis and **program understanding**
   Author: Howden, W.E.; Shi, G.M.
   Corporate Source: Univ of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the 19th Annual International Computer Software and Applications Conference COMPSAC '95
   Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA   Conference Date: 19950809-19950811
   Sponsor: IEEE
   E.I. Conference No.: 43840
   Source: Proceedings - IEEE Computer Society's International Computer Software & Applications Conference 1995. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA,95CB35838. p 4-11
   Publication Year: 1995

Abstract: A temporal event analysis approach to program understanding is
described. Program understanding is viewed as a sequence of episodes in
which the programmer concludes that an informal event occurs that
corresponds to some **part** of the **code** . This can be viewed as accepting
that the code is an adequate definition of the meaning of the informal
event. Often, such a definition is contingent upon working hypotheses that
describe other informal program properties that should be verified in order
to confirm the validity of the understanding process. Verification of
working hypotheses may depend on the formulation of additional definitions
or working hypotheses. The understanding process can be assisted through
the use of a **documentation** language for describing events and hypotheses,
and an hypothesis verification tool. This paper describes a temporal event
language in which hypotheses are formulated in terms of expected event
sequences. An hypothesis verification tool was built, and experimentation
was carried out on a set of programs. The toot was found to be very useful
in understanding the detailed, control oriented aspects of a program.
Program faults were discovered in every program that was analyzed,
indicating that it facilitates a deep level of understanding. (Author
abstract) 15 Refs.
Descriptors: Program **documentation** ; Computer programming languages;
Computer software selection and evaluation; Computer aided software
engineering
Identifiers: Temporal event analysis; Program understanding; Hypothesis
verification tool
Classification Codes:
723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
723.1 (Computer Programming)
723 (Computer Software)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/3   (Item 3 **from file: 8**)

04241397   E.I. No: EIP95092839442
    Title: Customized **tools for software quality assurance and reengineering**
    Author: Wells, Charles H.; Brand, Russell; Markosian, Lawrence
    Corporate Source: Electric Power Research Inst, Palo Alto, CA, USA
    Conference Title: Proceedings of the 2nd Working Conference on Reverse
Engineering
    Conference   Location: Toronto,   Ont,   Can   Conference   Date:
19950714-19950716
    Sponsor: IEEE; ACM/SIGSOFT
    E.I. Conference No.: 43484
    Source: Reverse Engineering – Working Conference Proceedings 1995. IEEE,
Los Alamitos, CA, USA,95TB8101. p 71-77
    Publication Year: 1995
    CODEN: 002111
    Language: English
    Document Type: CA; (Conference Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications)
    Journal Announcement: 9510W5
    Abstract: This paper describes a new approach to developing tools for
measuring and **documenting** source code compliance with design and coding
standards. It also presents preliminary results of applying this approach
to software developed for the electrical utility industry. The approach is
based on an enabling technology for software evaluation and reengineering.
The key technical ideas underlying the technology are to represent source
code in the form of abstract syntax trees in an object-oriented database,
and to use a library of utilities to analyze software represented in this
way. This enabling technology supports rapid implementation and testing of
customized design and coding standards. The standards were defined by the
Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). We describe a prototype toolset

that we have used for measuring compliance of over 3 million lines of C and Fortran source code as part of evaluating legacy systems that are being reengineered, as well as for performing quality assurance of new applications. (Author abstract) 8 Refs.

Descriptors: *Computer aided software engineering; Quality assurance; Codes (symbols); Computer software; Software engineering; Object oriented programming; Database systems; Program debugging; FORTRAN (programming language); COBOL (programming language)

Identifiers: Customized tools; Reengineering; Abstract syntax trees; Source code; Coding standards; Software evaluation; Software testing

Classification Codes:

723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)

723.5 (Computer Applications); 913.3 (Quality Assurance & Control); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.3 (Database Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 913 (Production Planning & Control)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

13/5/4 (Item 4 **from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex.(R)
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04076975 E.I. No: EIP95022585330
Title: Intelligent CNC cutting of sheet metal parts using machine vision
Author: Allada, Venkat; Anand, Sam; Chu, Yean-Chu
Corporate Source: Univ of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, USA
Source: International Journal of Industrial Engineering - Applications and Practice v 1 n 4 Dec 1994. p 305-314
Publication Year: 1994
CODEN: 001612 ISSN: 1072-4761
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 9504W4

Abstract: The present study demonstrates the application of reverse engineering methods for cutting sheet metal parts from a stock sheet. The impetus for this study was the work done at a local sheet metal company which had switched from conventional mechanical press operations to CNC laser cutting operations. A user-friendly system, 'LAYCUT', (coded in Turbo Pascal, Borland C plus plus , and Auto Lisp) was developed for day-to-day use at the local company. The system is capable of automatically generating the stock-sheet layout and subsequently the NC-code. As an extension to 'LAYCUT', the system 'LAYCUT-II' was developed. 'LAYCUT-II' demonstrates the application of reverse engineering concepts in sheet metal operations. This system uses a simple machine vision system to acquire the image of a **template** part model. The image is then raster scanned and the boundary encoding performed. The Hough transform method is then used for detecting the vertices of the polygonal part. This geometric information (vertices) is used to automatically generate CAD models (in AutoCAD) and the DXF formatted files of the sheet metal parts. The DXF file is then used to drive the automated stock-sheet layout module and the automated **part** NC-**code** generation module. (Author abstract) 14 Refs.

Descriptors: *Computer vision; Metal cutting; Sheet metal; Operations research; Automation; Computer software; Computer aided manufacturing; Mathematical transformations; Computer aided design

Identifiers: Reverse engineering methods; Mechanical press operations; Laser cutting operation; Machine vision; Hough transform; NC code generation

Classification Codes:

913.4.2 (Computer Aided Manufacturing)

723.5 (Computer Applications); 531.1 (Metallurgy); 912.3 (Operations Research); 913.4 (Manufacturing); 921.3 (Mathematical Transformations)

723 (Computer Software); 531 (Metallurgy & Metallography); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management); 913 (Production Planning & Control) ; 921 (Applied Mathematics)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 53 (METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

13/5/5   (Item 5 from file: 8)

03800459. E.I. No: EIP94021216647
   Title: **Synthesis of single-level circuits for microprogrammed automata
from programmable logic arrays**
   Author: Solov'ev, V.V.
   Source: Avtomatika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika n 1 Jan-Feb 1993. p 14-20
   Publication Year: 1993
   CODEN: AVYTAK   ISSN: 0132-4160
   Language: Russian
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications)
   Journal Announcement: 9404W1
   Abstract: A method using programmable logic arrays (PLA) for the
synthesis of single-level circuits for microprogrammed automata (MPA) whose
behaviour is described in the language of algorithm graph diagrams is
considered. The single-level circuit structure proposed allows to use
efficiently the structural features of programmable logic arrays. For this
purpose, the memory of the microprogrammed automata is implemented on the
output PLA registers, and the internal feedback circuits of each PLA are
used for analyzing **part** of the **code** of internal MPA states. As a
result, the necessity to use external memory components is eliminated, and
the total number of inputs and outputs in the system is increased.
Estimates for the characteristics of the structure proposed are given in
comparison with a similar PLA circuit. The method of synthesis is based on
the decomposition of the MPA jump table and a special coding of internal
MPA states. 5 Refs.
   Descriptors: Microprogramming; Computer programming; Flowcharting;
Automata theory; Formal logic; Algorithms; System program **documentation**
   Identifiers: Automata circuits; Programmable logic arrays
   Classification Codes:
   721.3 (Computer Circuits); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.3
(Database Systems)
   721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 723 (Computer Software)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/6   (Item 6 from file: 8)

03626433   E.I. No: EIP93050805460
   Title: **CDA: A system for understanding the dynamic properties of data
processing programs**
   Author: Howden, William E.; Shi, Guangming
   Corporate Source: Univ of California at San Diego, San Diego, CA, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1992 Symposium on Assessment of
Quality Software Development Tools
   Conference Location: New Orleans, LA, USA   Conference Date: 19920527
   Sponsor: IEEE Computer Soc; Tulane Univ
   E.I. Conference No.: 17722
   Source: Symposium on Assessment of Quality Software Development Tools
Proc 92 Symp Assess Qual Software Dev Tools 1992. Publ by IEEE, IEEE
Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 310-319
   Publication Year: 1992
   ISBN: 0-8186-2620-8
   Language: English
   Document Type: CA; (Conference Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications); G
; (General Review)
   Journal Announcement: 9306W4
   Abstract: During software maintenance, it is of critical importance for
maintenance staff to understand how a system works and when they make a
change to part of the system, what effects this change will have on other
parts of the system. It is our observation that much of the program
understanding process revolves around dynamic properties such as the

states, state sequences and state transition operations. Hence, it is necessary to support the understanding process when the staff is reasoning about what could take place when the program is in operation and what could happen if **part** of the **code** is modified. CDA is a system for understanding the dynamic properties of large data processing programs. It allows the user to incrementally **document** their understanding of a program as working hypotheses and abstract operations with CDA comments. It then verifies these hypotheses to determine if they are justified. The justified hypotheses and abstract operations form an incremental specification of the program. Over time, the **documentation** improves in quality and completeness as new comments are added to justify and check the assumptions underlying new changes made to the code. (Author abstract) 3 Refs.

Descriptors: Computer aided software engineering; Computer systems programming; Computer software; Data processing; Computer programming; Program **documentation** ; COBOL (programming language); Maintenance; Programming theory

Identifiers: COBOL dynamics analyzer (CDA); Program understanding tool; Dynamic properties

Classification Codes:
723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.2 (Data Processing)
723 (Computer Software)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03576452   E.I. Monthly No: EIM9303-016565
Title: Computer aided modeling of families and family members of designed parts.
Author: Johannesson, H. L.
Corporate Source: Chalmers Univ of Technology, Goteborg, Sweden
Conference Title: 18th Annual ASME Design Automation Conference
Conference Location: Scottsdale, AZ, USA   Conference Date: 19920913
Sponsor: ASME
E.I. Conference No.: 17560
Source: Advances in Design Automation - 1992 American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Design Engineering Division (Publication) DE v 44 pt 2. Publ by ASME, New York, NY, USA. p 173-179
Publication Year: 1992
CODEN: AMEDEH
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)   Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9303
Abstract: In the present paper a computer based method for modeling of families and family members of designed parts is suggested and presented. The product models that are built, contain ?rules' for generating geometric models of part members plus nongeometric information to be used when manufacturing the parts. The geometric design ?rules', that are stored in the part family data base, consist of normalized line and arc defining data to be used when generating geometry defining cross section part contours. These geometry defining data are generated automatically by the user when drawing contours in a CAD-system that is able to record the users actions, and generate the corresponding macro code. This code is interpreted by a part family storage program that stores both the interpreted geometric information, and user entered nongeometric information in the part family data base. When creating a part family member, the stored part family data, plus data defining interacting standard components, are retrieved from data bases. The nongeometric data are written on **document** files, and a 3-D solid geometric model of the part member is created in the used CAD-system by extruding and/or rotating part member and standard component interface geometry contours. (Author abstract) 18 Refs.

Descriptors: *MECHANISMS; MACHINE DESIGN; MATHEMATICAL MODELS; COMPUTER SIMULATION; COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING; COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN; CODES

(SYMBOLS)
   Identifiers: MACRO **CODE** ; **PART** FAMILY STORAGE PROGRAM
   Classification Codes:
   601 (Mechanical Design); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 723 (Computer
Software); 913 (Production Planning & Control)
   60 (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 72
(COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

   13/5/8   (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03361678   E.I. Monthly No: EI9201001273
   Title: **Internally developed medical equipment management system. A viable
alternative.**
   Author: Lafrenaye, Raymond R.; Pezzullo, John C.
   Corporate Source: Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, USA
   Source: Journal of Clinical Engineering v 16 n 4 Jul-Aug 1991 p 315-321
   Publication Year: 1991
   CODEN: JCEND7   ISSN: 0363-8855
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review); A;
(Applications)
   Journal Announcement: 9201
   Abstract: A medical equipment management computer system, internally
developed by Rhode Island Hospital, is presented. Hospital biomedical
engineering departments must contend with ever-increasing regulatory
requirements for patient-care equipment. Computerization is a viable
solution to meeting the **documentation** standards dictated by healthcare
governing bodies. Rhode Island Hospital's system consists of a Macintosh
computer, Panorama database software, and Psion LZ64 Organizer handheld
computer. Files were set up on equipment data, JCAHO-required historical
documentation , service, inspections, **part** **codes** and locations, and
vendor contact information. Technician inspection data recording time was
reduced by approximately 30%. (Author abstract) 1 Ref.
   Descriptors: *BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT--*Management; DATABASE SYSTEMS--
Medical Applications; COMPUTER SOFTWARE
   Identifiers: COMPUTERIZED EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT; COMPUTERIZED RECORDS;
SOFTWARE PACKAGE PANORAMA; MACINTOSH COMPUTER
   Classification Codes:
   462 (Medical Engineering & Equipment); 723 (Computer Software)
   46 (BIOENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/9   (Item 9 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02783154   E.I. Monthly No: EI8909091244
   Title: **ARMP-02** documentation . **Part II. Chapter 1: Code summary.**
   Author: Anon
   Source: Electric Power Research Institute (Report) EPRI NP v PT2 n
4574-CCM Aug 1988 40p
   Publication Year: 1988
   CODEN: ERNPD6
   Language: English
   Document Type: RR; (Report Review)   Treatment: A; (Applications); T;
(Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 8909
   Abstract: An introduction to part II of the ARMP-02 system, this chapter
abstracts from the other chapters contained in **part** II: 12 **code** manuals
and associated neutron cross-section library descriptions. Implementation
of the ARMP-02 system helps utilities model LWR cores for core follow,
operations support, in-core fuel management, and preparation of databases
for transient calculations. Part II of the ARMP-02 system required code
manuals in standard three-volume format, as well as chapters on the

associated neutron cross-section libraries. After preparation of this **documentation** , a summary chapter was written to provide an overview of part II. (Edited author abstract)
   Descriptors: *NUCLEAR REACTORS, LIGHT WATER--*Cores; COMPUTER SOFTWARE; DATABASE SYSTEMS; NUCLEAR FUELS--Management
   Identifiers: REACTOR LATTICES; REACTOR PHYSICS; SOFTWARE PACKAGE ARMP-02
   Classification Codes:
   621 (Nuclear Reactors); 723 (Computer Software); 622 (Radioactive Materials)
   62 (NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/10   (Item 10 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
(c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

02783152   E.I. Monthly No: EI8909091215
   Title: **ARMP-02**   documentation . **Part II. Chapter 4: The EPRI-CPM data library.**
   Author: Anon
   Source: Electric Power Research Institute (Report) EPRI NP v PT2 n 4574-CCM Aug 1988 68p
   Publication Year: 1988
   CODEN: ERNPD6
   Language: English
   Document Type: RR; (Report Review)   Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 8909
   Abstract: The CPM-2 and MICBURN-E **codes** , **part** of the ARMP-02 system, use the same neutron cross-section library. These codes are generally used in tandem to model BWR assemblies for a.variety of calculations essential to core follow, operations support, in-core fuel management, and preparation of databases for transient calculations. The EPRI-CPM library contains microscopic cross sections in 69 energy groups for 66 elements. Six library subfiles include group cross sections for different temperatures, resonance integrals for different potential scattering cross sections and temperatures, fission-product yields, and decay constants. This chapter describes library modifications and record structure and contains data tabulations. (Edited author abstract)
   Descriptors: *NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILING WATER--*Cores; COMPUTER SOFTWARE; DATABASE SYSTEMS; NUCLEAR FUELS--Management
   Identifiers: REACTOR PHYSICS; REACTOR LATTICES; SOFTWARE PACKAGE ARMP-02
   Classification Codes:
   621 (Nuclear Reactors); 723 (Computer Software); 622 (Radioactive Materials)
   62 (NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/11   (Item 11 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02121308   E.I. Monthly No: EIM8609-064845
   Title: **STANDARD HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXCHANGE FORMAT (SHEF) AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.**
   Author: Pasteris, Phillip A.; Bissell, Vernon C.
   Corporate Source: NOAA, NWS, Northwest River Forecast Cent, Portland, OR, USA
   Conference Title: International Conference on Interactive Information and Processing Systems for Meteorology, Oceanography, and Hydrology (Preprints of Papers).
   Conference Location: Los Angeles, CA, USA   Conference Date: 19850107
   Sponsor: American Meteorological Soc, Boston, MA, USA; WMO, Geneva, Switz ; Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services & Supporting Research, Washington, DC, USA
   E.I. Conference No.: 08280
   Source: Publ by American Meteorological Soc, Boston, MA, USA p 9-13

Publication Year: 1985
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
Journal Announcement: 8609

Abstract: The Standard Hydrometeorological Exchange Format (SHEF) code is a major step in the modernization. The SHEF is simply a **documented** set of rules for coding of operational data in a form for both visual and computer recognition. It is specifically for day-to-day use, and is not designed for historical or archival data transfer. All the critical elements for identification of data are covered. Station identifiers (and perhaps location), parameter descriptors, time encoding conventions, unit and scale conventions, and comment fields are all **part** of the **code** . Design requirements of the SHEF include interagency sharing of data, visual and machine readability, and compatibility with anticipated receiving databases. The SHEF code is now being implemented by the U. S. National Weather Service nationwide for hydrological data exchange between NWS offices, and is already a foundation for several interagency data exchange agreements. 8 refs.

Descriptors: *HYDROLOGY--*Standards; DATA PROCESSING--Code Converters; CODES, SYMBOLIC--Standards

Identifiers: HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXCHANGE FORMAT; STANDARD FORMAT

Classification Codes:

444 (Water Resources); 471 (Marine Science & Oceanography); 902 (Engineering Graphics & Standards); 723 (Computer Software); 731 (Automatic Control Principles); 901 (Engineering Profession)

44 (WATER & WATERWORKS ENGINEERING); 47 (OCEAN TECHNOLOGY); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING)

13/5/12   (Item 12 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

02098786   E.I. Monthly No: EIM8606-040658
   Title: COMPUTER-AIDED SOLDERABILITY TESTING FOR RECEIVING INSPECTION.
   Author: Davy, J. Gordon; Skold, Randy
   Corporate Source: Westinghouse Defense Cent, Baltimore, MD, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the Technical Conference - IEPS, Fourth Annual International Electronics Packaging Conference.
   Conference Location: Baltimore, MD, USA   Conference Date: 19841029
   Sponsor: Int Electronics Packaging Soc, Glen Ellyn, IL, USA
   E.I. Conference No.: 06732
   Source: Publ by Int Electronics Packaging Soc, Glen Ellyn, IL, USA p 659-674
   Publication Year: 1984
   Language: English
   Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
   Journal Announcement: 8606

Abstract: The recent availability of a wetting balance which can be easily interfaced to a microcomputer has made possible a practical receiving inspection solderability test for component leads that avoids the subjectivity of the present dip-and-look test. The wetting balance, in effect, detects the size and shape of the solder meniscus on the lead. Since it is the solder meniscus more than the degree of coverage that is evaluated by inspectors of the completed solder joint, the wetting balance provides a more realistic test of how well the components will perform on the PWA. The software that has been developed for the wetting balance is designed to make it easy for inspection workers to perform the test with a minimum of training. It asks for identification of the **part** , manufacturer, date **code** , purchase order number, etc. , so that the final results are adequately **documented** . Use of a computer to present the results means that the wetting force as a function of time can be plotted as a normalized curve (automatically accounting for differences in number and size of leads), and also that the results can be accumulated in a factory computer for statistical quality control. (Edited author abstract) 20 refs.

Descriptors: *ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT--*Computer Applications; COMPUTERS, MICROCOMPUTER--Applications; SOLDERING--Computer Applications
Identifiers: COMPUTER-AIDED SOLDERABILITY TESTING; RECEIVING INSPECTION; CAUSES OF POOR SOLDERABILITY; WETTING BALANCE TESTING; ACCELERATED AGING; ASSEMBLY FLOW DIAGRAM
Classification Codes:
716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment); 715 (General Electronic Equipment); 718 (Telephone & Line Communications); 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 538 (Welding & Bonding)
71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 53 (METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING)

13/5/13   (Item 13 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01788728   E.I. Monthly No: EI8508070603   E.I. Yearly No: EI85091232
Title: **AUTOMATED PROCESS DESIGN SYSTEM.**
Author: Katsnel'son, A. I.
Source: Sov Energy Technol n 5 1984 p 69-71
Publication Year: 1984
CODEN: SETEDW
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: X; (Experimental)
Journal Announcement: 8508
Abstract: An original automated system for developing blade machining processes is described. The system is suitable for parts of any configuration. The design process begins with the coding of information on the initial blank and the part. At this·time, types and sizes previously used are given designations and determinations according to special rules. For parts which have already been in production, the **coded   part** and initial blank information are entered into the computer. The computer then produces a set of technical **documentation** , at a rate of 20 operations per hour. The **documentation** set includes: a) a **document** list; b) a routing and operations chart; c) a ketch chart; and d) a tooling list.
Descriptors: *PROCESS CONTROL--*Computer Applications; TURBOMACHINERY--Blades
Identifiers: AUTOMATED PROCESS DESIGN
Classification Codes:
731 (Automatic Control Principles); 723 (Computer Software); 632 (Hydraulics & Pneumatics)
73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 63 (FLUID DYNAMICS & VACUUM TECHNOLOGY)

13/5/14   (Item 14 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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00581519   E.I. Monthly No: EI7611072842   E.I. Yearly No: EI76013567
Title: **GENERATING AN INTERMEDIATE-CODE GENERATOR IN A COMPILER-WRITING SYSTEM.**
Author: Ripken, Knut
Corporate Source: Tech Univ, Munich, Ger
Source: Int Comput Symp, Proc, Prepr, Antibes, Fr, Jun 2-4 1975 p 121-127. Publ by North-Holland Publ Co, Amsterdam, 1975. Available in US and Can from Am Elsevier Publ Co, New York, NY
Publication Year: 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7611
Abstract: A formal description is presented for the first **part** of a **code** generator, which performs the translation of an attributed program tree into a program in an intermediate language. The description consists of code **templates** and the specification of an intermediate language, and can be used as an input to a compiler-writing system. One code **template** describes the translation of each operator at any node within the program

tree, as a function of the local environment only. 11 refs.
   Descriptors: *COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES; COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEMS
   Classification Codes:
   723   (Computer Software)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

  13/5/15   (Item 15 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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00195735   E.I. Monthly No: EI71X161898
   Title: Definitions and values.
   Author: COMM, R. E. P.
   Source: ASME, Performance Test Codes PTC 2 1971, 22 p
   Publication Year: 1971
   Language: ENGLISH
   Journal Announcement: 71X1
   Abstract: The purpose of this code is to provide the necessary
information and data to comply with the mandatoryrequirement of PTC 1 that
"all individual codes shall conform to the Code on Definitions and VAlues
(PTC 2)". This code contains standards for terms, units, values of
constants, symbols and technical nomenclature, which were applicable are to
be component parts of all individual test codes. By necessity all the
information contained in this **document** represents the state- of- the- art
at the time of its preparation. In order that the Performance Test Codes
may continue to be dynamic useful **documents** , any **part** of this **code** is
automatically superseded by any or all of the following- % approval by ASME
Council of new units, values of constants or fluid properties. Inclusion in
the Performance Test Code series of equipment not covered by this code.
Approval by the Standing Committee of an individual test code not
conforming to this **document** . The exceptions described should be published
in Mechanical Engineering as they occur, and this code should be amended as
soon thereafter as practical.
   Descriptors: *TERMINOLOGY; BOILERS CODES; STANDARD; ENGINEERING--Units;
STEAM TABLES AND CHARTS
   Identifiers: ASME CODES
   Classification Codes:
   614   (Steam Power Plants); 641   (Heat & Thermodynamics); 902
(Engineering Graphics & Standards)
   61 (PLANT & POWER ENGINEERING); 64   (HEAT & THERMODYNAMICS); 90
(GENERAL ENGINEERING)

  13/5/16   (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01790951 ORDER NO: AADAA-INQ55307
**Flux associations and their relationship to the underlying heterogeneous
surface characteristics**
   Author: Brown Mitic, Constance Maria
   Degree: Ph.D.
   Year: 1999
   Corporate Source/Institution: McGill University (Canada) (0781)
   Adviser: Peter Schuepp
   Source: VOLUME 61/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
            PAGE 6517.   180 PAGES
   Descriptors: PHYSICS, ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE ; BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY ;
            ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
   Descriptor Codes: 0608; 0329; 0768
   ISBN: 0-612-55307-8

      This thesis consists of analysis of three different data sets:
(i) Aircraft-based eddy correlation data collected above irrigated and
non-irrigated agricultural land in Southern California during the
California Ozone Deposition Experiment (CODE) summer 1991;

(ii) micrometeorological tower data, collected over grape and cotton canopies as **part** of **CODE** ; (iii) aircraft-based eddy correlation flux data above two grid sites in the Canadian boreal forest during the Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS), spring and summer of 1994 and 1996.

Results from the CODE aircraft data **document** composition and size of the dominant structures, which transport heat and gases (H_2O, CO_2 and ozone) over water stressed and non-water stressed surfaces, and the relative frequency with which structures carrying only a single scalar, or given combinations of scalars, were encountered along the flight paths. Interpretation of results provides further evidence for the existence of a second (nonphysiological) sink for ozone. The relative preponderance of structures that carry moisture, carbon dioxide and ozone simultaneously, particularly in the gradient-up mode, reflects the importance of vegetation as co-located source/sink for these scalars. The detrending procedures described in this study may help to define a more effective separation between local and mesoscale events in biosphere-atmosphere interaction.

Results from the CODE tower data indicates a single vegetated ozone sink for the grape site, but a vegetated as well as a non-vegetated sink for the cotton site. For both sites, structures simultaneously transporting significant flux contributions of CO_2, H_2O, heat and ozone dominate during unstable conditions. During stable conditions, unmixed single flux structures dominated over cotton but not over grape. The results of this study contribute empirical evidence about the relationship between ozone uptake and the physical and physiological state of vegetation, as well as the limitations placed on eddy scales in simulation models.

Results from the BOREAS aircraft data shows a decoupling between the surface and the atmosphere, where the patterns of vegetation, greenness and surface temperature may be quite dissimilar to those of the fluxes of sensible heat, latent heat and—to a lesser degree—CO_2. Reasons for this lie in the extraordinary boundary layer conditions, high vapour pressure deficit, moist soil and hot canopies, and the response of the vegetation to these conditions. Analysis of the coherent structure compositions to some extent permits the characterization of the different sources and sinks. Overall, this study shows the importance of understanding the various interacting components of soil, vegetation and atmosphere when attempting to design process-based models for predictions in ‘micrometeorologiacally’ complex ecosystems.

13/5/17   (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01594074 ORDER NO: AADMM-18423
BUILDING INSPECTION WITH AUTOMATED CODE COMPLIANCE CHECKING
  Author: NGUYEN, TANG-HUNG
  Degree: M.SC.A.
  Year: 1996
  Corporate Source/Institution: CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY (CANADA) (0228)
  Advisers: CLAUDE BEDARD; KINH HUY HA
  Source: VOLUME 35/06 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.
            PAGE 1847. 149 PAGES
  Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL ; ARCHITECTURE
  Descriptor Codes: 0543; 0729
  ISBN: 0-612-18423-4

     The present research aims at developing an automated approach for the diagnostic of existing buildings during inspection. The proposed methodology is an intelligent system combining current computer technologies such as expert systems, databases, and **hypertext** techniques. The expert system represents and reasons with specialist knowledge to diagnose problems with code compliance checking whereas the database and **hypertext** techniques are efficient for handling cross references among

distinct building subsystems and disciplinary viewpoints in data management systems.

The development is characterized by two tasks: the establishment of a knowledge base consisting of building **code** requirements in **Part** 3 of the National Building Code of Canada, and the incorporation of a data management module.

The research methodology has been implemented in a software prototype known as Health and Safety Expert System (HASES) The prototype system relies on knowledge and reasoning to interpret the requirements of Part 3 of the National Building Code of Canada. HASES aims at facilitating the inspection of existing buildings by simplifying the data collection and compliance checking processes, generating reports, and providing access to texts and relevant case studies on the fly, as an inspector walks around a building. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

13/5/18   (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online

01464563   ORDER NO: AADAA-IC469122
DIE ABTEIKIRCHE NONNBERG IN SALZBURG
 Original Title: THE ABBEY-CHURCH NONNBERG OF SALZBURG (AUSTRIA)

 Author: LANGTHALER, JOHANN
 Degree: DR.PHIL.
 Year: 1991
 Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITAET SALZBURG (AUSTRIA) (5806)
 Source: VOLUME 57/01-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 37.   478 PAGES
 Descriptors: RELIGION, HISTORY OF ; ART HISTORY ; ARCHITECTURE
 Descriptor Codes: 0320; 0377; 0729
 Language: GERMAN

     The exploration of the abbey-church of Nonnberg refers only to the architecture of the church. The content of the dissertation is divided into 8 main parts: Part I: A historical survey of the activities of the building with extracts from the existing **documents** . Part II: The Gothic church and its most important phases of origin. Part III: The outfit of the church. Part IV: The ground-plan of the church and its crypt. The vault of the church. Part VI: Summary; Part VII: Appendage; Part VIII: Illustration-part. Part I describes the history of the church with important dates from the foundation of the abbey (713) to the 20th century with references to the existing **documents** . Part II describes the several phases in which the church was built. Part III is a short description of the outfit of the church. Part IV The ground-plan of the church and its crypt is explored in detail. A new ground-plan of the **crypt** was made. **Part** V The different vaults which exist in the church are explored and dated. Part VI is a summary of the dissertation which includes personal thoughts and results about this subject. Part VII is the appendage which includes a lot of documents (contracts...) In Part VIII are 133 illustrations on the subject.
     Results. A new ground-plan of the crypt was made and the original Romanesque measuring unit was determined. The Romanesque rests of the church which burned 1423 could be determined. All parts of the church were dated. The portal was explored and compared to others in the environment of Salzburg.

13/5/19   (Item 4 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online

01166971   ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
THE JURIDICAL STATUS OF CATECHUMENS: A CANONICAL STUDY OF CHURCH DOCUMENTS **SINCE VATICAN II, AND OF PREVIOUS** DOCUMENTS **OF AFRICAN CHURCHES**
 Author: MUSIOL, JOZEF

The Second Vatican Council decided that the juridical status of
catechumens should be clarified in the new code (cf. A.G. 14 c). The code,
however, did not take a clear stand on this question. In canon 788 S 3, it
stated: "the Episcopal conferences are responsible for establishing norms
... determining what should be done by catechumens and what should be their
prerogatives". In this way, the task of clarification of the juridical
status of catechumens was assigned to the Episcopal Conferences.
     This task creates the need for deeper knowledge of the problems
connected with the juridical status of catechumens. In fulfilling this,
consideration should be given to the various elements of juridical status
of catechumens already present in different Church documents . The
conciliar and post-conciliar documents will be the main point of..... .. .
reference. However, the previous juridical experience of the mission
catechumenates which proved so successful since the end of XIX century
should also be recalled and taken into consideration.
     This dissertation contributes to a better understanding of the
juridical status of catechumens. It is an analytical study of the
particular rights and duties of catechumens within the framework of
catechumenate.
     The work is divided into two parts, the first of which investigates
the Council documents and conciliar debates, the Rite of Christian
Initiation of Adults and the Code . The second part examines more than
50 documents of various African mission Churches which concern the rights
and duties of catechumens prior to Council's acknowledgement of the
catechumens' juridical status.

13/5/20   (Item 5 from file: 35)

01142445   ORDER NO: AADD--91053
DECLARATIVE-CONFIGURABLE ESTIMATING SYSTEMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

     Available from UMI in association with The British Library. Requires
signed TDF.
     The work presented in this thesis is about computer-aided estimating
systems for the construction industry. A wide variety of such systems is
now available, however, the diversity and complexity of individual
practices has meant that many prospective users have been unable to find
suitable software.
     This thesis presents an innovative approach to the subject in which
the development of an estimating system is based upon a set of software
tools. These tools cater for the greater part of the code requirements
of the system, thus, drastically reducing the development cost. In this
context, certain modification capabilities are granted to the end-users
(i.e. the estimators) (through the parsing of their requirements in a
non-procedural (or declarative) manner), whereas more extensive
modifications (or configurations) can be implemented prior to installation
by professional programmers (due to the modular nature of the system and

the provision of detailed **documentation** and suitable software).
     The approach employed by this thesis is characterized by the
development of 'PRO.M.I.S.', a fully operational prototype
declarative-configurable estimating system. The overall conclusion that can
be drawn from this work is that this approach is valid for the particular
context of construction estimating and, furthermore, it may lead to more
functional, user-friendly and economical construction management computer
systems in the future.

   13/5/21   (Item 6 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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835093   ORDER NO: AAD84-04926
**CHINESE COMMERCIAL LAW IN THE LATE CH'ING (1842-1911):   JURISPRUDENCE AND
THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS IN TAIWAN**
   Author: LIU, CHANG BIN
   Degree: PH.D.
   Year: 1983
   Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (0250)
   Source: VOLUME 44/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
             PAGE 3472.   346 PAGES
   Descriptors: LAW
   Descriptor Codes: 0398

     This dissertation is a study of Chinese commercial law and practice in
the late Ch'ing era (1842 - 1911). Part I examines analogues of "commercial
law" in Chinese and Western jurisprudence, the historical development of
relevant Chinese legal concepts, and the institutional background. Special
attention is paid to the administration of justice by local institutions
and to the functioning of informal institutions, such as the guild, clan,
and gentry.
          For generations, Chinese commercial law has remained obscure to
western analysis because of the preponderant penal nature of the
traditional Chinese legal **codes** . **Part** II makes a detailed analysis of
the main sources of commercial law including the Ch'ing code (Ta ch'ing lu
li), clan and guild rules, and the customary law. Besides the Ch'ing code,
the major types of materials used to analyze the Ch'ing private commercial
law are the guild charters and the customs found in the Japanese
compilation, Taiwan shiho (Private Law of Taiwan). Analysis focuses on
provisions dealing with the following commercial transactions and problems:
sales, redeemable sales (tien), loans and pawns, warranty, fair
competition, and risk of loss. Special emphasis is placed on local customs
and commercial practices in governing sales and redeemable sales.
          Part III deals with the dispute resolution process in commercial
matters. Using the extensive Tanshui-Hsinchu Archives (Tan-hsin tang an) as
the major source, fundamental causes for legal problems and disputes
arising out of agreements are discussed and statistical studies are made.
The archives show us the following distinctive steps required in the
dispute settlement process in Taiwan: petition; assignment of the case;
magistrate's action; trial and fact finding; and judgment. At each step,
the significant characteristics, legal **documents** and forms, and key
personnel involved are described in detail. Statistics are gathered and
used to support the argument.
          Overall, this dissertation seeks to present a comprehensive
picture of the Ch'ing commercial law in theory and practice.

   13/5/22   (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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1203233
Social services delivery information system for in-house services.
Book Title: 1976 March 7. Maine Department Of Human Services, Augusta. 36

P. Ntis: Shr-0001073; Hc (a03), Mf (a01). See Isa 77-3490/m, 3336/n.
Author(s): Maine Department Of Human Services
Publication Date: 1976
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 1200

   This manual, intended for users of the in-house service delivery
information system of the maine department of human services, is provided.
The **document** includes a flow chart of in-house service delivery, sample
forms and related computer printouts, and appendixes containing a
dictionary listing sample, a **partial** listing of **code** tables, and
additional statistical information.

Classification Codes and Description: 6.09 (Management Information Systems
   and Decision Support)
Main Heading: Information Systems and Applications

   13/5/23   (Item 2 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

1002050
**A semantic analysis of abstracts around an experiment in mechanized
indexing.**
Book Title: Ph. D. Dissertation, Universite De Liege. 1972. 562 P. Ref.
Edrs: Ed 100 149; Hc $27.00, Mf $0.90, Plus Postage.
Author(s): Noel, Jacques
Publication Date: 1972
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 1000

   The first part of this dissertation is a metatheoretical discussion of
the needs and means of semantic analysis. This discussion includes sections
on metalanguage, deep and surface structure and structural semantics, and
procedures for relating the english of abstracting to a classification
concordance in the same language. The second part describes the experiment,
in which a mechanized indexing system was developed and applied to 50
abstracts from a bibliography on **documentation** . In this system, each text
word or symbol is replaced by a code, after which the machine performs
step-by-step concatenations, rewriting two or more codes as a single code,
until each abstract is rewritten as a single **code** . **Part** three is a
discussion of problems of semantic representation in: 1) theoretical
background-constituent-structure rules, lexical entries, and conjunction,
discourse, and relative clauses; 2) expressions such as "a discussion
of..." and "this paper discusses..."; 3) conjunction, relative changes, and
presupposition; 4) asymmetric conjunction-proposes an analysis in terms of
case theory; and 5) examples drawn from the corpus that present
difficulties for current case theory (for example, "as machines learn...").
The appendices contain descriptors, sample abstracts, and other material
used in this study. A 14-page bibliography concludes the work.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.04 (Abstracting, Reviewing)
Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

   13/5/24   (Item 3 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

0803178
Udc for mechanized information in viniti.
Book Title: In Molgaard-hansen, Rasmus, Ed.; Westring-nielsen, Margit, Ed.

Proceedings Of The Second Seminar On Udc And Mechanized Information
Systems, Frankfurt, Germany, 1st-5th June 1970. 1971. Danmarks Tekniske
Bibliotek, Copenhagen, Denmark. P. 131-132. 0 Ref. S
Author(s): Popov, I V
Corporate Source: Viniti, Moscow.
Publication Date: 1970
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0800

An automated information retrieval system for hydrometeorology has been
developed, and its characteristics described. The system retrieves both
documents and data. The retrieval is based on udc and a small specialized
thesaurus of descriptors. **Document** indexing is performed to the maximum
depth; on the average, one **document** has seven udc **codes** . **Partial**
revision of udc 551.5 (meteorology. Climatology) is planned to improve
retrieval. Other studies such as computer programming, microfilm displays,
pattern recognition of information, and mechanized storage for **documents**
are being conducted.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.07 (Classification, Indexing, and
   Thesauri)
Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

13/5/25   (Item 4 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0502684
Inis: terminology and codes for countries and international organizations.
Book Title: Iaea-inis-5 (rev. 0). Director, Division Of Scientific And
Technical Information, International Atomic Energy Agency, Karntnering 11,
P.o. Box 590 A-1011 Vienna, Austria. 20 P. Mf $0.65.
Corporate Source: INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; INTERNATIONAL
   NUCLEAR INFORMATION SYSTEM.
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0500

Part i of this report lists, in english alphabetical order, the names of
countries with a corresponding two-character alphabetic code, for use by
national and regional information and **documentation** centers preparing
input for inis. Part ii lists, in english alphabetical order, the names of
organizations (usually international organizations) with a corresponding
two-character alphabetic **code** . **Part** . Iii list, in english alphabetical
the codes for countries and organizations.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.07 (Classification, Indexing, and
   Thesauri)
Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

13/5/26   (Item 5 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0100349
Systems of data and literature retrieval in spectroscopy.
Author(s): Kaiser, H
Corporate Source: Institut Fuer Spektrochemie Und Angewandte Spektroskopie,
   Dortmund, Germany
Hilger Journal vol. 9, no. 4, pages 64-73
Publication Date: November 1965
Language: English

Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0100

The dms (**documentation** of molecular spectroscopy) system developed by the german institute for basic and applied spectroscopy is described. It is based on the use of inverted file, concept coordination, optical coincidence cards in conjunction with a two- **part** **code** by which all important concepts in this special discipline are expressed in terms of a relatively small vocabulary (152 "words") represented by three-digit numbers. An outline of the code is included. Computer techniques are used to produce both junior indexes to each issue of a current literature list, as well as the dms general index, from the punched optical coincidence cards.

Classification Codes and Description: 6.03 (Abstracting, Indexing, and Review Services)
Main Heading: Information Systems and Applications

13/5/27   (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

6195172   INSPEC Abstract Number: B1999-04-6135C-167, C1999-04-6130D-016
  Title: Document **image compression using straight line extraction and block context model**
  Author(s): Hwayong Joung; Wong, E.K.; Yu Chen; Kim, S.P.
  Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Polytech. Univ., Brooklyn, NY, USA
  Conference Title: Proceedings 1998 International Conference on Image Processing. ICIP98 (Cat. No.98CB36269)   Part vol.1   p.530-4 vol.1
  Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
  Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA   3 vol. (lxxi+962+984+1013) pp.
  ISBN: 0 8186 8821 1   Material Identity Number: XX-1998-01745
  U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8821 1/98/$10.00
  Conference Title: Proceedings of IPCIP'98 International Conference on Image Processing
  Conference Sponsor: IEEE Signal Process. Soc
  Conference Date: 4-7 Oct. 1998   Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
  Treatment: Theoretical (T)
  Abstract: We present a new lossy technique for **document** image compression by using straight line extraction and a block context model. Straight line segments are extracted from a binary **document** image and subtracted from the original image. Their endpoint coordinates and width can then be efficiently **coded** . The remaining **part** of the image, which mainly contains text and other symbols, is coded using a high-order block context model (HOBCM) based on vector quantization (VQ). The proposed method is particularly effective for **document** images containing a large number of straight line segments, such as engineering or architectural drawings. It achieves much higher compression than conventional lossless techniques, such as the JBIG and CCITT G3 and G4 standards, with little loss of visual quality. In the experiments we carried out, a group of engineering drawings digitized at 200 dpi, compression ratios ranging from 30 to 70 were obtained. (6 Refs)
  Subfile: B C
  Descriptors: **document** image processing; edge detection; feature extraction; image coding; vector quantisation
  Identifiers: **document** image compression; straight line extraction; block context model; lossy technique; binary **document** image; endpoint coordinates; width; high-order block context model; HOBCM; vector quantization; VQ; engineering drawings; architectural drawings; compression ; visual quality; compression ratios
  Class Codes: B6135C (Image and video coding); B6135E (Image recognition); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C5260B (Computer vision and image

processing techniques); C1260S (Signal processing theory); C1250M (Image recognition)

13/5/28   (Item 2 from file: 2)

5946412   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9807-6140D-051
  Title: **Proceedings of the 1998 International Conference on Computer Languages (Cat. No.98CB36225)**
  Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
  Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA   x+282 pp.
  ISBN: 0 8186 8454 2   Material Identity Number: XX98-01333
  U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 98/$10.00
  Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1998 International Conference on Computer Languages (Cat. No.98CB36225)
  Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Comput. Languages; ACM SIGPLAN
  Conference Date: 14-16 May 1998   Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Proceedings (CP)
  Abstract: The following topics were dealt with: computer languages; security and dynamic class loading in Java; transactions for Java; breaking abstractions and unstructuring data structures; reflexivity for CORBA interfacing; reactive programming in Standard ML; Triveni process-algebraic API; distributed computation; microarchitecture simulators; microprocessor specification in Hawk; **template** and multiple inheritance approach to attribute grammars; functional and object-oriented programming methodologies; modular compilers; automatic **template** -based run-time specialization; self-applicable on-line partial evaluation; parallelization via context preservation; syntactic control of interference; probabilistic concurrent constraint programming; destructive array update optimization; deterministic logic program evaluation; dependence analysis for recursive data; optimal **code** motion; **partial** redundancy elimination; profile-driven dynamic recompilation; formal callability; aggregate array computation; and data flow analysis.
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: data flow analysis; data structures; high level languages; program compilers; programming
  Identifiers: computer languages; Java security; Java dynamic class loading; Java transactions; abstraction breaking; unstructured data structures; CORBA interfacing; Standard ML reactive programming; Triveni process-algebraic API; distributed computation; microarchitecture simulators; microprocessor specification; attribute grammars; functional programming; object-oriented programming; modular compilers; automatic **template** -based run-time specialization; self-applicable on-line partial evaluation; parallelization; context preservation; syntactic interference control; probabilistic concurrent constraint programming; destructive array update optimization; deterministic logic program evaluation; dependence analysis; recursive data; optimal code motion; partial redundancy elimination; profile-driven dynamic recompilation; formal callability; aggregate array computation; data flow analysis
  Class Codes: C6140D (High level languages); C6120 (File organisation); C6110 (Systems analysis and programming); C6150 (Systems software)

13/5/29   (Item 3 from file: 2)

5704685   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9711-5260B-142
  Title: **Handwritten ZIP code recognition**
  Author(s): Dzuba, G.; Filatov, A.; Volgunin, A.
  Author Affiliation: Parascript, Boulder, CO, USA
  Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on

Document Analysis and Recognition (Cat. No.97TB100138)   Part vol.2   p. 766-70 vol.2

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition
Conference Sponsor: Int. Assoc. Pattern Recognition (IAPR), TC 10 & 11; Int. Graphonomics Soc. (IGS); German Assoc. Comput. Sci. (GI); German Assoc. Inf. Technol. (ITG)
Conference Date: 18-20 Aug. 1997   Conference Location: Ulm, Germany
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Experimental (X)

Abstract: The encoding of delivery point code (DPC) for a handwritten address is one of the most complex problems of the US mail delivery automation. This paper describes a real-time system intended to recognize the 5-digit ZIP **code** **part** of DPC. To increase the system performance the results of ZIP code recognition are cross-validated with those of city and state name recognition. The main principles of the handwritten word recognizer which provide the core of the system are explained. The system throughput is 40,000 address blocks per hour. Experimental results on live mail pieces are presented. The ZIP code recognition rate is 73% with 1% error rate. (4 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: **document** image processing; handwriting recognition; mailing systems; optical character recognition; performance evaluation; postal services; real-time systems
Identifiers: handwritten ZIP code recognition; delivery point code; handwritten address; US mail delivery automation; real-time system; system performance; state name recognition; city name recognition; handwritten word recognizer; system throughput; mail pieces; error rate
Class Codes: C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1250B (Character recognition); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C7185 (Administration of other service industries); C7104 (Office automation)

13/5/30   (Item 4 from file: 2)

4950978   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9506-5260B-269
Title: Recognition of handprinted digits using optimal bounded error matching
Author(s): Breul, T.M.
Author Affiliation: IDIAP, Martigny, Switzerland
p.493-6
Conference Title: Proceedings of 2nd International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR '93)
Conference Sponsor: IAPR TC-11 & TC-10; IEEE Comput. Soc. & IGS
Conference Date: 20-22 Oct. 1993   Conference Location: Tsukuba Science City, Japan
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: A system for recognizing handprinted digits using optimal bounded error matching is described. Bounded error matching is already in common use in general-purpose 2D and 3D visual object recognition and can cope with clutter, occlusions, and noise, important issues also in OCR. The results presented demonstrate that the same techniques achieve high recognition rates (up to 99.2%) on a real-world handprinted digit

recognition task (the NIST database of hand-printed census forms and the CEDAR database of digits extracted from US mail ZIP **codes**). As **part** of the system, a post-processing step for k-nearest neighbor classifiers based on decision trees is described that can be used (in place of the usual heuristic methods) for setting thresholds and that improves recognition rates significantly. (15 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: character recognition; **document** handling; handwriting recognition; optical character recognition; trees (mathematics); visual databases

Identifiers: bounded error matching; digit recognition; handprinted digits; optimal bounded·error matching;·3D·visual object recognition; OCR; recognition rates; real-world handprinted digit recognition task; NIST database; hand-printed census forms; CEDAR database; US mail ZIP codes; post-processing step; k-nearest neighbor classifiers; decision trees; heuristic methods

Class Codes: C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics)

13/5/31   (Item 5 from file: 2)

4946225   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9506-6130S-041
Title: **Virus detection using a generalised virus description language**
Author(s): Coates, G.; Leigh, D.
Author Affiliation: Sch. of Comput., Staffordshire Univ., Beaconside, UK
p.83-96
Abstract: This paper discusses the requirements and implementation of a generalised virus detector. It is irrelevant to the detector whether the virus **code** forms **part** of an existing file or takes up the whole of such a file. To detect such viruses so that they may be eradicated is an important aspect of computer systems maintenance. Where multiple infection has taken place, this may be an extensive and expensive activity. The approach to the production of much virus-detection software is bottom-up, relying on the hand-crafting of virus-recognition components which are then embedded into an enabling framework. The alternative approach, which is described here (top-down implementation), aims to develop a framework in which virus detection elements may operate. This provides a stable environment not only for implementation itself, but also for the continuing development of specialised components. The virus definition patterns are described using a simple, mainly context-free language, where the description is used directly to build an intermediate structure used in the detection operations. The parsing which leads to this intermediate structure is described, including the checking operations to establish validity of the virus description. The advantages and mechanisms of a flexible detection approach are further discussed. The use of the intermediate structure as a **template** for pattern matching is illustrated. The alternative approaches for multiple files are evaluated. Examples of the results achieved in real environments are given. (15 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer viruses; context-free languages; program diagnostics; specification languages

Identifiers: virus detection; generalised virus description language; stand-alone virus files; worms; computer systems maintenance; multiple infection; virus-detection software; virus definition patterns; context-free language; parsing; pattern matching; multiple viruses

Class Codes: C6130S (Data security); C6150G (Diagnostic, testing,

debugging and evaluating systems); C4210L (Formal languages and computational linguistics)
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   13/5/32   (Item 6 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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03668006   INSPEC Abstract Number: C90046755
 Title: A programming style
   Author(s): Haydon, G.B.
   Author Affiliation: WISC Technol. Inc., La Honda, CA, USA
   Conference Title: 1989 Rochester Forth Conference. Industrial Automation
p.72-3
   Publisher: Inst. Appl. Forth Res, Rochester, NY, USA
   Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USA   vii+143 pp.
   ISBN: 0 914593 09 9
   Conference Date: 20-24 June 1989   Conference Location: Rochester, NY,
USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)

   Abstract: The key to good programming is clear thinking. Source code
should be written in good narrative English. It should start with the
program specifications. Programming is then the process of refining the
thinking which enlarges the specifications into a **template** for the
program's structure before adding the **code** implementation. As **part** of
the narrative, test vectors and comments on the algorithms should be
included with each structure. Let the computer find the code. Its ego will
not suffer. There are as many different styles of computer programming as
there are programmers' and then some. In most cases, no style is even
considered. The goal is to get the job done and move on. (0 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: FORTH; programming
   Identifiers: source code; Forth; program structure **template** ;
programming style; clear thinking; narrative English; program
specifications; code implementation; test vectors; comments; algorithms
   Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

   13/5/33   (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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03593929   INSPEC Abstract Number: C90027138
 Title: Rewritable optical disk subsystem 112 series
   Author(s): Kushizaki, O.; Shigematsu, K.
   Author Affiliation: Hitachi Ltd., Odawara, Japan
   Journal: Hitachi Review   vol.38, no.5   p.253-6
   Publication Date: Oct. 1989 Country of Publication: Japan
   CODEN: HITAAQ ISSN: 0018-277X
   Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

   Abstract: Optical disks for computer file memory have entered a new
generation with newly developed rewritable technology. The write once
optical disk has been popularly used for **document** files, image files, and
as a **part** of **coded** data files because of its compact, large storage
capacity and easy handling with removable media. The newly developed
5.25-inch rewritable optical disk subsystems, the OD112 and OL112 Series,
incorporate erase and rewritable functions with magneto optical technology.
The main applications for rewritable optical disk subsystems are as online
data files, back-up files and image files. (2 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: optical disc storage
   Identifiers: Hitachi; optical disk subsystem; 112 series; rewritable
optical disk; OD112; OL112; 5.25 inch
   Class Codes: C5320K (Optical storage)

Numerical Indexing: size 1.33E-01 m

13/5/34   (Item 8 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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03514040   INSPEC Abstract Number: C90002744
 Title: **A compiler and workbench for precise specification development**
   Author(s): Warren, J.H.
   Conference Title: Second International Conference on Software Engineering
for Real Time Systems (Conf. Publ. no.309)   p.55-9
   Publisher: IEE, London, UK
   Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: UK   xii+287 pp.
   Conference Date: 18-20 Sept. 1989   Conference Location: Cirencester, UK
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: An overview is given of a system for specification development
as well as the method and the tools that support it. The objectives of the
system are to produce specifications which are: clear, consistent, complete
and totally unambiguous; support mathematical reasoning; and lead to the
production of relevant **documentation** and the automatic generation of
application   code.   The   system   addresses   requirements expression.   It
comprises a language and a set of tools for manipulating statements in the
language.   The   system toolset is rule-based with a mathematical foundation
in predicate calculus and relational algebra.   It is susceptible to
mathematical reasoning and it is applicable to a wide range of problem
areas.   Tools   available   include   a   (syntax   directed)   editor, compiler,
animator,   a   preliminary   symbolic   manipulator   and   a   **partial   code**
generator.   Additional   tools   under   development   include a configuration
manager,   an   extended   code   generator   and   some preliminary mathematical
reasoning tools.   (3 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: application generators; expert systems; formal specification
; program compilers; software tools; specification languages
   Identifiers: workbench; precise specification development; specification
development; unambiguous; mathematical reasoning; relevant **documentation** ;
application code; requirements expression; system toolset; rule-based;
mathematical foundation; predicate calculus; relational algebra; syntax
directed; editor; compiler; animator; preliminary symbolic manipulator;
partial   code generator
   Class Codes: C6115 (Programming support); C6110B (Software engineering
techniques); C6170 (Expert systems); C6140D (High level languages); C6150C
(Compilers, interpreters and other processors)

13/5/35   (Item 9 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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02354796   INSPEC Abstract Number: C85002643
 Title: **Software engineering for user interfaces**
   Author(s): Draper, S.W.; Norman, D.A.
   Author Affiliation: Inst. for Cognitive Sci., Univ. of California at San
Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA
   Conference   Title: Proceedings   of   the   7th International Conference on
Software Engineering (cat. no. 84CH2011-5)   p.214-20
   Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
   Publication Date: 1984 Country of Publication: USA   xiv+545 pp.
   ISBN: 0 8186 0528 6
   U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0270-5257/84/0000-0214$01.00
   Conference Sponsor: IEEE; ACM; NBS
   Conference   Date: 26-29   March 1984   Conference Location: Orlando, FL,
USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: The authors consider the extension of software engineering to

deal with the issues raised by the design of human-machine interfaces. He
discusses the goals in optimizing an interface; the state of interface
design; the effect of the interface on **code** ; **documentation** as **part** of
the interface; and interface debugging and testing. (21 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: human factors; interactive systems; software engineering
   Identifiers: human factors; user interfaces; software engineering;
human-machine interfaces; **documentation** ; interface debugging; testing
   Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

   13/5/36   (Item 10 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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02286981   INSPEC Abstract Number: C84034753
 Title: **Using comments to aid program maintenance**
   Author(s): Thomas, R.A.
   Journal: BYTE   vol.9, no.5   p.415-22
   Publication Date: May 1984 Country of Publication: USA
   CODEN: BYTEDJ ISSN: 0360-5280
   Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: Complex software can be maintained more easily by the judicious
use of remarks embedded within program **code** . Comments are **part** of the
internal **documentation** written for the programmer, as differentiated from
the end-user's manual. Even so they rarely contain all the information
necessary for maintaining a program. The need for a systematisation of
comments is stressed. COBOL is not a completely successful attempt at
making a language self- **documenting** .   (12 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: programming
   Identifiers: remarks; internal **documentation** ; systematisation; comments
; COBOL; self- **documenting**
   Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

   13/5/37   (Item 11 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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02047152   INSPEC Abstract Number: C83021845
 Title: **Programs as data for their help systems**
   Author(s): Rich, E.A.
   Author Affiliation: Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX, USA
   Conference Title: AFIPS Conference Proceedings. Vol.51. 1982 National
Computer Conference   p.481-5
   Editor(s): Morgan, H.L.
   Publisher: AFIPS Press, Arlington, VA, USA
   Publication Date: 1982 Country of Publication: USA   xi+843 pp.
   Conference Date: 7-10 June 1982   Conference Location: Houston, TX, USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: The goal of this research is to develop ways of representing
the knowledge available to a help system in such a way that the system can
actually reason with the knowledge rather than being restricted to simply
retrieving and presenting stored answers to a restricted and anticipated
class of questions. One kind of information that is useful to such an
intelligent help system is knowledge of how the underlying system operates.
This knowledge is contained in the code for the system. By exploiting
system **code** as **part** of the help database, many problems of
inconsistency between programs and their **documentation** can be avoided. In
initial investigations of this problem, the author represents the system
code as a set of productions that are easier to manipulate than is code in
most standard languages. As she develops techniques for answering questions
by reasoning with knowledge about the system, she becomes increasingly able
to answer the growing variety of questions that will occur as the language

interface to a help system becomes more flexible. (2 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: database management systems; management information systems
   Identifiers: DBMS; MIS; help systems; knowledge; system code; help
database
   Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C7100 (
Business and administration)

   13/5/38   (Item 1 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00039588. 8236205   .   . . .
   Mapping machine language code , **resource:** part **II**
   Berger, T.R.
   Compute! , Sep 1982 , v4 n9 p175-183, 7 pages
   ISSN: 0194-357X
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Article
   Program Listing in BASIC
   Geographic Location: United States
   Presents a series of OSI BASIC programs which can be used to help the
user produce annotated disassemblies of machine language programs. Includes
the following tables: keyword action addresses, memory table, Zpage table
and JMP table.
   Descriptors: OSI; *Machine Language; * **Documentation**

   13/5/39   (Item 2 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00038180. 8225205   .   . . .   .   .
   Mapping machine language code : **resource** part **I**
   Berger, T.R.
   Compute! , Jul 1982 , v4 n7 p175-182, 8 pages
   ISSN: 0194-357X
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Article
   Program Listing in BASIC and Assembly Language
   Geographic Location: United States
   Describes a group of programs that can be used to facilitate the
regeneration of fully **documented** assembler source listings starting from
machine language programs. Written for OSI computers but can be modified
for other 6502 computers.
   Descriptors: **Documentation** ; *OSI; *Machine Language; *Disassembler

   13/5/40   (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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03518375. JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 98A0294673 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E .
Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); UNE HIROYUKI (1); SUIZU HISAO (2); (2)
    Babuhitachinishisofutowea
Hiroshima Denki Daigaku, Hiroshima Jidosha Kogyo Tanki Daigaku Kenkyu
    Hokoku(Memoirs of the Hiroshima-Denki Institute of Technology and the
    Hiroshima Junior College of Automotive Engineering), 1997, VOL.30,
    PAGE.69-74, FIG.7, REF.6
JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0846AAR   ISSN NO: 0286-0562
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3.02-759   621.391.037.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: The newly developed multimedia information **partial encipherment** system enables free selection of confidencial information on the screen from a text containing **document** , charts, and so on and enciphering so that only those inposession of the deciphering key can understand the confidencial information. Moreover, data of items or optional portions of each item can be enciphered when the data is entered by the terminal unit. Thus information is stored in the host computerin a partially enciphered state. Using this newsystem reduces the possibility of hackers and host operators gaining access to confidential information. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: cryptogram; data protection; security system; access control; **document** ; image; database; multi-media; computer security; public key cryptography; cryptography key
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: protection; system; control; resource(**document**);
    information media; security; guarantee
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S):. JD01020V; ND02030R.

   13/5/41   (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File .94:.JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03419287   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0819672   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Visual Computing. The Improvement of the Image Quality of Fractal Image Compression Method.
TSUBOI TOMO (1); NAKAMURA KAZUAKI (1); TSUNEDA MASATOSHI (1); YAMAMOTO
    SHINJI (1); ISHIKAWA ATSUSHI (2); ITO TETSUYA (2)
(1) Toyohashi Univ. of Technol.; (2) Minoruta
ABSTRACT: In this paper, we proposed two methods of fractal image
    compression to improve the quality of the decompressed image. First we
    proposed a fractal image compression method using the mathematical
    morphology. We divided an original image into a smooth part and an edge
    part by using the mathematical morphology. After that, the smooth **part**
     was **encoded** by the fractal block coding. The other side, the edge
    part was calculated run length of gray scale and encoded by the Huffman
    coding. Next, we proposed a fractal image compression method using
    approximate errors. We calculated error image between the range block
    and its fractal approximation. After that, the error image was
    calculated run length of gray scale and encoded by the Huffman coding.
    When test images were compressed by these two methods, restored images
    were maintained of high quality. And they achieved good result of
    subjective estimation in comparison with the conventional method.
    (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: fractal; coding(signal); image compression; image reproduction
    ; image quality; edge detection; block code; Huffman code;
    error(measure); image; **document** image
BROADER DESCRIPTORS:.modification; signal.processing; treatment; image.
    processing; information processing; regeneration; image characteristic;
    characteristic; detection; code
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE04010I

   13/5/42   (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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03124130   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0838216 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Handling cases of MF bar codes . Part **3. - New and easy bar code**

utilization. Possibility of easy barcode preparation by anyone with
EUB software.

HIRAMOTO JUN'YA (1)
(1) Ainikkusu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: End user Barcoding (EUB)" which makes the construction of bar
code system simple for anyone is outlined. AINIX Co., Ltd. which is a
barcode system development company, has developed barcode generating
software "BarStar" to be excuted on WINDOWS. Initiate the BarStar with
ward processor software and generate a barcode. Then it can be pasted
to a **document** made by the word processor. EUB can be easily
constructed by this operation.
DESCRIPTORS: bar code; word processor; menu system; program package
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: special purpose computer; computer; hardware; method;
computer program; software
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JC04050U

13/5/43   (Item 4 from file: 94)

03124129   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0838215 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Handling cases of MF bar codes .   Part **1 - Reasonable utilization cases
observed in upgrading bases. System up by barcodes. - Vital point of
good command of them.**
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: Four examples of the advanced use of bar-code for picking,
sorting and inspecting products are introduced. 1) processed food
wholesaler where barcode is applied to product inspection and automatic
sorting after picking, 2) a store for daily used clothing where sorting
and storage delivery by case are fully automated, 3) a bed/bedding
manufacturing and selling business making the best of four types of
barcode : NW-7, ITF, JAN, and CODE39, 4) returned magazine treatment at
a book wholesaler which makes the best of barcode for an enormous
database.
DESCRIPTORS: bar code; sorting(handling); inspection; physical distribution
; printing and publishing industry; distribution center; food industry;
supermarket; publications
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: cargo handling; distribution(marketing); manufacturing
industry; industry; retail store; resource(**document**)
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JC04050U; KA08000O

13/5/44   (Item 5 from file: 94)

02089683   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0766210 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Development of BERMUDA: A Radiation Transport Code **System.** Part **III. A
One-dimensional Adjoint Neutron Transport Code.**
TANAKA S (1); NAKASHIMA H (1); SUZUKI T (2); HASEGAWA A (3)
(1) Japan Atomic Energy Research Inst., Ibaraki-ken; (2) Nuclear Energy
Data Center; (3) Nuclear Power Engineering Corp.

REF.3
JOURNAL NUMBER: L2147AAJ
REPORT NUMBER: JAERI-DATA-CODE-94-2
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 62-758.35+621.039.538
LANGUAGE: English   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical Report
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: A radiation transport code system BERMUDA has been developed for
    one-, two- and three-dimensional geometry. Purpose of the development
    is to establish a basis of an accurate shielding calculation method for
    general use. The time-independent transport equation is numerically
    solved using a direct spatial integration method in a multigroup model,
    to obtain spatial, angular and energy distribution of neutron, gamma
    rays or adjoint neutron flux. In 1992, four neutron transport codes
    were reported in JAERI 1327 as Part I. In 1993, four gamma rays
    transport codes were reported in JAERI-M 93-143 as Part II. In the
    present report as Part III, reported is the development of an adjoint
    neutron transport code for one-dimensional spherical geometry. Adjoint
    neutron flux is used in a sensitivity analysis or in a perturbation
    calculation. As described in Part I, use of the spherical harmonics
    expansion is avoided in reprecenting anisotropy of both angular flux
    and scattering cross section. A group-angle transfer matrix is obtained
    by integrating double-differential cross sections numerically, taking
    energy-angle correlation into account. A first collision source method
    is utilized for a case of point source. Angular flux distribution is
    obtained by integrating the transport equation over a line segment
    along each angular discrete ordinate toward each spatial mesh point. A
    fine energy grid method is used, with a rebalancing schme concerning
    the number of gain and loss of particles over each spatial region and
    also in each energy grid. The 'energy grid' means a 'subgroup' having
    equal lethargy width to each other in an energy group. As to group
    constants, the same library, J439B.BERM125X.DATA, is used commonly to
    the regular(forward) neutron transport · codes as in Part I.
    (abridged author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: radiation shielding; computer program; neutron flux; neutron
    transport; radiation source; three dimension; manual
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: shielding; software; radiation flux; flux; transport
    phenomenon; phenomenon; dimension; guide book; publications; resource(
    document)
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): MB04000R

 13/5/45   (Item 6 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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01776693   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 93A0668427   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Development of BERMUDA: A Radiation Transport Code **System.** Part II.
    Gamma Rays Transport Codes.
SUZUKI T (1); HASEGAWA A (1); TANAKA S (1); NAKASHIMA H (1)
(1) Japan Atomic Energy Research Inst., Ibaraki-ken
Nippon Genshiryoku Kenkyujo JAERI,M Repoto, 1993, PAGE.89P, REF.12
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0711AAF
REPORT NUMBER: JAERI-M-93-143
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 62-758.35+621.039.538
LANGUAGE: English   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical Report
ARTICLE TYPE: Review article
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: A radiation transport code system BERMUDA has been developed for
    one-, two- and three-dimensional geometries. Purpose of the development
    is to establish a basis of an accurate shielding calculation method for
    general use. The time-independent transport equation is numerically
    solved using a direct integration method in a multigroup model, to
    obtain spatial, angular and energy distributions of neutron, gamma rays
    or adjoint neutron flux. In 1992, the neutron transport codes were

reported in JAERI 1327 as Part I. In the present report as Part II, development of gamma rays transport codes is reported. As described in Part I, the spherical harmonics expansion is not used in representing anisotropy of both angular flux and scattering cross sections. Group-angle transfer matrix is calculated by numerically integrating the Klein-Nishina formula for Compton scattering, taking energy-angle correlation into account. Pair production and annihilation of electrons are also contained in the matrix. A first collision source method is use for a case of point source. Angular flux distribution is obtained by integrating the transport equation over the line segment along each angular discrete ordinate at each spatial mesh point. A fine energy grid(subgroup having equal energy width) method is used, with a rebalancing scheme concerning the number of gain and loss of photons over each coarse mesh region and also in each energy grid. (abridged author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: transport phenomenon; computer program; photon; gamma-ray; manual; benchmark(computer); transportation; Compton scattering; electron pair creation; angular distribution
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: phenomenon; software; gauge boson; elementary particle ....; electromagnetic wave; wave motion; radioactive ray; guide book; publications; resource(**document**); elastic scattering; scattering; electromagnetic interaction; interaction; pair production; particle production; distribution
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): MB04000R

13/5/46   (Item 7 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

01306982   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0423934   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
 Document **processing system using** partial   cryption **method. Intelligent coding based on attributes of information.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); KOMOTO MAKOTO (1)
(1) Hiroshimabunkyojodai
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Zenkoku Taikai Koen Ronbunshu(Spring National Convention Record, the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers), 1991, VOL.1991,NO.Spring Pt 6, PAGE.6.261, FIG.1, REF.2
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0508ADY
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:80   621.391.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
DESCRIPTORS: word processing; cryptogram; coding(signal); reliability(property); error correction
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; information processing; treatment; modification; signal processing; performance; error control; control
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE06000L; ND02020G

13/5/47   (Item 8 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
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01147839   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 90A0921276   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Natural language processing system on ships. (2nd Report. Generation of semantic structure from coded order).
KIKUCHI JUN (1); SAKAMOTO KEN'YA (1); KATAGI TAKESHI (1)
(1) Kobe Univ. of Mercantile Marine
Kobe Shosen Daigaku Kiyo. 2. Shosen, Rikogakuhen(Review of Kobe University of Mercantile Marine. Part 2. Maritime Studies and Science and Engineering), 1990, NO.38, PAGE.109-116, FIG.8, REF.10
JOURNAL NUMBER: F0165ABK   ISSN NO: 0450-609X
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:80

LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: In the previous paper, it has been reported an acquistion of
     conversation data on the training ship Fukae Maru, and shown that main
     part of conversation on ships is highly formalized order and answer. It
     is reasonable to call that highly formalized **part** " **coded** order",
     because the ordres which belong to this part are highly simplified and
     have unambiguous meaning, comparable to computer language. This
     unambiguity of coded orders increases reliability of communication
     between crew, and also renders less difficult in natural language
     processing of conversation on ships. This paper shows an algorithm for
     discrimination coded orders from other conversation, and for generation
     of semantic structure from coded order. It is possible to implement the
     discrimination algorithm by simple pattern matching. Frame
     representation is applied as semantic structure which is implemented in
     object oriented environment on Symbolics LISP machine "Flavor". It
     should be refined frame structure of coded order, and investigated how
     to invoke those semantic representation for analysis on ordinary
     conversation data. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: automatic language processing; natural language; data analysis
     ; ship; coding(signal); semantics; pattern classification; syntactic
     analysis; algorithm; feature extraction; LISP; language; dictionary
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; information
     processing; treatment; analysis; modification; signal processing;
     linguistics; cultural science; science; classification;
     analysis(separation); extraction; separation; high level language;
     programming language; formal language; list processing language;
     application oriented language; book; publications; resource(**document**)

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE06000L

 13/5/48   (Item 9 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

00297805   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 86A0453759   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
 **User's manual for SPLPLOT-2: A computer code for data plotting and editing
     in conversational mode.**
MURAMATSU KEN (1); MATSUMOTO KIYOSHI (1); KOHSAKA ATSUO (1); MANIWA MASAKI
     (2)
(1) Japan Atomic Energy Res. Inst., Tokai Res. Establishment; (2)
     Aivesuveru
Nippon Genshiryoku Kenkyujo JAERI,M Repoto, 1985, PAGE.137P
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0711AAF
REPORT NUMBER: JAERI-M-85-91
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:519.6
LANGUAGE: Japanese   ·   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical Report
ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: The computer code SPLPLOT-2 for plotting and data editing has
     been developed as a **part** of the **code** package : SPLPACK-1. The
     SPLPLOT-2 code has capabilities of both conversational and batch
     processings. This report describes the user's manual for SPLPLOT-2. The
     following improvements have been made in the SPLPLOT-2. (1) It has
     capabilities of both conversational and batch processings, (2) function
     of conversion of files from the input SPL (Standard PLotter) files to
     internal work files have been implemented to reduce number of time
     consuming access to the input SPL files, (3)user supplied subroutines
     can be assigned for data editing from the SPL files, (4) in addition to
     the two-dimensional graphs, streamline graphs, contour line graphs and
     bird's-eye view graphs can be drawn.(author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: data processing; editing; application program; guide book;
     transient phenomenon; data format; graph processing; contour line

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: information processing; treatment; action and behavior
    ; computer program; software; publications; resource(**document**);
    phenomenon; type; line
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE02000J

13/5/49   (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

1417017 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST96050055
OpenDoc says OLE to developers
VanderVeer, Emily A;
Byte v. 21 (July '96) p. 49-50
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0360-5280 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: Developing OpenDoc components gives the user OLE (Object Linking
and Embedding) interoperability for free. OpenDoc was designed to be open
in terms of platform independence and in terms of its ability to
interoperate with other compound- **document** architectures, such as OLE. If
the user **codes** an OpenDoc **part** in OS/2 or Windows or on the Mac, he has
an OpenDoc part and an OLE component at no extra cost and with no extra
development effort.

DESCRIPTORS: Computer operating systems--Compatibility; Software
  portability; OLE (Computer programs);

13/5/50   (Item 1 from file: 583)
DIALOG(R)File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06671940
cenicom soups up indutrial printer line
  HONG KONG: PEDESTAL PRINTERS INTRODUCED IN HK
Sing Tao Daily (XKL)   13 Aug 1998 p.p21
Language: ENGLISH

Genicom has introduced the new 4840p and 4810p printer in Hong Kong. The
new printers are designed for manufacturing and warehousing environments.
Applications include high volume data processing, industrial graphics, bar-
 codes   , multi- **part** forms as shipping **documents** , orders and invoices.
The Genicom products are network-ready with support for such industry
standard connections as Ethernet and Token Ring. *

COMPANY: GENICOM

PRODUCT: Computer Peripherals (3573CP);
EVENT: Product Design & Development (33);
COUNTRY: Hong Kong (9HON);

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Set     Items    Description
S1       13274   XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                   OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2      477029   EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                   RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                   OR VCML
S3     1539922   STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4        5558   (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                   PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5      232986   SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6     1888476   S1 OR S2 OR S3
S7         304   S6 (S) S4
S8      483828   S1 OR S2
S9       53398   S8 (S) S3
S10         21   S9 (S) S4
S11          4   S10 AND S5
S12         13   S10 NOT PY>1999
S13         13   S12 NOT PD>19991021
S14          9   RD (unique items)
S15          4   S11 NOT PY>1999
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Dec 09
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W1
         (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 10
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
         (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 10
         (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Dec 10
         (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Dec 10
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Nov W5
         (c) 2003 ProQuest
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2003/Dec 11
         (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Dec 10
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2003/Oct
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
```

15/5,K/1   (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01159069   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW19980420S0004
Netscape Pours On The Code   (This Just In...)
INTERNETWEEK, 1998, n 711, PG7
PUBLICATION DATE: 980420
JOURNAL CODE: INW   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Table Of Contents
WORD COUNT: 129
TEXT:
     Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part**
   of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible**
Markup Language (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of
outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering
engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource
Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0
technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be the earliest to expect a new version of a
Navigator/Communicator 5.0 product. Meanwhile, Netscape officials did not
comment on a published report that it is in negotiations to be acquired by
 Sun   Microsystems .
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): Netscape Communications ; **Sun**
 Microsystems

TEXT:
     Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part**
   of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible**
Markup Language (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of
outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering
engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource
Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0
technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be...

...officials did not comment on a published report that it is in
negotiations to be acquired by **Sun   Microsystems** .
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): Netscape Communications ; **Sun**
 Microsystems

15/5,K/2   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02253199   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53404096   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Gage, Ellison Share Visions of the Future at Internet World.(Sun, Oracle
  executives)(Industry Trend or Event)
Kingsley, Lawrence
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, 3, 3, NA(1)
Nov, 1998
ISSN: 1090-4808   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1547   LINE COUNT: 00124

 COMPANY NAMES: **Sun   Microsystems** Inc.--Officials and employees; Oracle
  Corp.--Officials and employees
 GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States
 DESCRIPTORS: Trade show report; Company executive
 NAMED PERSONS: Ellison, Lawrence J.--Addresses, essays, lectures; Gage,
  John--Addresses, essays, lectures; Joy, William N.--Addresses, essays,
  lectures
 EVENT CODES/NAMES: 010 Forecasts, trends, outlooks;240 Marketing
  procedures

FOR JOHN GAGE, chief science officer at **Sun   Microsystems** , the
future of computing will represent a break from the tangled wires
emblematic of today's Internet...

...can drag and drop a PC file into the database. The file automatically
will be parsed in **XML** , indexed and served anywhere where Oracle
runs-namely, Unix, mainframes and PCs. A PC file thus can...

...linking of a file and database no longer requires 600 lines of code;
instead, the server application **code** becomes **part** of the
infrastructure. All of the security, load-balancing and multimedia support
of Oracle also come with iFS-fielded information can reside side-by-side
with full text files in their native format, **HTML** and **XML** data, movie
clips, sound files, E-mail, spreadsheets, etc. Oracle 8i thus becomes both
a Internet file server and **document** repository. With 8i you can access a
Word **document** through your browser, convert the Word file into   **HTML** ,
forward any file with your comments, or route a file or directory as though
it were a...

COMPANY NAMES: **Sun   Microsystems** Inc...

15/5,K/3   (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06007655   Supplier Number: 53404096 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Gage, Ellison Share Visions of the Future at Internet World.(Sun, Oracle
   executives)(Industry Trend or Event)
Kingsley, Lawrence
The Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, v3, n3, pNA(1)
Nov, 1998
ISSN: 1090-4808
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1446
PUBLISHER NAME: Seybold Publications, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: **Sun   Microsystems** Inc.; Oracle Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *010 (Forecasts, trends, outlooks); 240 (Marketing
   procedures)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *3573000   (Computers & Peripherals)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); CMPT (Computers and Office
   Automation); PUBL (Publishing)
NAICS CODES: 334111 (Electronic Computer Manufacturing)
TICKER SYMBOLS: SUNW; ORCL
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB; COMPANY
     FOR JOHN GAGE, chief science officer at **Sun   Microsystems** , the
future of computing will represent a break from the tangled wires
emblematic of today's Internet...

...can drag and drop a PC file into the database. The file automatically
will be parsed in **XML** , indexed and served anywhere where Oracle
runs-namely, Unix, mainframes and PCs. A PC file thus can...

...linking of a file and database no longer requires 600 lines of code;
instead, the server application **code** becomes **part** of the
infrastructure. All of the security, load-balancing and multimedia support
of Oracle also come with iFS-fielded information can reside side-by-side
with full text files in their native format, **HTML** and **XML** data, movie
clips, sound files, E-mail, spreadsheets, etc. Oracle 8i thus becomes both
a Internet file server and **document** repository. With 8i you can access a

Word **document** through your browser, convert the Word file into **HTML**, forward any file with your comments, or route a file or directory as though it were a...
COMPANY NAMES: **Sun Microsystems** Inc.; Oracle Corp.

 15/5,K/4   (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05567137   Supplier Number: 48432007   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Netscape Pours On The Code
InternetWeek, p7
April 20, 1998
ISSN: 1096-9969
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 131
PUBLISHER NAME: CMP Media, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Netscape Communications Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000   (Computer Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); TELC (Telecommunications)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: NSCP
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB;'COMPANY

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part** of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML**, Resource Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0 technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall, so that would be...

...officials did not comment on a published report that it is in negotiations to be acquired by **Sun Microsystems** .

01384564 00-35551
                    USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT
Sending and receiving email attachments
Notess, Greg R
Online v21n2 PP: 85-87 Mar/Apr 1997 CODEN: ONLIDN ISSN: 0146-5422
JRNL CODE: ONL
DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages
WORD COUNT: 2776

ABSTRACT: While email continues to consist almost completely of the
functional, plain ASCII text, most email programs, known as mailers, can
handle the transmission of more highly formatted and complex data. Ideally,
sending information in an email message should be as simple as dragging and
dropping another file into the message. Unfortunately, the reality is far
more complex. Multiple variables can cause a wide range of problems, which
is why use of attachments is still fairly rare. For those mailers which
give encoding options, the 3 most common are MIME, uuencode, and BinHex. It
is easy to send binary attachments, but knowing how to send them so that
the intended recipient can properly view the files can be much more
complex. The recipients have their share as well. Recipients need to
understand the capabilities of their mailer software. Both Netscape's new
Netscape Communicator suite and Microsoft's competing products will push
the move towards more feature-rich email programs.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Electronic mail systems; Data transmission; Technological
    change; Software packages; Product development; Problems
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems); 8302
    (CN=Software and computer services); 9190 (CN=United States); 7500
    (CN=Product planning & development)

...TEXT: HTML ATTACHMENTS

In Netscape's Mail program, some attachments can be displayed inline. For
example, send an **HTML** **document** as an inline attachment and Netscape
Mail can display the **HTML** **document** just as the Web browser can.
Sometimes, binary attachments of GIF or JPG images can be directly...

... success of the mail program's display is dependent on the way in which
the attachment is **encoded** and marked.

 Part of the MIME standard includes fields for Content Type and Content
Disposition. Depending on how the sending...

01155313 98-04708
                    USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT
An electronic visit to the Department of Labor
Krasowska, Francine
Occupational Health & Safety v65n1 PP: 18 Jan 1996 ISSN: 0362-4064
JRNL CODE: OHS
DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 1 Pages
WORD COUNT: 808

ABSTRACT: Occupational safety professionals can find OSHA regulations and
other data pertaining to the field by going online. If you have a modem and
communication software on your computer, you can access the Department of
Labor Bulletin Board at 202-291-4784. If you have an Internet account that

gives you access to the World Wide Web, you can check out the DOL and OSHA home pages. These are starting points in finding all kinds of interesting material. The text of the entire Code of Federal Regulations is available online.

COMPANY NAMES:
Department of Labor
OSHA
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Internet; Occupational safety; Federal regulation; Regulatory
   agencies
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems); 4310
   (CN=Regulation); 5340 (CN=Safety management); 9190 (CN=United States)

...TEXT: regulations, start at the OSHA home page--http://www.osha.gov--and proceed through "OSHA Standards & Related **Documents** " to the table of contents--http:www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd(underline)toc/ OSHA(underline)Std(underline)toc. **html** . Clicking on any entry on this page takes you to a specific **part** of the **code** . For instance, selecting Part 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction, takes you to a listing of...

... dates of these interpretations are given, so you can see the evolution of the interpretation). An interpretation **document** may be a letter from an OSHA official answering an inquiry as to how they should comply...

 14/5,K/3   (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01185687   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: WIN19990301S0011
Web Browsers - Browsing A Revolution (News Trends)
Scot Finnie
WINDOWS MAGAZINE, 1999, n 1003, PG36
PUBLICATION DATE: 990301
JOURNAL CODE: WIN   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Windows News
WORD COUNT: 808
TEXT:

 For a free product, Web browsers certainly make a lot of waves-and
the tide is about to shift, yet again. Two big developments are likely to
have a major impact on which browser you end up using and how future
browsers will work: The pending merger between America Online and Netscape
Communications, and the advent of Gecko, Netscape's new HTML-rendering
engine.
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): America Online ; Intuit ; Microsoft ;
   Netscape Communications ; Qualcomm

 ...   model, the Gecko component- which includes a bare-bones browser
program-measures just 1.6 MB. The **code** currently offers **partial**
support for **HTML** 4.0; Netscape claims Communicator 5.0 will be complete
in that regard. Gecko also supports level 1 of the **Document** Object Model
(DOM) standard, which supports dynamic **HTML** and which developers use to
create popular Web interfaces.

 Gecko also supports Cascading Style Sheets 1 (CSS1...

 14/5,K/4   (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01159069   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW19980420S0004
Netscape Pours On The Code (This Just In...)

TEXT:
     Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part**
  of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible**
Markup   Language (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of
outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering
engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource
Description Format, **Cascading   Style   Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0
technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be the earliest to expect a new version of a
Navigator/Communicator 5.0 product. Meanwhile, Netscape officials did not
comment on a published report that it is in negotiations to be acquired by
Sun Microsystems.
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): Netscape Communications ; Sun
  Microsystems

 14/5,K/5   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02253199   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53404096   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Gage, Ellison Share Visions of the Future at Internet World.(Sun, Oracle
  executives)(Industry Trend or Event)
Kingsley, Lawrence
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, 3, 3, NA(1)
Nov, 1998
ISSN: 1090-4808   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1547   LINE COUNT: 00124

  COMPANY NAMES: Sun Microsystems Inc.--Officials and employees; Oracle
  Corp.--Officials and employees
  GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States
  DESCRIPTORS: Trade show report; Company executive
  NAMED PERSONS: Ellison, Lawrence J.--Addresses, essays, lectures; Gage,
  John--Addresses, essays, lectures; Joy, William N.--Addresses, essays,
  lectures
  EVENT CODES/NAMES: 010 Forecasts, trends, outlooks;240 Marketing
  procedures
  PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 3573000 (Computers & Peripherals)
  SIC CODES: 3571 Electronic computers
  TICKER SYMBOLS: SUNW; ORCL
  FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

  ...   can drag and drop a PC file into the database. The file
automatically will be parsed in **XML** , indexed and served anywhere where
Oracle runs-namely, Unix, mainframes and PCs. A PC file thus can...

...linking of a file and database no longer requires 600 lines of code;
instead, the server application **code** becomes **part** of the

infrastructure. All of the security, load-balancing and multimedia support
of Oracle also come with iFS-fielded information can reside side-by-side
with full text files in their native format, **HTML** and **XML** data, movie
clips, sound files, E-mail, spreadsheets, etc. Oracle 8i thus becomes both
a Internet file server and **document** repository. With 8i you can access a
Word **document** through your browser, convert the Word file into **HTML** ,
forward any file with your comments, or route a file or directory as though
it were a...

14/5,K/6   (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
(c) 2003 IDG Communications. All rts. reserv.

069958
Web Standards
Netscape to support standards in next browser
Byline: Sandra Gittlen
Journal: Network World
Publication Date: October 29, 1998
Word Count: 728   Line Count: 66

Text:
... standards developed by the World Wide Web Consortium - to which both
companies belong. These include specifications for **cascading   style
sheets** , **XML** , **HTML** Ver. 4.0 and the emerging **Document** Object Model.
Last month, WaSP, an Internet group of 5,000 developers, launched a public
campaign to...

... balked, but after the protest picked up steam, it acquiesced and has
slated its standards-based NGLayout **code** to be **part** of the browser.
NGLayout reads **HTML** , JavaScript and other coding within a **document** and
determines how to display the content in the browser. "Netscape's previous
rendering engine had patchwork...
... standards," says George Olson, project leader for the Web Standards
Project. "But NGLayout is 100% compliant with **Cascading   Style   Sheets**
Level (**CSS**) 1 and the **Document** Object Model (DOM) Level 1." **CSS**
allows developers to control the typography of many pages simultaneously
and the DOM allows developers to manipulate...

... won't show up or scripting error messages."Olson said one site that
tried to support dynamic **HTML** , a new browser feature that allows
different users to view different versions of a page based on...

... write to." For instance, Netscape says the graphical user interface
could vary, but how the browser renders **HTML** code should not. Because
that type of cooperation is a little ways off, Byrunn says developers
should...

... trying to reach a broad audience, then they should write using features
most browsers support, such as **HTML** 3.0. But if the developers want to
appeal to an audience with the latest and greatest in technology, then they
should write to the most recent W3C standards such as **HTML** 4.0 and **CSS**
2.0. "They should not, however, write to various proprietary tags and
extensions put out by vendors...

14/5,K/7   (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04125758   Supplier Number: 54179409   (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
CONTEMPORARY: Sheridan Software announces CodeAssist.
M2 Presswire, pNA
March 22, 1999
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 510
TEXT:
 M2 PRESSWIRE-22 March 1999-CONTEMPORARY: Sheridan Software announces
CodeAssist (C)1994-99 M2 COMMUNICATIONS LTD
       RDATE:220399
          * New code generator cuts data application development time
          Contemporary plc, a key provider of information technology solutions
for businesses of all sizes, announces CodeAssist from Sheridan Software
Systems. This code generation software eliminates repetitive and time
consuming steps from the hands-on **part** of the **code** development process
using breakthrough, **template** -driven technology. It allows Visual Basic
developers to create sophisticated data access routines faster and more
efficiently. With CodeAssist, developers can produce robust, easily
modifiable Visual Basic, **HTML** or SQL code. Current shipping date: 30
April 1999. Price: GBP 210 + VAT from Contemporary plc.
          "CodeAssist is ideal for corporate developers and project managers
involved in developing multi-tier or client/server applications, with
databases on the back end, COM objects in the middle and a variety of front
ends, including Visual Basic. This first release works with Microsoft
Access and SQL Server and plans are already underway to release an
additional version of CodeAssist that will include support for Oracle and
Sybase databases," comments Adrian Handley, manager of Developer Solutions
at Contemporary.
          Highlights include:
          * More than 100 pre-built templates (including RDO, DAO, ADO, HTML
and SQL) are provided for common code requirements for calling data objects
from two-tier and multi-tier applications, as well as interactive browsers
for accessing and manipulating databases, data objects and templates. Users
can customise the pre-built templates or create their own templates as
needed.
          * Developers writing in C++ or other languages where pre-built
templates are not presently provided, can create their own individual
templates utilising CodeAssist. Once these custom templates are created,
CodeAssist ensures the same fast functionality, consistent quality,
accurate replication and timesaving benefits of the included templates.
          * CodeAssist employs a familiar point-and-click database browser to
pick database elements from any combination of tables and fields. These
elements can then be coalesced into one or more reusable data object. The
data object is then "passed through" the selected template generating the
specific code desired by the developer.
          * One Button Code Generation and a simple interface reduces the
learning curve so developers can quickly generate code for their
applications.
          * CodeAssist gives users all the flexibility of using unbound
controls with the same speed as using bound controls, by instantly
generating the unbound data access code.
          "Sheridan's CodeAssist helps kick start database programming with
Visual Basic," summarises Tom Button, Microsoft director of marketing for
developers tools.
          About Contemporary: Contemporary plc (formerly Contemporary Software
Ltd) delivers information technology solutions to businesses of all sizes.
The company provides consultancy, training, system implementation,
application development and technical support. Contemporary's Head Office
is in Ascot, with a Technology Centre in Exeter and Training Centre in
Windsor. For more information, visit http://www.contemporary.co.uk.
          CONTACT: David Whitehead, Contemporary plc Tel: +44 (0)1344 873434 x
215 Fax: +44 (0)1344 872228 e-mail: davidw@contemporary.co.uk Jane Lee,
Dexterity Tel: +44 (0)1273 487617 e-mail: jane.lee@dexterity.co.uk
          *M2 COMMUNICATIONS DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FOR INFORMATION PROVIDED
WITHIN M2 PRESSWIRE. DATA SUPPLIED BY NAMED PARTY/PARTIES.*

PUBLISHER NAME: M2 Communications
COMPANY NAMES: *Contemporary PLC; Sheridan Software Systems Inc.
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA   (United States); 4EUUK (United Kingdom)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000   (Computer Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); INTL (Business,

International)
SIC CODES: 7372 (Prepackaged software)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)

...   Sheridan Software Systems. This code generation software eliminates
repetitive and time consuming steps from the hands-on **part** of the **code**
development process using breakthrough, **template** -driven technology. It
allows Visual Basic developers to create sophisticated data access routines
faster and more efficiently. With CodeAssist, developers can produce
robust, easily modifiable Visual Basic, **HTML** or SQL code. Current
shipping date: 30 April 1999. Price: GBP 210 + VAT from Contemporary plc.
     "CodeAssist...

14/5,K/8   (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06149432   Supplier Number: 53936652   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Web Browsers -- Browsing A Revolution.(Internet/Web/Online Service
   Information)**
Finnie, Scot
Windows Magazine, p36(1)
March 1, 1999
ISSN: 1060-1066
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; General Trade
Word Count: 810
PUBLISHER NAME: CMP Publications, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Netscape Communications Corp.; America Online Inc.
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372681   (Internet Access Software); 7372630   (Workgroup
   Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); CMPT (Computers and Office
   Automation)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: NSCP; AOL
TRADE NAMES: Netscape Communicator 5.0 (Workgroup software)
SPECIAL FEATURES: COMPANY

...   model, the Gecko component-which includes a bare-bones browser
program-measures just 1.6 MB. The **code** currently offers **partial** support
for **HTML** 4.0; Netscape claims Communicator 5.0 will be complete in that
regard. Gecko also supports level 1 of the **Document** Object Model (DOM)
standard, which supports dynamic **HTML** and which developers use to create
popular Web interfaces.
     Gecko also supports Cascading Style Sheets 1 (CSS1...

14/5,K/9   (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05567137   Supplier Number: 48432007   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Netscape Pours On The Code
InternetWeek, p7
April 20, 1998
ISSN: 1096-9969
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 131
PUBLISHER NAME: CMP Media, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Netscape Communications Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000   (Computer Software)

INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN   (Any type of business); TELC   (Telecommunications)
NAICS CODES: 51121   (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: NSCP
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB; COMPANY

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part** of
its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the latest
version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible   Markup
Language** (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of outside code to
be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering engine dubbed Raptor,
which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource Description Format,
Cascading   Style   Sheets and **HTML** 4.0 technologies. Netscape expects
work on Raptor to be completed this fall, so that would be...

```
Set      Items    Description
S1       11126    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                      OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2       135013   EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                      RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                      OR VCML
S3       1296887  STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4          230   PARTIAL (2N)(ENCRYPT? OR CIPHER? OR CYPHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR
                      ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT?)
S5            0   S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S6            0   S1 AND S4
S7            0   S2 AND S4
S8            8   S3 AND S4
S9            4   S8 NOT PY>1999
S10           4   S9 NOT PD>19991021
File     2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Nov W5
            (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File     6:NTIS 1964-2003/Dec W1
            (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File     8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Nov W5
            (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File    34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Dec W1
            (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File    35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Oct
            (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File    65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Dec W1
            (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File    92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
            (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File    94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Dec W1
            (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File    95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W4
            (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File    99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
            (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File   103:Energy SciTec 1974-2003/Nov B2
            (c) 2003 Contains copyrighted material
File   144:Pascal 1973-2003/Nov W5
            (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File   202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Nov 17
            (c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File   233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
            (c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File   239:Mathsci 1940-2003/Jan
            (c) 2003 American Mathematical Society
File   275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 10
            (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File   434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
            (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File   647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W1
            (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File   674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
            (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File   696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 10
            (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
```

10/5,K/1   (Item 1 from file: 94)

03518375   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 98A0294673 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); UNE HIROYUKI (1); SUIZU HISAO (2); (2)
    Babuhitachinishisofutowea
Hiroshima Denki Daigaku, Hiroshima Jidosha Kogyo Tanki Daigaku Kenkyu
    Hokoku(Memoirs of the Hiroshima-Denki Institute of Technology and the
    Hiroshima Junior College of Automotive Engineering), 1997, VOL.30,
    PAGE.69-74, FIG.7, REF.6
ABSTRACT: The newly developed multimedia information **partial
    encipherment** system enables free selection of confidencial information
    on the screen from a text containing **document** , charts, and so on and
    enciphering so that only those inposession of the deciphering key can
    understand the confidencial information. Moreover, data of items or
    optional portions of each item can be enciphered when the data is
    entered by the terminal unit. Thus information is stored in the host
    computerin a partially enciphered state. Using this newsystem reduces
    the possibility of hackers and host operators gaining access to
    confidential information. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: cryptogram; data protection; security system; access control;
    document ; image; database; multi-media; computer security; public key
    cryptography; cryptography key
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: protection; system; control; resource(**document**);
    information media; security; guarantee
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JD01020V; ND02030R

Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
ABSTRACT: The newly developed multimedia information **partial
    encipherment** system enables free selection of confidencial information
    on the screen from a text containing **document** , charts, and so on and
    enciphering so that only those inposession of the deciphering key can
    understand...
...DESCRIPTORS: **document** ;
...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: resource(**document**);

10/5,K/2   (Item 2 from file: 94)

01930536   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0084643 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); SUIZU HISAO (1)
(1) Hiroshima Denki Inst. of Technology
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Gijutsu Kenkyu Hokoku(IEIC Technical Report
    (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Enginners),
    1993, VOL.93,NO.384(SST93 58-71), PAGE.25-30, FIG.7, REF.6
ABSTRACT: The newly developed multiple information partical encipherment
    system enables free selection of confidential information on the screen
    from a text containing **documents** , charts and images, and enciphering
    so that only those in possession of the deciphering key can understand
    the confidential information. Moreover, data from a data base system

can be transmitted to the center enciphered. Optional items or optional
portions of each item can be enciphered when the data is entered by the
terminal unit. Thus information is stored in the host computer in a
partially enciphered state. Using this new system reduces the
possibility of hackers and host operators gaining access to
confidential information. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: cryptogram; safety; coding(signal); secret; database; word
    processing; error correction; information management; computer network;
    OSI protocol; cryptography key
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: property; modification; signal processing; treatment;
    computer application; utilization; information processing; error
    control; control; management; communication network; information
    network; network; protocol; rule
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): ND02030R

Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
...ABSTRACT: information partical encipherment system enables free
    selection of confidential information on the screen from a text
    containing **documents** , charts and images, and enciphering so that only
    those in possession of the deciphering key can understand...

   10/5,K/3   (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

01306982   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0423934   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
 Document **processing system using** partial   cryption **method. Intelligent
    coding based on attributes of information.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); KOMOTO MAKOTO (1)
(1) Hiroshimabunkyojodai
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Zenkoku Taikai Koen Ronbunshu(Spring National
    Convention Record, the Institute of Electronics, Information and
    Communication Engineers), 1991, VOL.1991,NO.Spring Pt 6, PAGE.6.261,
    FIG.1, REF.2
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0508ADY
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:80   621.391.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
DESCRIPTORS: word processing; cryptogram; coding(signal);
    reliability(property); error correction
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; information
    processing; treatment; modification; signal processing; performance;
    error control; control
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE06000L; ND02020G
 Document **processing system using** partial   cryption **method. Intelligent
    coding based on attributes of information.**

   10/5,K/4   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01257880   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07126095   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**LAN E-Mail choices grow with users' need. (local area network) (Buyers'
  Guide) (buyers guide)**
Tracy, Martha
PC Week, v5, n46, pC21(3)
Nov 14, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: buyers guide   ISSN: 0740-1604   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1184   LINE COUNT: 00090

ABSTRACT: The range of features available in electronic mail (e-mail)
systems for local area networks (LANs) can satisfy both the novice and

power user. Buyers of LAN e-mail systems need to consider how useful advanced features would be to the majority of users on a network. Some of the enhanced features available include archival storage of messages outside the standard user mailbox, security features such as encryption and file access levels, a pop-up window notification when messages arrive, and the ability to assign a message priority level. Other new features allow users to enhance e-mail messages with advanced text-editing and data from word processing and graphics files. A list of 26 programs that cost from $300 to $5,200 is also included.
CAPTIONS: E-Mail enhancements. (table); LAN e-mail software. (table)

 SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table
 DESCRIPTORS: LAN; Software Selection; Computer Software Industry; E-Mail
 SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
 FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

...   and workstation PCs.
     Some E-mail packages available today offer no encryption capabilities at all. Others offer **partial   encryption** of messages without their attachments, while still others offer the possibility of total encryption, Whalen said.
     Another...

...said President Bill Nussey. Users can also move, delete and replace blocks at text. In addition, external **documents** in ASCII form can be merged into an E-mail message, he said.
     cc:Mail also has...

...While infrequent E-mail users may remain satisfied with the creation of standard five- or 10-line **documents** , power users will be able to manipulate text with their word processors and integrate graphics into their...

```
Set     Items.  Description
S1      11126   XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2      135013  EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                OR VCML
S3      1296887 STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4         230  PARTIAL (2N)(ENCRYPT? OR CIPHER? OR CYPHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR
                ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT?)
S5           0  S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S6           0  S1 AND S4
S7           0  S2 AND S4
S8           8  S3 AND S4
S9           4  S8 NOT PY>1999
S10          4  S9 NOT PD>19991021
File    2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File    6:NTIS 1964-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Oct
          (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
          (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Dec W1
          (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W4
          (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
          (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File  103:Energy SciTec 1974-2003/Nov B2
          (c) 2003 Contains copyrighted material
File  144:Pascal 1973-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File  202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Nov 17
          (c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
          (c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File  239:Mathsci 1940-2003/Jan
          (c) 2003 American Mathematical Society
File  275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
          (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File  647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File  674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File  696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
```

3

03518375   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 98A0294673   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); UNE HIROYUKI (1); SUIZU HISAO (2); (2)
    Babuhitachinishisofutowea
Hiroshima Denki Daigaku, Hiroshima Jidosha Kogyo Tanki Daigaku Kenkyu
    Hokoku(Memoirs of the Hiroshima-Denki Institute of Technology and the
    Hiroshima Junior College of Automotive Engineering), 1997, VOL.30,
    PAGE.69-74, FIG.7, REF.6
JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0846AAR   ISSN NO: 0286-0562
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3.02-759   621.391.037.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: The newly developed multimedia information **partial**
    encipherment system enables free selection of confidencial information
    on the screen from a text containing **document** , charts, and so on and
    enciphering so that only those inposession of the deciphering key can
    understand the confidencial information. Moreover, data of items or
    optional portions of each item can be enciphered when the data is
    entered by the terminal unit. Thus information is stored in the host
    computerin a partially enciphered state. Using this newsystem reduces
    the possibility of hackers and host operators gaining access to
    confidential information. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: cryptogram; data protection; security system; access control;
    document ; image; database; multi-media; computer security; public key
    cryptography; cryptography key
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: protection; system; control; resource(**document**);
    information media; security; guarantee
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JD01020V; ND02030R

Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
ABSTRACT: The newly developed multimedia information **partial**
    encipherment system enables free selection of confidencial information
    on the screen from a text containing **document** , charts, and so on and
    enciphering so that only those inposession of the deciphering key can
    understand...
...DESCRIPTORS: **document** ;
...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: resource(**document**);

01930536   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0084643   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); SUIZU HISAO (1)
(1) Hiroshima Denki Inst. of Technology
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Gijutsu Kenkyu Hokoku(IEIC Technical Report
    (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Enginners),
    1993, VOL.93,NO.384(SST93 58-71), PAGE.25-30, FIG.7, REF.6
JOURNAL NUMBER: S0532BBG
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 621.391.037.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: The newly developed multiple information partical encipherment
    system enables free selection of confidential information on the screen
    from a text containing **documents** , charts and images, and enciphering
    so that only those in possession of the deciphering key can understand
    the confidential information. Moreover, data from a data base system

can be transmitted to the center enciphered. Optional items or optional portions of each item can be enciphered when the data is entered by the terminal unit. Thus information is stored in the host computer in a partially enciphered state. Using this new system reduces the possibility of hackers and host operators gaining access to confidential information. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: cryptogram; safety; coding(signal); secret; database; word processing; error correction; information management; computer network; OSI protocol; cryptography key
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: property; modification; signal processing; treatment; computer application; utilization; information processing; error control; control; management; communication network; information network; network; protocol; rule
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): ND02030R

Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
...ABSTRACT: information partical encipherment system enables free selection of confidential information on the screen from a text containing **documents** , charts and images, and enciphering so that only those in possession of the deciphering key can understand...

10/5,K/3   (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

01306982   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0423934   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
  Document **processing system using** partial   cryption **method. Intelligent coding based on attributes of information.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); KOMOTO MAKOTO (1)
(1) Hiroshimabunkyojodai
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Zenkoku Taikai Koen Ronbunshu(Spring National Convention Record, the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers), 1991, VOL.1991,NO.Spring Pt 6, PAGE.6.261, FIG.1, REF.2
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0508ADY
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:80   621.391.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
DESCRIPTORS: word processing; cryptogram; coding(signal); reliability(property); error correction
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; information processing; treatment; modification; signal processing; performance; error control; control
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE06000L; ND02020G
  Document **processing system using** partial   cryption **method. Intelligent coding based on attributes of information.**

10/5,K/4   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01257880   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07126095   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
LAN E-Mail choices grow with users' need. (local area network) (Buyers' Guide) (buyers guide)
Tracy, Martha
PC Week, v5, n46, pC21(3)
Nov 14, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: buyers guide   ISSN: 0740-1604   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1184   LINE COUNT: 00090

ABSTRACT: The range of features available in electronic mail (e-mail) systems for local area networks (LANs) can satisfy both the novice and

power user. Buyers of LAN e-mail systems need to consider how useful
advanced features would be to the majority of users on a network. Some of
the enhanced features available include archival storage of messages
outside the standard user mailbox, security features such as encryption and
file access levels, a pop-up window notification when messages arrive, and
the ability to assign a message priority level. Other new features allow
users to enhance e-mail messages with advanced text-editing and data from
word processing and graphics files. A list of 26 programs that cost from
$300 to $5,200 is also included.
CAPTIONS: E-Mail enhancements. (table); LAN e-mail software. (table)

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table
DESCRIPTORS: LAN; Software Selection; Computer Software Industry; E-Mail
SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

...   and workstation PCs.
     Some E-mail packages available today offer no encryption capabilities
at all. Others offer **partial   encryption** of messages without their
attachments, while still others offer the possibility of total encryption,
Whalen said.
     Another...

...said President Bill Nussey. Users can also move, delete and replace
blocks at text. In addition, external **documents** in ASCII form can be
merged into an E-mail message, he said.
     cc:Mail also has...

...While infrequent E-mail users may remain satisfied with the creation of
standard five- or 10-line **documents** , power users will be able to
manipulate text with their word processors and integrate graphics into
their...

```
Set      Items    Description
S1        5012    AU=(HIND, J? OR HIND J? OR PETERS, M? OR PETERS M? OR TOPO-
                  L, B? OR TOPOL B?)
S2           0    S1 AND STYLE()SHEET
S3           0    S1 AND KEY()RECOVERY
File    2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File    6:NTIS 1964-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Oct
          (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
          (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Dec W1
          (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W4
          (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
          (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File  103:Energy SciTec 1974-2003/Nov B2
          (c) 2003 Contains copyrighted material
File  144:Pascal 1973-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File  202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Nov 17
          (c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
          (c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File  239:Mathsci 1940-2003/Jan
          (c) 2003 American Mathematical Society
File  275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 09
          (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
          (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File  647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File  674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File  696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 09
          (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
```

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Set      Items    Description
S1        619     AU=(HIND, J? OR HIND J? OR PETERS, M? OR PETERS M? OR TOPO-
                  L, B? OR TOPOL B?)
S2         46     S1 AND IC=H04L?
S3          5     S1 AND STYLE()SHEET?
S4         50     S2 OR S3
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05
         (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031203,UT=20031127
         (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200379
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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4/5/6   (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01237014
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INITIALIZING SECURE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG, AND FOR EXCLUSIVELY PAIRING WIRELESS DEVICES
VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUM INITIALISIEREN VON SICHEREN VERBINDUNGEN ZWISCHEN UND NUR ZWISCHEN ZUEINANDERGEHORENDEN SCHNURLOSEN EINRICHTUNGEN
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'INITIALISER DES COMMUNICATIONS PROTEGEES ENTRE DES DISPOSITIFS HERTZIENS APPARIES ET EXCLUSIVEMENT ENTRE CEUX-CI
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200128), New Orchard Road,
    Armonk, NY 10504, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  HIND, John, Raithel , 5408 Harrington Grove Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613,
    (US)
  PETERS, Marcia, Lambert , 712 Lochgarton Lane, Raleigh, NC 27614, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Ling, Christopher John et al (80401), IBM United Kingdom Limited,
    Intellectual Property Department, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire
    SO21 2JN, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 1179244 A1   020213 (Basic)
                               WO 200072506   001130
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2000935289 000522; WO 2000GB1940 000522
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 316805 990521; US 316804 990521; US 316686
    990521
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
    LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-009/32**
CITED PATENTS (WO A): DE 19730301 C ; US 5621798 A
NOTE:
  No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 010124 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Application: 010124 A1 International application entering European
                             phase
  Application: 020213 A1 Published application with search report
  Examination: 020213 A1 Date of request for examination: 20011203
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

4/5/7   (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00774762
Transaction message routing in digital communications networks
Weglenkung von Transaktionsnachrichten in einem digitalen Kommunikationsnetz
Acheminement de messages de transaction dans un reseau numerique de communication
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, (200123), , Armonk, NY
    10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Blakeley, Douglas Burnette, 1612 Stonehurst Rd, Raleigh NC 27607, (US)
  Kingston, William Anthony, 25 Hiltingbury Rd, Chandlersford, Hampshire,
    (GB)
  Hind, John Raithel , 5408 Harrington Grove Drive, Raleigh NC 27613, (US)
  Housel III, Barron Cornelius, 702 Kensington Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
    , (US

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
    de Pena, Alain et al (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de la
        Propriete Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 725523 A2   960807 (Basic)
                               EP 725523 A3   970806
                               EP 725523 B1   030723
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 95480177 951206;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 369051 950105
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/56**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 282198 A; EP 608653 A; GB 2268374 A; US 5105424 A

ABSTRACT EP 725523 A2
    Packet messages transmitted on a packet communications network include
    origin and destination addresses in the form of stacked address elements
    which can be pushed or popped off of the stack. A plurality of
    interconnected packet communications network include routing nodes which
    utilize the top address element on the destination stack to route the
    message. Such routing nodes also include stack element editing
    facilities for popping elements from the stacks, constructing new
    elements to be pushed onto the stacks, and amending the contents of
    elements on the stack. This arrangement allows messages to be launched
    on the networks where the originating station does not have full
    knowledge of the destination station, and the routing nodes add the
    necessary destination information as it becomes necessary for routing.
    (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 151
NOTE:
    Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Examination: 020417 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                                report: 20020305
  Application: 960807 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                                ;A2without Search Report)
  Grant: 030723 B1 Granted patent
  Examination: 970122 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                                961125
  Change: 970319 A2 Representative (change)
  Search Report: 970806 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                                International search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text   Language   Update   Word Count
    CLAIMS A   (English)   EPAB96   349
    CLAIMS B   (English)   200330   345
    CLAIMS B   (German)   200330   363
    CLAIMS B   (French)   200330   365
    SPEC A   (English)   EPAB96   6789
    SPEC B   (English)   200330   6810
Total word count - document A   7139
Total word count - document B   7883
Total word count - documents A + B   15022

  4/5/8   (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00629087
Packet switching resource management within nodes.
Paketvermittlungs-Betriebsmittelverwaltung in Knoten.
Gestion de ressources de commutation de paquets dans des noeuds.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
    International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
        Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)
INVENTOR:

Derby, Jeffrey Haskell, 104 Foxridge Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
Dudley, John Gary, 6113 Gainsborough Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612, (US)
Kaplan, Marc Adam, 14 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US)
Drake Jr., John Ellis, 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
Guerin, Roch, Scenic View 4H, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, (US)
Marin, Gerald Arnold, 3704 Sweeten Creek Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514,
    (US)
Peters, Maria Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Etorre, Yves Nicolas (87831), Compagnie IBM France, Departement Propriete
    Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 613316 A2   940831 (Basic)
                               EP 613316 A3   950412
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 93480229 931215;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 10136 930128
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-011/04; **H04L-012/56** ; **H04L-012/18**

ABSTRACT EP 613316 A2
    Method and apparatus for making limited internal-node communication
    facilities externally visible in a packet switching network. Internal-
    node communication facilities are called intranode links, can include any
    cable, channel, bus, etc. over which data passes, and are used to connect
    the multiple subnodes within a given node. Each subnode contains a
    switching mechanism and routes packets to other nodes, subnodes, or user
    applications. Each node provides network control functions such as
    topology, directory, path selection, and bandwidth management which can
    manage intranode links in the same manner that internode links are
    currently managed. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 100

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 940831 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                               ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 950125 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                               941125
Change: 950329 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
                               (change)
Search Report: 950412 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                               International search report
Examination: 970903 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
                               970717
Change: 981111 A2 Representative (change)
Withdrawal: 990728 A2 Date on which the European patent application
                               was deemed to be withdrawn: 990130
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
    CLAIMS A (English) EPABF2   978
    SPEC A   (English) EPABF2   5180
Total word count - document A   6158
Total word count - document B   0
Total word count - documents A + B   6158

4/5/9   (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00605930
Forming and maintaining access groups at the Lan/Wan interface
Bildung und Aufrechterhaltung von Zugriffsgruppen an der Lan/Wan
    Schnittstelle
Formation et maintien des groupes d'acces a l'interface Lan/Wan
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
    Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:
    Sandick, Haldon J., 2015 Wilson Street, Durham, NC 27705, (US)
    Derby, Jeffrey Haskell, 104 Foxridge Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
    Doeringer, Willibald A., Sihlwaldstrasse 4, Langnau, (CH)
    Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
    Dykeman, Douglas H., Loostrasse 15/43, CH-8803 Rueschlikon, (CH)
    Li, Liang, 3613 Sweeten Creek Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, (US)
    Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
    Etorre, Yves Nicolas (87832), Compagnie IBM France Departement Propriete
        Intellectuelle Le Plan du Bois, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)

ABSTRACT EP 598674 A1
    Access agents (AA1-AA5) in nodes at the LAN/WAN interface are formed
into a group of access agents so that the access agents may be managed by
the WAN as a group. The group must maintain group operation integrity in
that if communications between agents in the group are broken, the access
agents will coalesce into subgroups and continue performing communication
jobs as a group activity. Each of the access agents contains a finite
state machine to perform the tasks of group formation and maintenance.
The formation of interconnected access agents into a group is
accomplished by one access agent being identified as a group leader. All
other access agents communicating with the group leader within the LAN
may then join the group. The maintenance of group activity integrity is
accomplished by detecting a break in group communication integrity and
thereafter reforming the group into multiple smaller groups. The
maintenance of group operation integrity also includes the merger of
small groups into a large group when a bridge is added between LAN
segments. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 179
NOTE:
    Figure number on first page: 1

Total word count - document B   10642
Total word count - documents A + B   17339

4/5/10   (Item 7 from file: 348)

00605851
Function distribution in a packet switched network
Funktionsverteilung im Paketvermittlungsnetz
Distribution de fonction dans un reseau de commutation de paquets
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
    Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete
    Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 598671 A2   940525 (Basic)
                               EP 598671 A3   950125
                               EP 598671 B1   011212
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 93480067 930603;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 978609 921119
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/56 ;   H04L-012/18 ;** H04Q-011/04
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 303830 A; EP 404339 A; US 4813038 A

ABSTRACT EP 598671 A2
    A packet switched communication system employing ANR and/or multicast
  tree routing is improved by using a Copy ID field in the network header
  of the packet. The Copy ID field defines a control function and allows
  packet processing to be distributed among the several processors of each
  node. The selection of the processor (or processors) to receive the
  packet may be accomplished by making use of the routing field of the
  network header to qualify the control function specified in the Copy ID
  field. The control message is processed as defined for the control
  function by the processor receiving the packet. In multicast tree routing
  the control function is performed at all nodes in the multicast tree. In
  ANR routing, a prefacing "selective copy" bit is included in each label
  in the routing field of the network header; each node employed in the
  packet transmission path uses one label. The selective copy bit in each
  label triggers or not (according to its setting) the copy function in
  that node. The network control function specified in the Copy ID field
  may be performed in a given node when the copy function is triggered for
  that node. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 202
NOTE:
  Figure number on first page: 4

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Grant: 011212 B1 Granted patent
 Application: 940525 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                             ;A2without Search Report)
 Lapse: 030924 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                             contracting state (Country, date): CH
                             20020630, LI 20020630,
 Oppn None: 021204 B1 No opposition filed: 20020913
 Examination: 941123 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                             940927
 Search Report: 950125 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                             International search report
 Examination: 980610 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
                             980423
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
     CLAIMS A   (English)   EPABF2   1114
     CLAIMS B   (English)   200150   695
     CLAIMS B   (German)   200150   764
     CLAIMS B   (French)   200150   784
     SPEC A   (English)   EPABF2   4926
     SPEC B   (English)   200150   4925
Total word count - document A   6040
Total word count - document B   7168
Total word count - documents A + B   13208

 4/5/11   (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00576199
Multicast communication tree creation and control method and apparatus
Verfahren   und   Vorrichtung   zur   Bildung   und   Steuerung   eines
    Mehrempfangerubertragungsbaums
Methode et appareil pour la creation et le controle d'un arbre de
    communication multidestinataire
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
    Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Auerbach, Joshua Seth, 20 Rolling Ridge Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877, (US)
  Chow, Chee-Seng, 26 Prospect Avenue, 2nd Floor, Ossining, NY 10562, (US)
  Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Gopal, Prabandham Madan, 1043 Black Oak Ridge Road, Wayne, NJ 07470, (US)
  Hervatic, Elizabeth Anne, 4908 Matlock Street, Apex, NC 27502, (US)
  Kaplan, Marc Adam, RFD 5 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete
    Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 575281 A2 931222 (Basic)
                              EP 575281 A3 960214
                              EP 575281 B1 991117
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 93480060 930519;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 900628 920618
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/18**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 180990 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
  INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING SYSTEMS, ARLINGTON,
    TEXAS, MAY 20 - 24, 1991, no. CONF. 11, 20 May 1991 INSTITUTE OF
    ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 231-238, XP 000221861
    AUERBACH J ET AL 'MULTICAST GROUP MEMBERSHIP MANAGEMENT IN HIGH SPEED
    WIDE AREA NETWORKS'
  MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROSYSTEMS, vol. 13, no. 9, 1 November 1989 pages

563-568, XP 000081216 HUGHES L 'SURVEY OF MULTICAST ADDRESS HANDLING
TECHNIQUES FOR ETHERNET COMMUNICATION CONTROLLERS'
IEEE JOURNAL ON SELECTED AREAS IN COMMUNICATION, vol. 9, no. 9, 1
December 1991 pages 1427-1439, XP 000267533 SEGALL A ET AL 'RELIABLE
MULTIUSER TREE SETUP WITH LOCAL IDENTIFIERS';

ABSTRACT EP 575281 A2
In a multicast network communication system, administration of the
communication path making up the multicast tree itself has been
separated from control and administration of the network. Creation of a
multicast distribution tree and control over the membership thereof, is
separately controlled independently from the creation and use of the
tree transmission path used to communicate among the members of a
multicast set. Transmission distribution trees are set up when a
transmission request is received and the properties of the transmission
path that is required are known. Transmission paths are created and
controlled by all nodes in the communications system, each node having
necessary control code and processors for responding to requests from
set members to transmit a message to groups of users by creating and
activating the necessary tree communication path distribution linkages.
A distribution tree is created by the Tree Leader by generating a tree
address using a random number generator. A tree address correlator is
generated utilizing network and node identifiers unique for the network,
and a list of subnodes or users connected for each member of the
multicast tree set is generated. Using this information, a tree
distribution path is computed to cover all of the subnodes required and
a tree set up request message is sent by the Tree Leader along a
computed path to each involved subnode. Each subnode returns a message
indicating whether the tree address is already in use or is available
for use. Successfully negotiated tree addresses are marked at the path
link initiation and termination points at each node through the network.
(see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 304
NOTE:
    Figure number on first page: 4

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
    Lapse: 001025 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                              contracting state (Country, date):   BE
                              19991117,
    Application: 931222 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                              ;A2without Search Report)
    Lapse: 020626 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                              contracting state (Country, date):   AT
                              19991117, BE 19991117, CH 19991117, LI
                              19991117, ES 19991117, SE 19991117,
    Lapse: 001227 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                              contracting state (Country, date):   AT
                              19991117, BE 19991117, CH 19991117, LI
                              19991117,
    Lapse: 001213 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                              contracting state (Country, date):   BE
                              19991117, CH 20000222, LI 20000222,
    Oppn None: 001102 B1 No opposition filed: 20000818
    Lapse: 001220 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                              contracting state (Country, date):   AT
                              19991117, BE 19991117, CH 20000222, LI
                              20000222,
    Lapse: 020605 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
                              contracting state (Country, date):   AT
                              19991117, BE 19991117, CH 19991117, LI
                              19991117, SE 19991117,
    Examination: 940629 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                              940429
    Search Report: 960214 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                              International search report
    Examination: 980617 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:

980504
Grant: 991117 B1 Granted patent
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text   Language   Update   Word Count
      CLAIMS B (English)   9946   1088
      CLAIMS B (German)   9946   1120
      CLAIMS B (French)   9946   1326
      SPEC B   (English)   9946   9386
Total word count - document A   0
Total word count - document B   12920
Total word count - documents A + B   12920

   4/5/12   (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00576196
Distributed management communications network
Kommunikationsnetz mit verteilter Verwaltung
Reseau de communications de gestion distribuee
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), New Orchard Road,
     Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Auerbach, Joshua Seth, 20 Rolling Ridge Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877, (US)
  Drake, John Ellis, Jr., 321 Fearrington, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Gopal, Prabandham Madan, 1043 Black Oak Ridge Road, Wayne, NJ 07470, (US)
  Hervatic, Elizabeth Anne, 4908 Matlock Street, Apex, NC 27502, (US)
  Kaplan, Marc Adam, RFD 5 Holly Hill Lane, Katonah, NY 10536, (US)
  Kutten, Shay, 41 Lenox Street, Rockaway, NJ 07866, (US)
   Peters, Marcia Lambert , 6 New Hope Trails, Pittsboro, NC 27312, (US)
  Ward, Michael James, 25 West Park Avenue, New Haven, CT 06511, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de la Propriete
     Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 575279   A2   931222 (Basic)
                               EP 575279   A3   940817
                               EP 575279   B1   030723
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 93480056 930505;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 900647 920618
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **H04L-012/24 ; H04L-012/18 ; H04L-012/56**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 361649 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
  IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN vol. 34, no. 8 , January 1992 , US
     pages 68 - 71 XP302049 'SCOPING MULTICASTS IN WAN INTERCONNECTED LOCAL
     NETWORKS';

ABSTRACT EP 575279 A2
    A multinode, multicast communications network has a distributed control
  for the creation, administration and operational mode selection operative
  in each of the nodes of the network. Each node is provided with a Set
  Manager for controlling either creation of, administration or access to a
  set of users to whom a multicast is to be directed. The Set Manager
  maintains a record of the local membership of all users associated with
  the node in which the Set Manager resides. A given Set Manager for each
  designated set of users is assigned the task of being the Set Leader to
  maintain membership information about the entire set of users in the
  multicast group. One of the Set Managers in the communications network is
  designated to be the Registrar which maintains a list of all the Set
  Leaders in the network. The Registrar insures that there is one and only
  one Set Leader for each set of users, answers inquiries about the
  membership of the sets and directs inquiries to appropriate Set Leaders
  if necessary. All of the set creation, administration and control
  functions can therefore be carried out by any node of the system and

provision is made to assume the function at a new node when failure or
partition in the network occurs. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 219
NOTE:
  Figure number on first page: 2A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Grant: 030723 B1 Granted patent
 Application: 931222 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                              ;A2without Search Report)
 Examination: 940629 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                              940429
 Search Report: 940817 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                              International search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text   Language   Update   Word Count
        CLAIMS A (English)   EPABF1   514
        CLAIMS B (English)   200330   514
        CLAIMS B (German)   200330   433
        CLAIMS B (French)   200330   624
        SPEC A   (English)   EPABF1   9441
        SPEC B   (English)   200330   9355
Total word count - document A   9956
Total word count - document B   10926
Total word count - documents A + B   20882

   4/5/13   (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01019938
SMARTCARD SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE CARTE INTELLIGENTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ECEBS LIMITED, Ecebs House, 68 Dobscroft Road, Millhouses Sheffield,
    South Yorkshire S7 2LS, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (For all
    designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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  PETERS Michael , 36 Boghead Road, Lenzie, Glasgow, Scotland G66 4EE, GB,
    GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  HOCHFIELD Barry Sim, 21 Dalserf Crescent, Giffnock, Scotland G46 6RB, GB,
    GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US
Legal Representative:
  HARLAND Linda J (agent), Reddie & Grose, 16 Theobalds Road, London WC1X
    8PL, GB,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200349056 A2 20030612 (WO 0349056)
  Application: WO 2002GB5565 20021209 (PCT/WO GB0205565)
  Priority Application: GB 200129360 20011207; GB 200225036 20021028
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
  KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
  SG SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SI SK
  TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G07F-019/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

French Abstract

Les systemes de telecommunication connus, qui comprennent un terminal Internet (1, 2, 6, 7) et un reseau qui permet de fournir un acces/service Internet offrent un nombre limite de possibilites utilisateur, que l'on peut augmenter par l'introduction de dependances vis a vis de l'utilisateur dans la conversion d'un (d'une partie d'un) localisateur de ressources universel ou URL dans une adresse IP. Cette adresse IP definit les informations a fournir audit terminal (1, 2, 6, 7), actuellement en fonction de l'utilisateur, par exemple en fonction de la localisation et/ou en fonction du temps. Des informations sur la localisation [Serveur de nom de domaine ou DNS (32, 42, 52, 93) avec contenu en fonction de la localisation, point de presence ou informations POP, adresse IP du terminal, numero de telephone du terminal, identificateur de l'utilisateur, systeme de positionnement global ou informations GPS, controleur de station de base ou informations BSC (90), codes de zones entres par ledit utilisateur] partant dudit reseau ou dudit terminal (1, 2, 6, 7) et/ou des informations sur la synchronisation, provenant habituellement dudit reseau, y sont utilisees.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20011220 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20011220 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
                         amending the claims and to be republished in the
                         event of the receipt of amendments.

4/5/15   (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00759083   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INITIALIZING SECURE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG, AND FOR EXCLUSIVELY PAIRING WIRELESS DEVICES
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'INITIALISER DES COMMUNICATIONS PROTEGEES ENTRE DES DISPOSITIFS HERTZIENS APPARIES ET EXCLUSIVEMENT ENTRE CEUX-CI
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, New Orchard Road, Armonk, NY
     10504, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: MC)
  IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth,
     Hampshire PO6 3AU, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated
     only for: MC)
Inventor(s):
  HIND John Raithel , 5408 Harrington Grove Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613, US
  PETERS Marcia Lambert , 712 Lochgarton Lane, Raleigh, NC 27614, US
Legal Representative:
  LING Christopher John, IBM United Kingdom Limited, Intellectual Property
     Law Dept., Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, GB
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200072506 A1 20001130 (WO 0072506)
  Application: WO 2000GB1940 20000522 (PCT/WO GB0001940)
  Priority Application: US 99316805 19990521; US 99316804 19990521; US
     99316686 19990521
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **H04L-009/32**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11604

English Abstract
  A method and system for efficiently establishing secure communications
  between mobile devices in a radio network. The present invention utilizes
  public key cryptography and unique hardware identifiers to enable
  authorizations for access to wireless networks, such as picocells. The
  present invention prevents the mobile user from maintaining a plurality
  of secrets such as user identifier/password pairs, PINs, or encryption
  keys, for access to each device to which he might require access.
  Wireless devices distributed throughout an enterprise are enabled to be
  efficiently initialized for secure communications. Well-known public key
  cryptography and machine unique identifiers are utilised to establish a
  secure channel and initialize the wireless devices. Wireless devices are
  enabled to be paired or permanently associated by a user or a network
  administrator. Well known public key cryptography and machine unique
  identifiers are utilised to establish a secure channel and associate the
  devices with each other. This is extremely useful for associating a
  wireless headset with a telephone or associating a wireless mouse with a
  computer.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant
  d'etablir efficacement des communications protegees entre des dispositifs
  mobiles d'un reseau radio. Cette invention utilise une cryptographie a
  cle publique et des identificateurs materiel uniques pour autoriser
  l'acces aux reseaux hertziens, tels que des picocellules. Cette invention
  permet a l'utilisateur de mobile de ne pas avoir a conserver une
  pluralite de codes secrets tels que les doublets mot de
  passe/identification utilisateur, codes PIN ou cle de cryptage,
  permettant d'acceder a chaque dispositif pour lesquels il doit demander
  un acces. On peut efficacement initialiser des dispositifs hertziens
  distribues dans une entreprise en vue de communications protegees. On
  utilise la cryptographie a cle publique bien connue et des
  identificateurs machine unique pour etablir un canal protege et
  initialiser les dispositifs hertziens. Ces dispositifs hertziens peuvent
  etre apparies ou associes de facon permanente par un utilisateur ou un
  administrateur de reseau. On utilise la cryptographie a cle publique bien
  connue et les identificateurs machine unique pour etablir un canal
  protege et associer les dispositifs entre eux. Ce procede est tres utile
  pour associer un casque radio et un telephone ou pour associer une souris
  sans fil et un ordinateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001130 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20010215 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date

  4/5/16   (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015769147   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-831349/200377
XRPX Acc No: N03-664324
  **Portal invocation control method e.g. for Yahoo portal, involves invoking
  group containing maximum number of portlets within set time mark and
  invoking other portlets in parallel with respect to maximum number of
  portlets**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: FISCHER P; HESMER S; KOEHLER D; SCHAECK T; STARK G; **TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 20030188163 A1 20031002 US 2003351558   A   20030123 200377 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 20027110 A 20020328
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20030188163 A1   14 H04L-009/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20030188163 A1   . ..
        NOVELTY - The portlet invocation request is received and the
    invocation time corresponding to the requested portlet is estimated.
    The time mark for rendering the requested display contents, is set. A
    group containing maximum number of portlets (80,90) are determined and
    invoked, without exceeding the set time mark. The other portlets are
    operated in parallel with respect to the portlets (80,90).
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
    following:
        (1) adaptive control system;
        (2) portal; and
        (3) computer program product for invoking portlets.
        USE - For invoking portal using portlets, e.g. Yahoo portal
    including applications such as e-mail, calendar, organizer, banking,
    bill presentment.
        ADVANTAGE - Effective invoking of portlets in less invocation time
    is enabled. Hence rapid response is ensured.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structural view of
    the adaptive control system.
        local portlet (80)
        remote portlet (90)
        pp; 14 DwgNo 6/10
Title Terms: PORTAL; CONTROL; METHOD; PORTAL; INVOKE; GROUP; CONTAIN;
    MAXIMUM; NUMBER; SET; TIME; MARK; INVOKE; PARALLEL; RESPECT; MAXIMUM;
    NUMBER
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-009/32**
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/17   (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015704019   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-766212/200372
XRPX Acc No: N03-613711
    **Secure integrated device with secure, dynamically-selectable capabilities
    used in computer system, has security core that provides security
    functions and that can vouch for authenticity of each securely and
    operably connected component**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 20030159044 A1   20030821 US 2001761906   A   20010117 200372 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001761906 A 20010117
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20030159044 A1   29 H04L-009/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20030159044 A1
        NOVELTY - The device has a security core operated to provide
    security functions, and operably connected components coupled to the
    security core. The security core can vouch for authenticity of each
    securely and operably connected component e.g. biometric sensor, smart
    card reader.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
    following:

(a) Computer program product storing codes for operating security core and operably connecting components to security core;
(b) Security integrated device system;
(c) Manufacture of security integrated device; and
(d) Improving security of transactions in portable devices using the security integrated device.
USE - Used in a computer system.
ADVANTAGE - Provides a technique whereby multiple functions can be conveniently and economically provided in a single personal device, while still ensuring the security of the device and the operations it performs. Provides a technique for providing secure pluggable application processors and input and output processors. Authenticates each plugged-in component before trusting the plugged-in component. Improves security of transactions carried out with personal devices. Reduces cost and complexity in computing and communicating using pervasive computers.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the aspect of the secure integrated device for improving security using smart cards.
pp; 29 DwgNo 4/9
Title Terms: SECURE; INTEGRATE; DEVICE; SECURE; DYNAMIC; SELECT; CAPABLE; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SECURE; CORE; SECURE; FUNCTION; CAN; AUTHENTICITY; SECURE; OPERATE; CONNECT; COMPONENT
Derwent Class: S05; T01; T04; T05; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/18   (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015633334   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-695516/200366
XRPX Acc No: N03-555306
   Data policy enforcement computer program product, has program code unit for executing selected policy enforcement objects during application of style   sheets **to input document and policy for referencing object**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: **HIND J R** ; LINDQUIST D B; **TOPOL B B** ; WESLEY A A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6585778	B1	20030701	US 99385899	A	19990830	200366	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99385899 A 19990830
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6585778	B1		16	G06F-017/27	

Abstract (Basic): US 6585778 B1
   NOVELTY - The product has a program code for executing any one of instantiated policy enforcement objects during application of **style sheets** to an input document. The result of program code for executing an output document and the data policy for referencing objects that appear in the input document is reflected. The program code unit then instantiates policy enforcement objects associated with resolved references.
   DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
   (a) a system for enforcing data policy
   (b) a method for enforcing data policy.
   USE - Used for enforcing data policy.
   ADVANTAGE - The data policy are efficiently enforced at an intermediate point in the delivery chain from a server application to a client in a complex networking environment. The data policy information may be different from one another and are specified by binding the data policy identifier to data objects in the document type definition (DTD)

to minimize policy related overhead during network transmission. The
different data policies are applied·to·each different tagged item to
provide maximum flexibility and no change is required in the **style
sheet** that controls the transformation.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a document type
definition (DTD) that has been augmented with data policy information.
      pp; 16 DwgNo 3/7
Title Terms: DATA; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; PRODUCT; PROGRAM; CODE; UNIT; EXECUTE
  ; SELECT; OBJECT; APPLY; STYLE; SHEET; INPUT; DOCUMENT; REFERENCE; OBJECT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/19   (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015594532   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-656687/200362
XRPX Acc No.: N03-523113
    Style· sheets· **location determining·code, has sub process for applying**
  style   sheets **subsets to client device and server or proxy,
  respectively based on determination as to which subset client device is
  capable of applying**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: BOAG S A; **HIND J R ;   TOPOL B B ;** WESLEY A A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6589291   B1   20030708   US 99287989   A   19990408   200362   B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99287989 A 19990408
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6589291   B1   12 G06F-015/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6589291 B1
      NOVELTY - The code has a sub process for processing an input
  document. Another sub process determines two subsets of **style   sheets**
   that a client device is capable and not capable of applying,
  respectively. The latter sub process then applies the former subset to
  the client device and the latter to a server or a proxy.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
  following:
      (a) a system for dynamically determining the most appropriate
  location for applying **style   sheets** in a computing environment
      (b) a method for dynamically determining the most appropriate
  location for applying **style   sheets** in a computing environment.
      USE - Used for determining the location for applying **style
  sheets** .
      ADVANTAGE - The code dynamically determines the most appropriate
  location for applying the **style   sheets** and increases the
  applicability of the **style   sheets** when a **style   sheet** tailored
  to a particular target environment is not readily available.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow chart
  describing the logic involved in determining the most appropriate
  location for applying **style   sheets** in a computing environment.
      pp; 12 DwgNo 3/3
Title Terms: STYLE; SHEET; LOCATE; DETERMINE; CODE; SUB; PROCESS; APPLY;
   STYLE; SHEET; SUBSET; CLIENT; DEVICE; SERVE; RESPECTIVE; BASED; DETERMINE
  ; SUBSET; CLIENT; DEVICE; CAPABLE; APPLY·
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00
File Segment: EPI

4/5/20   (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015293013   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-353947/200333
XRPX Acc No: N03-282820
   **Spoofed source internet protocol address determination method for network
   communication, involves judging spoofing of source IP address, when
   source IP address does not correspond to source media access control
   address**
Patent Assignee: DOYLE R P (DOYL-I); HIND J R (HIND-I); NARTEN T (NART-I);
   PETERS M L (PETE-I)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R** ; NARTEN T; **PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 20030043853 A1   20030306 US 2001930351 A   20010815 200333 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001930351 A 20010815
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20030043853 A1   23 H04L-012/56

Abstract (Basic): US 20030043853 A1
       NOVELTY - A source media access control (MAC) address of the packet
   and the source IP address are evaluated to determine, if the source IP
   address corresponds to source MAC address. The source IP address of the
   packet is judged to be spoofed, when the source IP address does not
   correspond to the source MAC address.
       DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
   following:
       (1) method of doing business;
       (2) system for determining packet; and
       (3) computer program product for spoofed source internet protocol
   address determination.
       USE - For network communication using Internet protocol (IP).
       ADVANTAGE - Enables reducing network degradation as result of
   denial of provision of service utilizing spoofed source IP addresses.
   Increases availability of the network attached storage device in the
   event of denial of provision of service.
       DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
   the spoofed source internet protocol address determination.
       pp; 23 DwgNo 2/11
Title Terms: SOURCE; PROTOCOL; ADDRESS; DETERMINE; METHOD; NETWORK;
   COMMUNICATE; JUDGEMENT; SOURCE; IP; ADDRESS; SOURCE; IP; ADDRESS;
   CORRESPOND; SOURCE; MEDIUM; ACCESS; CONTROL; ADDRESS
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/56**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/21   (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015280542   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-341473/200332
XRPX Acc No: N03-273151
   **Three-party connection providing method in voice-over-internet-protocol
   telephone call, involves mixing VoIP information from ports of two call
   participants and transferring to another call participant**
Patent Assignee: ROCKWELL FIRSTPOINT CONTACT CORP (ROCW); PETERS M
   (PETE-I)
Inventor: **PETERS M**
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001902205 A 20010710
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030012148	A1		7	H04L-012/16	
GB 2379128	A			H04M-003/56	
DE 10231191	A1			H04M-003/56	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030012148 A1
     NOVELTY - Two ports are provided within a transceiving terminal for
receiving voice-over-internet-protocol (VoIP) voice information from
two call participants, respectively. The VoIP information from the
ports of the two call participants are mixed and transferred to another
call participant.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for
three-party connection providing apparatus.
     USE - For providing three-party connection in
voice-over-internet-protocol (VoIP) telephone call.
     ADVANTAGE - Enables third party to participate in VoIP multipoint
conference call.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
system providing software based single agent multipoint conference
capability.
     pp; 7 DwgNo 1/4
Title Terms: THREE; PARTY; CONNECT; METHOD; VOICE; PROTOCOL; TELEPHONE;
  CALL; MIX; INFORMATION; PORT; TWO; CALL; PARTICIPATING; TRANSFER; CALL;
  PARTICIPATING
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/16** ; H04M-003/56
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/18** ; **H04L-012/66** ;
  H04M-007/00; H04M-011/08
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/22   (Item 7 from file 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015268546   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-329475/200331
XRPX Acc No: N03-263610
  **Data writing method is SDRAM for computer system, involves providing
  spares byte enable information and initiating read sequence of old data
  from memory**
Patent Assignee: KLOBCAR J R (KLOB-I); PETERS M J (PETE-I)
Inventor: KLOBCAR J R; **PETERS M J**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001884270 A 20010619
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030002466	A1		10	H04Q-007/24	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030002466 A1
     NOVELTY - The sparse byte enable information indicating an initial
block of data less than complete data word, is provided to a memory
interface (144). The read sequence of old data from the memory (160) is
initiated in response to the indication.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:

(1) computer memory control method; and
(2) computer memory controller.
USE - For writing data in memory e.g. SDRAM, DRAM, RAM, SRAM, etc.,
for computer system.
ADVANTAGE - Reduces/eliminates the latency that is encountered if
the memory interface is not aware of the spare byte enable condition
until the first block of data arrived at the memory interface, thereby
improving the efficiency and speed of the memory controller.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a functional block
diagram of the memory controller.
   memory interface (144)
   memory (160)
   pp; 10 DwgNo 1/3
Title Terms: DATA; WRITING; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SPARE; BYTE; ENABLE;
   INFORMATION; INITIATE; READ; SEQUENCE; DATA; MEMORY
Derwent Class: U13; U14
International Patent Class (Main): H04Q-007/24
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/66**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/23   (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015125344   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-185868/200319
XRPX Acc No: N03-146422
   **Configuration for combining two video digital time-aligned data streams
   uses first and second delaying elements to delay a data stream and a
   synchronized signal and read/write pointers to read/write data to memory.**
Patent Assignee: PHILIPS CORP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GMBH (PHIG); KONINK
   PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG); PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFAB NV (PHIG);
   PETERS M (PETE-I)
Inventor: **PETERS M ; PETERS M P C**
Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1259065	A2	20021120	EP 2002100485	A	20020514	200319	B
US 20020181638	A1	20021205	US 2002144432	A	20020513	200319	
DE 10123786	A1	20021121	DE 1023786	A	20010516	200319	
JP 2003023606	A	20030124	JP 2002136775	A	20020513	200319	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1023786 A 20010516
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1259065	A2	G	6	H04N-005/067	

   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20020181638	A1			H04L-007/00	
DE 10123786	A1			G06F-005/06	
JP 2003023606	A		6	H04N-005/92	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1259065 A2
      NOVELTY - A first delaying element (2) delays a first data stream
   (V1) by a first preset period. A second delaying element (3) delays a
   synchronized signal (S) for the first data stream by a second preset
   period. A second data stream (V2) is written to a memory (4) in
   accordance with a write pointer (WP) and read from it in accordance
   with a read pointer (RP).
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Each pulse of an undelayed synchronized
   signal (WPR) for the first data stream resets the write pointer. Each
   pulse of the synchronized signal for the first data stream delayed by
   the second delaying element resets the read pointer.
      USE - For reducing noise in video data. For creating an
image-on-image function.
      ADVANTAGE - The first period is selected so that output data

streams for the first delaying element and for the memory appear on
devices (6) for combining/processing in a required time relationship
with each other. The second period is selected so that during the
reading-from-memory process the reader pointer does not catch up with
the write pointer even in respect of any discontinuities occurring in
the second data stream.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block circuit
diagram of a configuration for combining first and second video data
streams.
    First delaying element (2)
    First data stream (V1)
    Second delaying element (3)
    Synchronized signal (S)
    Second data stream (V2)
    Memory (4)
    Write pointer (WP)
    Read pointer (RP)
    Undelayed synchronized signal (WPR)
    Devices for combining/processing in a required time relationship
with each other (6)
    pp; 6 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: CONFIGURATION; COMBINATION; TWO; VIDEO; DIGITAL; TIME; ALIGN;
  DATA; STREAM; FIRST; SECOND; DELAY; ELEMENT; DELAY; DATA; STREAM;
  SYNCHRONISATION; SIGNAL; READ; WRITING; POINT; READ; WRITING; DATA;
  MEMORY
Derwent Class: T01; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-005/06; **H04L-007/00** ; H04N-005/067
  ; H04N-005/92
International Patent Class (Additional): H04J-003/06; H04J-003/08;
  H04L-025/00 ; H04N-005/265; H04N-005/45; H04N-005/93
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/24   (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015028956   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-089473/200308
XRAM Acc No: C03-022617
XRPX Acc No: N03-070513
  Computer readable code for retrieving style   sheets **in computer**
  system, stores extracted style   sheet **characteristics in repository**
  along with identifier of selected style   sheet
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R** ; LECTION D B; TIDWELL L D; **TOPOL B B** ; WESLEY A A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6463440   B1   20021008 US 99287988   A   19990408 200308 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99287988 A 19990408
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6463440   B1   15 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): US 6463440 B1
    NOVELTY - One ore more characteristics are associated with each
  style   sheet . The associated characteristics are refracted for
selected **style   sheets** . The extracted characteristics are stored in
a repository along with an identifier of the selected **style   sheet** .
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:
    (1) **Style   sheet** retrieving system; and
    (2) **Style   sheet** retrieving method.
    USE - Computer readable core for retrieving **style   sheets** for
use in computer system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to select and retrieve appropriate **style sheets** with high efficiency.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the **style sheet** retrieving method.
pp; 15 DwgNo 5/5
Title Terms: COMPUTER; READ; CODE; RETRIEVAL; STYLE; SHEET; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; STORAGE; EXTRACT; STYLE; SHEET; CHARACTERISTIC; REPOSITORY; IDENTIFY; SELECT; STYLE; SHEET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

4/5/25   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014893221   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-713927/200277
XRPX Acc No: N02-563231
   Account-based transactions e.g. e-commerce transactions over internet using secure personal authorization criteria to prevent fraudulent use of account holder information
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC);/IBM UK LTD (IBMC)
Inventor: **PETERS M E**
Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind /Date   Week
WO 200282392 A2 20021017 WO 2002GB1029 A   20020307 200277 B
US 20020161724 A1 20021031 US 20018270 5 A   20010405 200279

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 20018270 5 A 20010405
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200282392 A2 E 21 G07F-019/00
    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
    CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
    IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
    OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA
    ZM ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
US 20020161724 A1   H04K-001/00

Abstract (Basic): WO 200282392 A2
       NOVELTY - An account holder adds merchant-specific personal authorization criteria to the account record. Criteria is also established to control dealings with merchants for whom no explicit criteria exist.
       USE - For securing electronic transactions e.g. e-commerce transactions over the internet between account holders, e.g. credit or debit card holders and a merchant.
       ADVANTAGE - Improves the confidence of account holders that no misuse of information supplied to a merchant during transactions will occur.
       DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic diagram of the system required to implement the method.
       pp; 21 DwgNo 3/8
Title Terms: ACCOUNT; BASED; TRANSACTION; TRANSACTION; SECURE; PERSON; AUTHORISE; CRITERIA; PREVENT; FRAUD; ACCOUNT; HOLD; INFORMATION
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): G07F-019/00; H04K-001/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60; **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/26   (Item 11 from file: 350)

014876883   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-697589/200275
XRPX Acc No: N02-550053
  **Evidence provision system for pervasive device e.g. cellular phone,
  provides evidence collection contained in recorded data streams created
  by selected application processor**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020095601	A1	20020718	US 2001761899	A	20010117	200275	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001761899 A 20010117
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020095601	A1		30	H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095601 A1
      NOVELTY - An authentication unit authenticates each application
  processor connected to a security core. A recording module records the
  data streams created by the selected processor. An evidence provision
  unit provides the evidence collection contained in the recorded data
  streams.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
  following:
      (1) Evidence creation method; and
      (2) Computer program product storing evidence provision program.
      USE - For pervasive devices such as pagers, cellular phones,
  foreign language translation devices, electronic address book device,
  wearable computing devices, vehicle-mounted devices e.g. on-board
  navigation system, computing devices adapted to use in the home such as
  intelligent sensor built into kitchen appliance, mobile computers,
  personal digital assistant (PDA), handheld computer, etc.
      ADVANTAGE - Provides a provable chain of evidence for data streams
  created by devices connected to a processor. Provides improved security
  to data streams transmitted. Verifies the authenticity and the
  integrity of the evidence collection. Provides greater security,
  reduces weight, power consumption, implementation complexity and cost.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart
  explaining the establishment of provable chain of evidence.
      pp; 30 DwgNo 8/9
Title Terms: EVIDENCE; PROVISION; SYSTEM; DEVICE; CELLULAR; TELEPHONE;
  EVIDENCE; COLLECT; CONTAIN; RECORD; DATA; STREAM; SELECT; APPLY;
  PROCESSOR
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/27   (Item 12 from file: 350)

014835353   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-656059/200270
XRPX Acc No: N02-518521
  **Biometric input provision system for cellular phones has security core
  connected to biometric sensor and card reader through I/O bus**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week

US 20020095587 A1 20020718 US 2001764844 A 20010117 200270 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001764844 A 20010117
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20020095587 A1   26 H04L-009/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095587 A1
        NOVELTY - A security core (150) provides security functions, for
    authentication of I/O components. A card reader (610) accesses secrets
    and identification information of an authorized card holder stored in a
    card (510). A biometric sensor (520), the card reader and the security
    core are connected securely.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
    following:
        (1) Biometric input provision method;
        (2) Card; and
        (3) Computer program product.
        USE - For pagers, cellular phones, foreign language translation
    device, electronic address book device, portable computer, on-board
    navigation system, intelligent sensor in kitchen appliance, personal
    digital assistant and handheld computers.
        ADVANTAGE - Improves security of transactions carried out between
    personal devices, as the input/output component is plugged to the
    security core securely. Reduces weight, power consumption, complexity
    and cost.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the biometric input
    provision system.
        Security core (150)
        Card (510)
        Biometric sensor (520)
        Card reader (610)
        pp; 26 DwgNo 6/9
Title Terms: INPUT; PROVISION; SYSTEM; CELLULAR; TELEPHONE; SECURE; CORE;
  CONNECT; SENSE; CARD; READ; THROUGH; BUS
Derwent Class: S05; T01; T04; T05; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/28   (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014815394   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-636100/200268
XRPX Acc No: N02-502593
    **Continuous authentication providing system for user of computing device
    for e.g. pager, PDA, has comparator to compare repeated obtained
    biometric input of user to securely stored biometric information of owner**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 20020095586 A1   20020718 US 2001764827   A   20010117 200268 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001764827 A 20010117
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20020095586 A1   28 H04L-009/32

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095586 A1
        NOVELTY - A security component having security function, vouches
    for authenticity of component such as biometric sensors, input/output
    units, application processors, which are securely operably connected to
    it. A comparator compares the repeatedly obtained biometric input of

the user of the computing device to the securely stored biometric
information of the owner, to authenticate the user.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:
(1) Continuous authentication provision method; and
(2) Computer program product for providing continuous
authentication of user.
USE - For continuously authenticating user of pervasive computing
device such as portable or personal computing devices, pager, cellular
phones, foreign language translation devices, electronic address book
devices, wearable computing devices, devices mounted in a vehicle such
as on-board navigation system, kitchen appliances, mobile computers,
PDAs, handheld computer.
ADVANTAGE - Improves security of the computing devices and the
operation performed by it while reducing weight, footprint, power
consumption, implementation complexity and cost.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the
continuous authentication providing process.
pp; 28 DwgNo 7/9

Title Terms: CONTINUOUS; AUTHENTICITY; SYSTEM; USER; COMPUTATION; DEVICE;
 PAGE; COMPARATOR; COMPARE; REPEAT; OBTAIN; INPUT; USER; SECURE; STORAGE;
 INFORMATION; OWNER
Derwent Class: S05; T01; T04; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/32**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/29   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014660785   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-481489/200252
XRPX Acc No: N02-380347
  **Packet switched mode call routing method in multimedia telecommunication
  network, involves storing application·level location information to route
  packet switched mode call, upon receiving alerting message**
Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE)
Inventor: BOS L M M R; **PETERS M J H**
Number of Countries: 028   Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1206145	A1	20020515	EP 2000403157	A	20001113	200252	B
US 20020057668	A1	20020516	US 2001986697	A	20011109	200252	
CN 1379604	A	20021113	CN 2001145792	A	20011113	200317	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2000403157 A 20001113
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1206145	A1	E	12	H04Q-007/22	
US 20020057668	A1			H04J-003/24	
CN 1379604	A			H04Q-007/22	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): EP 1206145 A1
NOVELTY - An alerting message (ALT) is sent to a user (B) who has
not registered for call control on an application level, to alert the
terminal (T2) of the user about an incoming packet switched mode call
(PS). Upon reception of the alerting message, the application level
location information (SIP-LOC-B) is stored in the application level
location register (HPD) of the telecommunication network to route the
packet switched mode call to the terminal.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:
(1) CSM multimedia telecommunication network;
(2) Multimedia telecommunication terminal; and

(a) a network for use in a telecommunication system;
(b) a terminal for use in a telecommunication system;
(c) a signal generator for use in a telecommunication system;
(d) and a method for use in a telecommunication system for
receiving at least one control signal from a user via a terminal.
    USE - Telecommunication system.
    ADVANTAGE - Provides telecommunication system which is more
user-friendly.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates the
telecommunication system.
    Internet terminal (1,2,6,7)
    pp; 16 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: TELECOMMUNICATION; SYSTEM; SIGNAL; GENERATOR; PRODUCE; ONE;
  ADDRESS; SIGNAL; RESPOND; ONE; CONTROL; SIGNAL; USER; DEPEND; WAY
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-029/12**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30; **H04L-029/06**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/32   (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014144158   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-628369/200173
XRPX Acc No: N01-468631
  **Communication device authentication system in client-server network,
  processes message from one device only if the device is determined to be
  authentic, based on which receiving device transmits response message**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2359969	A	20010905	GB 200026181	A	20001026	200173	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99435417 A 19991108
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2359969	A		59	H04L-009/32	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2359969 A
    NOVELTY - A device certificate identifies a device using an
identifier associated with a network adaptor card of the device. The
created public and private keys are stored in the device certificate
and the device, respectively. A message from the transmitting device is
processed if the device is determined as authentic, based on which a
receiving device generates and transmits response message.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
device certificates using method.
    USE - E.g. computer such as laptops, portable computers,
vehicle-mounted devices, desktop computers, main frame computers etc.,
in client-server network.
    ADVANTAGE - A device is uniquely identified by a device identifier
stored in a digital certificate. Since a pair of public and private
keys are provided for the device, misuse of the device is prevented
easily.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
computer workstation.
    pp; 59 DwgNo 1A/6
Title Terms: COMMUNICATE; DEVICE; AUTHENTICITY; SYSTEM; CLIENT; SERVE;
  NETWORK; PROCESS; MESSAGE; ONE; DEVICE; DEVICE; DETERMINE; AUTHENTICITY;
  BASED; RECEIVE; DEVICE; TRANSMIT; RESPOND; MESSAGE
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/32**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-001/00; **H04L-029/06**

Title Terms: TERMINAL; SERVE; TRANSLATION; APPLY; SIGNAL; PREDEFINED; APPLY
; OPEN; SIGNAL; VICE-VERSA; OPEN; SIGNAL; INDEPENDENT; UNDERLYING;
TECHNOLOGY; TERMINAL; CAPABLE; UNIT
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; H04B-001/38; H04M-001/725;
H04Q-007/20; H04Q-007/32; H04Q-007/36
International Patent Class (Additional): H04B-007/26; **H04L-012/16** ;
H04M-001/00; H04M-001/247; H04Q-007/38
File Segment: EPI

4/5/34   (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013999788   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-484002/200153
XRPX Acc No: N01-358222
Selective data encoding by application of style - sheet **processing for**
document elements in computer environment, involves carrying out selected
support objects on given input document during use of one or more style
- sheets
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DAVIS M C; **HIND J R** ; **PETERS M L** ; **TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
DE 10051571   A1 20010426   DE 1051571   A   20001018   200153 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99422430 A 19991021
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
DE 10051571   A1   6 H04L-009/00

Abstract (Basic): DE 10051571 A1
     NOVELTY - Documents are subject to selective encoding for
protecting the information against unintentional publication, and
include XML-documents and XSL-processors, and following preparation of
an input-document, one or several support objects are prepared, and
then a document-type definition (DTD) corresponding to the given input
document. Selected prescribed support objects are carried out during
use of one or more **style** - **sheets** on the given input document,
resulting in an interim document. One or several randomly generated
encoding keys are then generated, and the selected elements of the
interim documents are encoded, to prepared producing an encoded output
document with zero or more unencoded elements. The find (result)
documents is produced on a given client device, with encoding of the
given received documents for a discrete user or process on the stated
client device.
     USE - Computer system, and especially on computer program for
selective encoding of one or more document elements by the use of
style   sheet processing.
     ADVANTAGE - Provides efficient support of the safety measures in
complex distributed networks. Enables data to be protected during the
entire business process and during the transmission between agents in a
network path from a document server to a document receiver.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - A block diagram of a computer work
station environment in which the proposal can be carried out is given.
     Single user computer workstation (10)
     Microprocessor (12)
     Bus (14)
     User interface-adapter (16)
     Keyboard (18)
     Mouse (20)
     Interface devices (22)
     Display device (24)
     Display adapter (26)

Memory (28)
Long-term store (30)
pp; 6 DwgNo 1/2
Title Terms: SELECT; DATA; ENCODE; APPLY; STYLE; SHEET; PROCESS; DOCUMENT;
  ELEMENT; COMPUTER; ENVIRONMENT; CARRY; SELECT; SUPPORT; OBJECT; INPUT;
  DOCUMENT; ONE; MORE; STYLE; SHEET
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/14
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/35   **(Item 20 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013762661   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-246872/200126
XRPX Acc No: N01-175844
  **Mobile telecommunications terminal for use in a mobile network such as
  Global System for Mobile communication, includes additional decoders to
  improve reception capability**
Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE); ALCATEL ALSTHOM CIE GEN ELECTRICITE
  (COGE)
Inventor: BERNARD G G D G; **PETERS M J H**
Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1083762	A1	20010314	EP 9940222	A	19990909	200126	B
AU 200045153	A	20010315	AU 200045153	A	20000710	200126	
HU 200002955	A2	20010328	HU 200002955	A	20000727	200126	
JP 2001127697	A	20010511	JP 2000260275	A	20000830	200133	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 9940220 A 19990909
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1083762	A1	E	8	H04Q-007/30	

  Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
  LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

AU 200045153	A			H04Q-007/32	
HU 200002955	A2			H04Q-007/32	
JP 2001127697	A		18	H04B-007/26	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1083762 A1
      NOVELTY - Mobile telecommunication terminal (TA) includes codec
  (CA) for communication using a first predefined code type. It also
  includes a second decoder (DB) which operates according to a second
  predefined code type, but does not include an associated encoder. This
  second encoder can be temporarily stored in a memory of the handset and
  may be downloaded , e.g. from the Internet.
      USE - For use in mobile telecommunications systems such as Global
  System for Mobile communication and Universal Mobile Telecommunication
  Standard networks. ·
      ADVANTAGE - The second decoder is software that may be downloaded
  from the Internet, which enables the handset to be adapted to receive
  from a terminal of a different type or to be updated to the latest
  version of a particular type. This flexibility optimizes communication
  reception and is even applicable in the case of transcoding free
  operation not being enabled, moreover cost is also reduced since
  decoders are generally available to be downloaded free whilst encoders
  are relatively expensive to purchase.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure represents a mobile
  telecommunication terminal used in a telecommunication network.
      Codec ((DB) Decoder ((TA) Mobile telecommunication terminal. (CA)
      pp; 8 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: MOBILE; TELECOMMUNICATION; TERMINAL; MOBILE; NETWORK; GLOBE;
  SYSTEM; MOBILE; COMMUNICATE; ADD; DECODE; IMPROVE; RECEPTION; CAPABLE

Derwent Class: U21; U25; W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04B-007/26; H04Q-007/30; H04Q-007/32
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-029/06** ; H04Q-007/38
File Segment: EPI

4/5/36   (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013653409   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-137621/200114
XRPX Acc No: N01-100283
  **Secure communication initialization method for communication of mobile
  devices involves setting key agreement between mobile devices to set
  secure communication based on verification of challenge signature**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM UK LTD (IBMC)
Inventor: **HIND J R ; PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 011
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200072506	A1	20001130	WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522	200114	B
AU 200050845	A	20001212	AU 200050845	A	20000522	200115	
EP 1179244	A1	20020213	EP 2000935289	A	20000522	200219	
			WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522		
KR 2001114272	A	20011231	KR 2001714798	A	20011120	200240	
CZ 200104168	A3	20020515	WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522	200241	
			CZ 20014168	A	20000522		
CN 1351789	A	20020529	CN 2000807652	A	20000522	200258	
HU 200201561	A2	20020930	WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522	200272	
			HU 20021561	A	20000522		
TW 478269	A	20020301	TW 2000109589	A	20000518	200305	
TW 480864	A	20020321	TW 2000109590	A	20000518	200308	
JP 2003500923	W	20030107	JP 2000619855	A	20000522	200314	
			WO 2000GB1940	A	20000522		
TW 498669	A	20020811	TW 2000109588	A	20000518	200331	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99316805 A 19990521; US 99316686 A
  19990521; US 99316804 A 19990521
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200072506 A1 E   43 H04L-009/32
  Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
  CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
  KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO
  RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
  IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AU 200050845 A   H04L-009/32   Based on patent WO 200072506
EP 1179244   A1 E   H04L-009/32   Based on patent WO 200072506
  Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
  LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
KR 2001114272 A   H04L-009/32
CZ 200104168 A3   H04L-009/32   Based on patent WO 200072506
CN 1351789   A   H04L-009/32
HU 200201561 A2   H04L-009/32   Based on patent WO 200072506
TW 478269   A   H04L-009/32
TW 480864   A   H04L-009/32
JP 2003500923 W   53 H04L-009/32   Based on patent WO 200072506
TW 498669   A   H04L-009/32

Abstract (Basic): WO 200072506 A1
      NOVELTY - The signing of the received challenge is performed in
  mobile devices (2001,2003) in response to the challenge exchange using
  a private key to the respective protected storage in each mobile
  device. A key agreement between the mobile devices is set to establish
  a secure communication based on the success of the cryptographic

verification of the received challenge signature within the sent
challenge.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method involves establishing a session
between mobile devices in a radio network. A two-way session encryption
and the mutual authentication requirements are negotiated between the
mobile devices. The device certificates of the mobile devices are
exchanged. The received certificate is cryptographically verified using
the public key of a certificate authority. The exchange of the
challenges created by the mobile devices, is performed. INDEPENDENT
CLAIMS are also included for the following:
    (a) a computer program for initializing secure communication
between mobile devices;
    (b) and a secure communication initialization system.
    USE - For establishing communication between mobile devices in
radio network.
    ADVANTAGE - Enables initializing secure communication between
mobile devices without requiring manual entry of user's identifiers,
passwords or cryptographic keys, hence reducing security exposures
associated with manual entry. Enables efficient administration of
secure devices within an enterprise without creating additional
administrative overhead for initializing the devices.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the authentication
flow diagram for secure communication initialization method.
    Mobile devices (2001,2003)
    pp; 43 DwgNo 4/9
Title Terms: SECURE; COMMUNICATE; INITIALISE; METHOD; COMMUNICATE; MOBILE;
  DEVICE; SET; KEY; AGREE; MOBILE; DEVICE; SET; SECURE; COMMUNICATE; BASED;
  VERIFICATION; SIGNATURE
Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/32**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/00; **H04L-009/08**
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/37   (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013500134   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-672075/200065
XRPX Acc No: N00-498229
  **Computer program for certificate based authentication for system network
  architecture communication, has module to create packet comprising token,
  signature and certificate chain to verify user authentication**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DOYLE R P; **HIND J R** ; KING J H
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6128738	A	20001003	US 9864632	A	19980422	200065	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9864632 A 19980422
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6128738	A		12	H04L-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6128738 A
    NOVELTY - The computer program includes a module to identify token,
token signature and certificate chain of computer user and to create a
communication packet. The communication packet is transmitted to the
computer systems accessible by user. User authorization to access data
at computer systems is performed using received communication packet.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
    (a) certificate based authentication apparatus;
    (b) method for controlling access
    USE - For certificate based authentication in system network

architecture (SNA) communication.
    ADVANTAGE - Enables use of single client certificate for multiple
applications. Eliminates the need for a trusted third party or multiple
user ID and password pairs.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory
drawing of certificate based authentication.
    pp; 12 DwgNo 5/7
Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; CERTIFY; BASED; AUTHENTICITY; SYSTEM;
  NETWORK; ARCHITECTURE; COMMUNICATE; MODULE; PACKET; COMPRISE; TOKEN;
  SIGNATURE; CERTIFY; CHAIN; VERIFICATION; USER; AUTHENTICITY
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/00**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/38   (Item 23 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013455792   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-627735/200060
XRPX Acc No: N00-465078
  **End-to-end route selection in compound wide or local area networks,
  involves establishing route by selecting route between branch network and
  origin or destination node in branch network**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **PETERS M L**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6097727   A   20000801   US 97841212   A   19970429   200060 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97841212 A 19970429
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6097727   A   40 H04L-012/28

Abstract (Basic): US 6097727 A
    NOVELTY - A route calculated by a network node is established
between origin node and destination node by selecting a route between
branch network and one of the origin node or destination node in the
branch network. The selected route is modified to expand the selected
route to one of the origin node or the destination node to establish a
modified route.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A route is established between origin node
and destination node. The route is modified by modifying tail vectors
of the origin node or destination node in the branch network to
represent tail vectors of an intermediate node. The modified tail
vectors are passed to the network node. A selected route between the
first branch network and one of the origin node or destination node not
in the first branch network is received. A link connecting the
intermediate mode and origin or destination node in the branch network
is added to the selected route. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included
for the following:
    (a) system for establishing communication path;
    (b) program for establishing communication path
    USE - For end to end route selection in compound wide or local area
network.
    ADVANTAGE - Provides complete end-to-end, non-disruptive re-routing
without adversely affecting the routing algorithms ordinarily
implemented in an APPN network. Improves establishment of end-to-end
communication path in a relatively large communication network.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
the single combined local area network or wide area network.
    pp; 40 DwgNo 1/18
Title Terms: END; END; ROUTE; SELECT; COMPOUND; WIDE; LOCAL; AREA; NETWORK;
  ESTABLISH; ROUTE; SELECT; ROUTE; BRANCH; NETWORK; ORIGIN; DESTINATION;

NODE; BRANCH; NETWORK
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/28**
File Segment: EPI

4/5/39   (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013441813
WPI Acc No: 2000-613756/200059
XRPX Acc No: N00-454782
  **X.509 certificate capable of supporting cryptographic algorithms for
  security of transactions and documents on the Internet using public key
  to identify alternative algorithm signature extensions**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: **PETERS M E**
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2347057	A	20000823	GB 9929705	A	19991217	200059	B
JP 2000224164	A	20000811	JP 200096559	A	20000119	200059	
KR 2000057771	A	20000925	KR 2000234 5	A	20000119	200122	
GB 2347057	B	20031105	GB 9929705	A	19991217	200377	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99240265 A 19990129
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2347057	A		11	H04L-009/32	
JP 2000224164	A		8	H04L-009/32	
KR 2000057771	A			H04L-009/14	
GB 2347057	B			H04L-009/32	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2347057 A
      NOVELTY - Algorithm signature extensions (74) define a second (or
  more) cryptographic algorithm utilized to verify the certificate. These
  are not authenticated by the primary signature and signature algorithm,
  they are reviewed by a receiving entity if the entity does not support
  the algorithm of the primary signature.
      USE - For security of transactions and documents on the Internet.
      ADVANTAGE - A new certificate hierarchy while maintaining backward
  compatibility is not required to support one or more encryption
  algorithms.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an illustration of an
  X.509 certificate having extensions capable of supporting one or more
  cryptographic algorithms.
      Algorithm Signature Extensions (74)
      pp; 11 DwgNo 0/4
Title Terms: CERTIFY; CAPABLE; SUPPORT; CRYPTOGRAPHIC; ALGORITHM; SECURE;
  TRANSACTION; DOCUMENT; PUBLIC; KEY; IDENTIFY; ALTERNATIVE; ALGORITHM;
  SIGNATURE; EXTEND
Derwent Class: P85; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-009/14 ; H04L-009/32**
International Patent Class (Additional): G09C-001/00
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

4/5/40   (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013396471   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-568409/200053
XRPX Acc No: N00-419941
  **Web content compatibility procedure for data processing system, involves
  dispersing compatible function between client data processing system and**

server data processing system
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: BRITTON K H; CHOI O H; FLOYD R A; HAYES K F; KESSLER C S; MILLER
   B A; **TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2000222274	A	20000811	JP 20002123	A	20000111	200053	B
GB 2348525	A	20001004	GB 9929750·	A	19991217	200053	
CA 2292327	A1	20000726	CA 2292327	A	19991216	200054	
KR 2000053468	A	20000825	KR 20001453	A	20000113	200121	
GB 2348525	B	20031112	GB 9929750	A	19991217	200375	
US 6654814	B1	20031125	US 99237544	A	19990126	200378	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99237544 A 19990126
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000222274	A		24	G06F-012/00	
GB 2348525	A			G06F-009/46	
CA 2292327	A1	E		H04L-012/12	
KR 2000053468	A			G06F-015/16	
GB 2348525	B			G06F-009/46	
US 6654814	B1			G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000222274 A
     NOVELTY - An information on specific session is acquired from a
  data processing system. A compatible function is dispersed between a
  client data processing system and server data processing system based
  on the acquired information on a specific session.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
  the web content compatibility system.
     USE - For forwarding and displaying of web content between data
  processing system.
     ADVANTAGE - Improves content compatibility for data processing
  systems e.g. computer device.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory
  diagram of a web content compatibility system.
     pp; 24 DwgNo 1/5
Title Terms: WEB; CONTENT; COMPATIBLE; PROCEDURE; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM;
  DISPERSE; COMPATIBLE; FUNCTION; CLIENT; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; SERVE;
  DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/46; G06F-012/00; G06F-015/16;
  H04L-012/12
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06; G06F-013/00;
  G06F-015/00; G11B-023/00
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/41   (Item 26 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013373520
WPI Acc No: 2000-545458/200050
XRPX Acc No: N00-403555
  **Web page content tailoring method for use in the displaying of web pages,
  converts the web page from HTML into XML, before tailoring it to suit a
  specific client display and then converting it back to HTML**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC);
  BRITTON K H (BRIT-I); IMS S D (IMSS-I); TOPOL B B (TOPO-I)
Inventor: BRITTON K H; IMS S D; **TOPOL B B**
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2346238	A	20000802	GB 9929939	A	19991220	200050	B
CA 2292336	A1	20000729	CA 2292336	A	19991216	200051	

```
JP 2000222275 A   20000811  JP 200017102   A   20000126  200053
KR 2000053638 A   20000825  KR 20003971    A   20000127  200121
US 20020059344 A1 20020516  US 99239935    A   19990129  200237
KR 346616      B  20020726  KR 20003971    A   20000127  200309
US 6535896     B2 20030318  US 99239935    A   19990129  200322
GB 2346238     B  20030604  GB 9929939     A   19991220  200345
```
Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99239935 A 19990129
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
GB 2346238   A   16 G06F-017/30
CA 2292336   A1 E   H04L-012/12
JP 2000222275 A   14 G06F-012/00
KR 2000053638 A   G06F-017/00
US 20020059344 A1   G06F-015/00
KR 346616   B   G06F-017/00   Previous Publ. patent KR 2000053638
US 6535896   B2   G06F-017/00
GB 2346238   B   G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): GB 2346238 A
        NOVELTY - The web page content tailoring method for a client device
    consists of receiving a request from the client device for a web page.
    The first content portion of the web page's HTML format is converted
    into XML format. The first portion is then tailored to suit the client
    device display, before being converted back to HTML format. This is
    then repeated for all other portions.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
        (a) a system for tailoring web pages; and
        (b) a computer program product..
        USE - For use in the displaying of web pages.
        ADVANTAGE - The system allows web page formats to be individually
    tailored for specific client devices.
        pp; 16 DwgNo 0/2
Title Terms: WEB; PAGE; CONTENT; TAILORED; METHOD; DISPLAY; WEB; PAGE;
  CONVERT; WEB; PAGE; TAILORED; SUIT; SPECIFIC; CLIENT; DISPLAY; CONVERT;
  BACK
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-015/00; G06F-017/00;
  G06F-017/30; **H04L-012/12**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/14; G06F-013/00;
  G06F-017/22; G11B-023/00; **H04L-012/16**
File Segment: EPI

  4/5/42   (Item 27 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts reserv.

012917549   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-089385/200008
XRPX Acc No: N00-070375
  Service provision method for universal personal telecommunications
  network
Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE); ALCATEL ALSTHOM CIE GEN ELECTRICITE
  (COGE)
Inventor: **PETERS M J H**
Number of Countries: 030 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
EP 969645   A1   20000105 EP 98401676   A   19980703 200008 B
AU 9937955   A   20000120 AU 9937955   A   19990701 200015
CA 2276886   A1   20000103 CA 2276886   A   19990702 200025
CN 1248113   A   20000322 CN 99110138   A   19990702 200032
JP 2000216826   A   20000804 JP 9917924   A   19990618 200042
US 6337981   B1   20020108 US 9934675   A   19990629 200211
US 20020045446 A1   20020418 US 9934675   A   19990629 200228
                                US 200126768 A   20011227
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CA  2227120    A      H04L-012/56
US  6163547    A      H04J-003/16        ·  ··        ·            ·            ·           ·
AU  735399     B      H04Q-007/20    Previous Publ. patent AU 9853009
CN  1191457    A      H04Q-007/20
```

Abstract (Basic): EP 859533 A
     The mobile telecommunication system includes at least one
transceiver station (BTS1) coupled to a mobile terminal (MT) via a
radio link and adapted to exchange mobile information (AAL-SDU: MUD,
MSI) with a telecommunication controller (TC: BSC1-2; MSC). The mobile
information includes a predetermined telecommunication signaling
(HOCOM) to be transported to the controller. The transceiver station
(BTS1) includes a first mapping and loading device (SART) for mapping
the mobile information into first packets (CPS; AAL-PDU) and to load
the first packets into second packets (ATM) to be transmitted to the
controller. The controller (TC: BSC1-2; MSC) has a second mapping and
loading device (SARS1; SARS2) for unloading the first packets from the
second packets. Each of the first packets (CPS; AAL-PDU) comprises a
payload (PLD1; PLD) and a control part (HD1; TRL).
     The first mapping and loading device (SART) of the transceiver
station (BTS1) maps the predetermined telecommunication signalling
(HOCOM) into a predetermined field (CPS-UUI; CPCS-UU) of the control
part of the first packets and to map the remainder of the mobile
information (AAL-SDU: MUD, MSI) into the payload of the first packets.
The second mapping and loading device (SARS1; SARS2) of the controller
(TC: BSC1-2; MSC) extracts the predetermined signalling (HOCOM) from
the predetermined field of the control part of the first packets.
     ADVANTAGE - Reduces complexity of system. Mobile information
includes User-to-User indication field CPS-UUI or CPCS-UU,
respectively, that transparently transports user data and signalling in
up-link to Base Station Controller or to Mobile Services switching
centre, or, in down-link, to base transceiver station.
     Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: MOBILE; TELECOMMUNICATION; SYSTEM; BASE; TRANSCEIVER; STATION;
   COUPLE; MOBILE; TERMINAL; RADIO; LINK; EXCHANGE; MOBILE; INFORMATION;
   TELECOMMUNICATION; CONTROL; INFORMATION; CONTAIN; SIGNAL; HAND; COMMAND;
   TRANSPORT; CONTROL
Derwent Class: W01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): H04J-003/16; **H04L-012/56** ; H04Q-007/20;
   H04Q-007/22; H04Q-011/04
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/28** ; H04Q-007/28;
   H04Q-007/36   ·   ·   ·   ·   ·
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/45   (Item 30 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010859461   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-356412/199636
XRPX Acc No: N96-300593
   **Transaction message routing in digital communication network - involves
   defining origin and destination addresses and editing stacked and nested
   multi-element address specification to allow messages to be launched onto
   network without full knowledge of destination**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: BLAKELEY D B; **HIND J R** ; HOUSEL B C; KINGSTON W A
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 725523	A2·	19960807	EP 95480177 ··	A ·	19951206	199636	B ·
US 5563878	A	19961008	US 95369051	A	19950105	199646	
JP 8292908	A	19961105	JP 95337586	A	19951225	199703	
EP 725523	A3	19970806	EP 95480177	A	19951206	199743	
US 5734651	A	19980331	US 95369051	A	19950105	199820	
			US 96655343	A	19960529		

```
JP 3229183      B2  20011112  JP 95337586   A  19951225  200174
EP 725523       B1  20030723  EP 95480177   A  19951206  200356
DE 69531337     E   20030828  DE 631337     A  19951206  200364
                              EP 95480177   A  19951206
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95369051 A 19950105; US 96655343 A
  19960529
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; EP 282198; EP 608653; GB 2268374; US 5105424
Patent Details:
```
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC      Filing Notes
EP 725523       A2 E  19  H04L-012/56
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
US 5563878      A      16  H04L-012/56
JP 8292908      A      18  G06F-012/00
EP 725523       A3         H04L-012/56
US 5734651      A      15  H04L-012/56   Cont of application US 95369051
                                         Cont of patent US 5563878
JP 3229183      B2     19  H04L-012/56   Previous Publ. patent JP 8292908
EP 725523       B1 E       H04L-012/56
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
DE 69531337     E          H04L-012/56   Based on patent EP 725523
```

Abstract (Basic): EP 725523 A
    The method for routing messages through packet communication
networks involves defining origin and destination addresses with a
stack of nested multi-element address specifications, and editing at
least one intermediate node in the networks, the stacked and nested
multi-element address specifications.
    Pref., each of the multi-element address specifications identifies
a node on the network and a user agent on the networks. They also
specify arbitrary parameters to the agent on the networks. The process
of editing involves popping one of the multi-element address
specifications off one of the stacks. A new multi-element address
specification is pushed onto one of the stacks.
    ADVANTAGE - Allows messages to be launched on networks where
originating station does not have full knowledge of destination
station. Editing function is under control of edit table which contains
specific directions for editing particular NAPS. Permits deferred
routing to accommodate link features or congestion and data dependent
routing, route dependent data processing and administrative processing
at internetwork boundaries.
    Dwg.1/6
Title Terms: TRANSACTION; MESSAGE; ROUTE; DIGITAL; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK;
  DEFINE; ORIGIN; DESTINATION; ADDRESS; EDIT; STACK; NEST; MULTI; ELEMENT;
  ADDRESS; SPECIFICATION; ALLOW; MESSAGE; LAUNCH; NETWORK; FULL;
  DESTINATION
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; **H04L-012/56**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/00; H04M-003/42
File Segment: EPI

4/5/46   (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009998616   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-266327/199433
XRPX Acc No: N94-209605
  **Packet network resource management using sub-nodes within nodes - allows
  flexibility in control point association with particular sub-node, all
  control functions being capable of execution therewithin**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DERBY J H; DRAKE J E; DUDLEY J G; GUERIN R; KAPLAN M A; MARIN G A
  ; **PETERS M L** ; POTTER K H
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

```
Patent No       Kind   Date      Applicat No      Kind   Date      Week
EP 613316       A2     19940831  EP 93480229      A      19931215  199433  B
JP 7007525      A      19950110  JP 93319558      A      19931220  199511
US 5425021      A      19950613  US 9310136       A      19930128  199529
EP 613316       A3     19950412  EP 93480229      A      19931215  199544
US 5483522      A      19960109  US 9310136       A      19930128  199608
                                 US 94333194      A      19941102
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9310136 A 19930128; US 94333194 A
   19941102
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 204959; US 4864559
Patent Details:

```
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC       Filing Notes
EP 613316       A2  E  15  H04Q-011/04
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
JP 7007525      A      13  H04L-012/56
US 5425021      A      12  H04J-003/24
US 5483522      A      12  H04J-003/24   Cont of application US 9310136
                                         Cont of patent US 5425021
EP 613316       A3         H04Q-011/04
```

Abstract (Basic): EP 613316 A
      Within the packet-switching network, limited internal node
   communication facilities are made externally visible through the
   topology database by creating sub-nodes connected with intra-node links
   as subsidiary parts of a node. The sub-nodes contain switching
   mechanism and associated adapters within the node.
      Preferably, intra-node links represent a bandwidth-limited facility
   such as a cable, channel or bus between two switching mechanisms. The
   sub-node switching mechanism, on the other hand, has sufficient
   bandwidth capacity for all connections which it supports, without
   restricting network traffic throughput.
      USE/ADVANTAGE - High-speed packet-switching networks. Allows
   network nodal control functions, e.g. topology, directory, path
   selection, bandwidth management and reservation to manage
   bandwidth-limited internal node communication facilities between
   multiple switching mechanisms.
      Dwg.6/8
Title Terms: PACKET; NETWORK; RESOURCE; MANAGEMENT; SUB; NODE; NODE; ALLOW;
   FLEXIBLE; CONTROL; POINT; ASSOCIATE; SUB; NODE; CONTROL; FUNCTION;
   CAPABLE; EXECUTE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04J-003/24; **H04L-012/56** ; H04Q-011/04
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/28**
File Segment: EPI

   4/5/47   (Item 32 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009889374   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-169290/199421
XRPX Acc No: N94-133303
   **Cooperative method for forming and maintaining access groups at LAN-WAN
   interface - using one access agent within group as leader to communicate
   with all other access agents , each contg. finite state machine to
   perform task and maintenance operations**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: DERBY J H; DOERINGER W A; DRAKE J E; DYKEMAN D H; LI L; **PETERS M
   L** ; SANDICK H J; VU K V
Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:
```
Patent No       Kind   Date      Applicat No      Kind   Date      Week
EP 598674       A1     19940525  EP 93480165      A      19931019  199421  B
CA 2100542      A      19940517  CA 2100542       A      19930714  199430
US 5365523      A      19941115  US 92976826      A      19921116  199445
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JP 6350652    A    19941222  JP 93252917   A   19931008  199510
CA 2100542    C    19990216  CA 2100542    A   19930714  199918
EP 598674     B1   20020807  EP 93480165   A   19931019  200259
DE 69332185   E    20020912  DE 632185     A   19931019  200268
                            EP 93480165   A   19931019
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92976826 A 19921116
Cited Patents: 02Jnl.Ref; EP 234191; EP 511142
Patent Details:

```
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg  Main IPC      Filing Notes
EP 598674    A1 E   31  H04L-012/66
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
CA 2100542   A          H04L-012/66
US 5365523   A       31 H04L-012/46
JP 6350652   A       32 H04L-012/66
CA 2100542   C          H04L-012/66
EP 598674    B1 E       H04L-012/66
   Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
DE 69332185  E          H04L-012/66   Based on patent EP 598674
```

Abstract (Basic): EP 598674 A
    The method involves negotiating leadership of a group of access
agents with all other access agents common to the LAN. Conflicts in
negotiation are resolved, and each member assumes the role of group
leader or the role of a member of the group.
    Group operational integrity is maintained after the group has been
formed whereby the communication system may manage the access agents as
a group. A group is formed into multiple smaller groups when after
detecting a break in the group communication integrity, and the
integrity is maintained by merging smaller groups into a large group
when a bridge is added between the LAN segments.
    ADVANTAGE - Reduces wasted communication power at interface between
LAN and WAN.
    Dwg.1/16
Title Terms: COOPERATE; METHOD; FORMING; MAINTAIN; ACCESS; GROUP; LAN; WAN;
   INTERFACE; ONE; ACCESS; AGENT; GROUP; LEADER; COMMUNICATE; ACCESS; AGENT;
   CONTAIN; FINITE; STATE; MACHINE; PERFORMANCE; TASK; MAINTAIN; OPERATE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/46** ; **H04L-012/66**
International Patent Class (Additional): **H04L-012/28**
File Segment: EPI

 4/5/48   (Item 33 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009889371   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-169287/199421
XRPX Acc No: N94-133300
   **Packet transmission network specifying node control functions using
   multi-cast tree routing - uses header routing and copy ID fields for
   directing message to specified nodes, and for designating control
   functions to be performed at nodes**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: CIDON I; DERBY J H; DRAKE J E; DUDLEY J G; GOPAL I S; HERVATIC E
   A; JANNIELLO J P; KAPLAN M A; KESNER B A; KOPERDA F R; MARIN G A; **PETERS
   M L** ; POTTER K H; TSIGLER A L; KESNER B
Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 010
Patent Family:
```
Patent No    Kind   Date      Applicat No   Kind   Date      Week
EP 598671    A2    19940525  EP 93480067   A    19930603  199421  B
CA 2100539   A     19940520  CA 2100539    A    19930714  199430
JP 6216942   A     19940805  JP 93267002   A    19931026  199436
TW 235387    A     19941201  TW 94100612   A    19940125  199507
CN 1089420   A     19940713  CN 93114786   A    19931118  199533
EP 598671    A3    19950125  EP 93480067   A    19930603  199539
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CA 2100539     C   19990525  CA 2100539     A   19930714  199939
EP 598671      B1  20011212  EP 93480067    A   19930603  200204
DE 69331310    E   20020124  DE 631310      A   19930603  200215
                            EP 93480067    A   19930603
ES 2168093     T3  20020601  EP 93480067    A   19930603  200247
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Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92978609 A 19921119
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; EP 303830; EP 404339; US 4813038
Patent Details:
```
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC       Filing Notes
EP 598671     A2 E  17 H04L-012/56
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
CA 2100539    A        H04L-012/56
JP 6216942    A     15 H04L-012/56
TW 235387     A        H04L-012/54
CN 1089420    A        H04Q-003/12
EP 598671     A3       H04L-012/56
CA 2100539    C  E     H04L-012/56      .  ..      .        .         .        .
EP 598671     B1 E     H04L-012/56
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
DE 69331310   E        H04L-012/56   Based on patent EP 598671
ES 2168093    T3       H04L-012/56   Based on patent EP 598671
```
Abstract (Basic): EP 598671 A
        The network includes several nodes and transmits message packets.
    Each packet includes a header having a routing field (42) for directing
    a message to specified nodes. The routing field may contain a
    multi-cast tree address or multiple labels specifying nodes to receive
    a message packet.
        The header also includes two control bytes (38,40) which designate
    various control functions to be performed at the specified nodes. Pref.
    one control byte (38) specifies the routing mode and priority. Pref.
    the other control byte (40) includes a copy ID field (34) specifying
    which of one or more control functions are to be performed at a node.
        ADVANTAGE - Enables control functions to be distributed among
    several adaptors of node without needless copying. Processing time
    minimised. Node operating speed maximised.
        Dwg.4/12
Title Terms: PACKET; TRANSMISSION; NETWORK; SPECIFIED; NODE; CONTROL;
    FUNCTION; MULTI; CAST; TREE; ROUTE; HEADER; ROUTE; COPY; ID; FIELD;
    DIRECT; MESSAGE; SPECIFIED; NODE; DESIGNATED; CONTROL; FUNCTION;
    PERFORMANCE; NODE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): **H04L-012/54 ; H04L-012/56 ;**
    H04Q-003/12
International Patent Class (Additional): H04J-003/02; **H04L-012/18 ;**
    H04Q-011/04
File Segment: EPI

4/5/49   (Item 34 from file: 350)

009714044   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-407597/199351
XRPX Acc No: N93-315511
    **Multi-cast network communication system - has communication path making
    up multi-cast tree itself separated from control and administration of
    network.**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: AUERBACH J S; CHOW C; DRAKE J E; GOPAL P M; HERVATIC E A; KAPLAN
    M A; **PETERS M L** ; WARD M J; QUERBACH J S
Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 014
Patent Family:
```
Patent No    Kind   Date      Applicat No    Kind   Date      Week
EP 575281    A2   19931222   EP 93480060     A    19930519   199351  B
BR 9302034   A    19940111   BR 932034       A    19930524   199406
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AU 9338391      A    19931223  AU 9338391      A    19930506  199407
CA 2094409      A    19931219  CA 2094409      A    19930420  199410
JP 6062029      A    19940304  JP 93122965     A    19930525  199414
TW 230286       A    19940911  TW 93103087     A  , 19930422  199440
US 5355371      A    19941011  US 92900628     A    19920618  199440
AU 661144       B    19950713  AU 9338391      A    19930506  199535
EP 575281       A3   19960214  EP 93480060     A    19930519  199622
CN 1081055      A    19940119  CN 93107293     A    19930614  199712
CA 2094409      C    19980714  CA 2094409      A    19930420  199839
KR 9614978      B1   19961023  KR 9311005      A    19930614  199929
EP 575281       B1   19991117  EP 93480060     A    19930519  199953
DE 69327017     E    19991223  DE 627017       A    19930519  200006
                              EP 93480060     A    19930519
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Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92900628 A 19920618
Cited Patents: -SR.Pub;.3.Jnl.Ref; EP 180990   .
Patent Details:

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Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC       Filing Notes           .
EP 575281     A2 E  24 H04L-012/18
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
DE 69327017   E        H04L-012/18    Based on patent EP 575281
US 5355371    A     22 H04L-012/46
AU 661144     B        H04L-012/18    Previous Publ. patent AU 9338391
EP 575281     B1 E     H04L-012/18
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
BR 9302034    A        G06F-013/00
AU 9338391    A        H04L-012/18
CA 2094409    A        H04L-012/56
JP 6062029    A        H04L-012/44
TW 230286     A        H04L-029/02
EP 575281     A3       H04L-012/18
CN 1081055    A        H04Q-011/04
CA 2094409    C        H04L-012/56
KR 9614978    B1       H04L-012/28
```

Abstract (Basic): EP 575281 A   .   . ..
     The network includes a protocol for allowing distribution trees to
span a set of members, in which the tree itself may be created and
maintained separately from the creation and management of the set of
users and of the network.
     A distribution tree is created by a Tree Leader having knowledge of
the present set membership, and of the network topology given to it by
a set manager. Transmission distribution trees are set up when a
transmission request is received and the properties of the transmission
path that is required are known.
     ADVANTAGE - Multicast tree communication routes are set up
independent of the control and administration of the multicast user set
itself.
     Dwg.1/7   .
Title Terms: MULTI; CAST; NETWORK; COMMUNICATE; SYSTEM; COMMUNICATE; PATH;
   UP; MULTI; CAST; TREE; SEPARATE; CONTROL; ADMINISTER; NETWORK
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; **H04L-012/18 ; H04L-012/28**
   ; H04L-012/44 ; H04L-012/46 ; H04L-012/56 ; H04L-029/02 ; H04Q-011/04
International Patent Class (Additional): H04J-003/24; **H04L-012/24 ;**
   H04L-029/04   .   .   , ...
File Segment: EPI

4/5/50   (Item 35 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009714042   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-407595/199351
XRPX Acc No: N93-315509
Distributed management system for multinode, multicase communications

network - has distributed control for creation, administration and
operational mode selection operative in each of network nodes
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   ); IBM CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: AUERBACH J S; DRAKE J E; GOPAL P M; HERVATIC E A; KAPLAN M A;
  KUTTEN S; **PETERS M L** ; WARD M J
Number of Countries: 018   Number of Patents: 013
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 575279	A2	19931222	EP 93480056	A	19930505	199351	B
AU 9338390	A	19931223	AU 9338390	A	19930506	199407	
CA 2094410	A	19931219	CA 2094410	A	19930420	199410	
TW 223201	A	19940501	TW 93103090	A	19930422	199423	
JP 6152593	A	19940531	JP 93135505	A	19930607	199426	
AU 659546	B	19950518	AU 9338390	A	19930506	199528	
EP 575279	A3	19940817	EP 93480056	A	19930505	199530	
CN 1081042	A	19940119	CN 93107296	A	19930614	199712	
US 5634011	A	19970527	US 92900647	A	19920618	199727	
			US 95517305	A	19950821		
CA 2094410	C	19980505	CA 2094410	A	19930420	199829	
KR 9614979	B1	19961023	KR 9311007	A	19930614	199929	
EP 575279	B1	20030723	EP 93480056	A	19930505	200356	
DE 69333105	E	20030828	DE 633105	A	19930505	200364	
			EP 93480056	A	19930505		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92900647 A 19920618; US 95517305 A
  19950821
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 361649
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 575279	A2	E	28	H04L-012/24	

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 9338390	A			H04L-012/24	
CA 2094410	A			H04L-012/56	
TW 223201	A			H04L-029/02	
JP 6152593	A		26	H04L-012/00	
AU 659546	B			H04L-012/24	Previous Publ. patent AU 9338390
EP 575279	A3			H04L-012/24	
CN 1081042	A			H04L-012/56	
US 5634011	A		27	H01H-067/00	Cont of application US 92900647
CA 2094410	C			H04L-012/56	
KR 9614979	B1			H04L-012/28	
EP 575279	B1	E		H04L-012/24	

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 69333105	E			H04L-012/24	Based on patent EP 575279

Abstract (Basic): EP 575279 A
       The communications network management system has many
  interconnected nodes each having a set manager for controlling either
  creation of, administration or access to a set of users. The set
  manager maintains a record of the local subscribers. A set manager for
  each subscriber group is designated as set leader to maintain
  membership information about all the users in the multicast group.
       One of the set managers is designated as the registrar which
  maintains a list of all the set leaders in the network. The registrar
  insures that there is only one set leader per user set, answers
  inquiries about membership and directs inquiries to appropriate set
  leaders if necessary.
       ADVANTAGE - All functions can be carried out by any node. Assume
  function at new node when failure or partition occurs in network.
       Dwg.2A/10
Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK;
  DISTRIBUTE; CONTROL; CREATION; ADMINISTER; OPERATE; MODE; SELECT; OPERATE
  ; NETWORK; NODE
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): H01H-067/00; **H04L-012/00** ; **H04L-012/24**
  ; **H04L-012/28** ; **H04L-012/56** ; **H04L-029/02**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/16; H04J-003/16;

H04L-005/22 ; H04L-012/18 ; H04L-012/26
File Segment: EPI

```
Set     Items    Description
S1      13274    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                   OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2      477029   EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                   RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                   OR VCML
S3      1539922  STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4      5558     (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                   PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5      232986   SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6      1888476  S1 OR S2 OR S3
S7      304      S6 (S) S4
S8      483828   S1 OR S2
S9      53398    S8 (S) S3
S10     21       S9 (S) S4
S11     4        S10 AND S5
S12     13       S10 NOT PY>1999
S13     13       S12 NOT PD>19991021
S14     9        RD (unique items)
S15     4        S11 NOT PY>1999
File   15:ABI/Inform(R)  1971-2003/Dec 09
          (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
          (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
          (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Nov W5
          (c) 2003 ProQuest
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
          (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2003/Dec 11
          (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Dec 10
          (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
          (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2003/Oct
          (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
```

15/5,K/1   (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01159069   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW19980420S0004
Netscape Pours On The Code   (This Just In...)
INTERNETWEEK, 1998, n 711, PG7
PUBLICATION DATE: 980420
JOURNAL CODE: INW   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Table Of Contents
WORD COUNT: 129
TEXT:
     Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part**
   of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible**
Markup Language (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of
outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering
engine dubbed Raptor,. which will add layout support for **XML** ,..Resource
Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0
technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be the earliest to expect a new version of a
Navigator/Communicator 5.0 product. Meanwhile, Netscape officials did not
comment on a published report that it is in negotiations to be acquired by
 Sun   Microsystems .
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): Netscape Communications ; **Sun**
  Microsystems

TEXT:
     Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part**
   of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible**
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outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering
engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource
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technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be...

...officials did not comment on a published report that it is in
negotiations to be acquired by **Sun   Microsystems** .
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): Netscape Communications ; **Sun**
  Microsystems

15/5,K/2   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02253199   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53404096   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Gage, Ellison Share Visions of the Future at Internet World.(Sun, Oracle
  executives)(Industry Trend or Event)
Kingsley, Lawrence
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, 3, 3, NA(1)
Nov, 1998
ISSN: 1090-4808   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1547   LINE COUNT: 00124

 COMPANY NAMES: **Sun   Microsystems** Inc.--Officials and employees; Oracle
  Corp.--Officials and employees
 GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States
 DESCRIPTORS: Trade show report; Company executive
 NAMED PERSONS: Ellison, Lawrence J.--Addresses, essays, lectures; Gage,
  John--Addresses, essays, lectures; Joy, William N.--Addresses, essays,
  lectures
 EVENT CODES/NAMES: 010 Forecasts, trends, outlooks;240 Marketing
  procedures

PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 3573000 (Computers & Peripherals)
SIC CODES: 3571 Electronic computers
TICKER SYMBOLS: SUNW; ORCL
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

     FOR JOHN GAGE, chief science officer at **Sun   Microsystems** , the
future of computing will represent a break from the tangled wires
emblematic of today's Internet...

...can drag and drop a PC file into the database. The file automatically
will be parsed in **XML** , indexed and served anywhere where Oracle
runs-namely, Unix, mainframes and PCs. A PC file thus can...

...linking of a file and database no longer requires 600 lines of code;
instead, the server application **code** becomes **part** of the
infrastructure. All of the security, load-balancing and multimedia support
of Oracle also come with iFS-fielded information can reside side-by-side
with full text files in their native format, **HTML** and **XML** data, movie
clips, sound files, E-mail, spreadsheets, etc. Oracle 8i thus becomes both
a Internet file server and **document** repository. With 8i you can access a
Word **document** through your browser, convert the Word file into **HTML** ,
forward any file with your comments, or route a file or directory as though
it were a...

  COMPANY NAMES: **Sun   Microsystems** Inc...

15/5,K/3   **(Item 1 from file: 16)**
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06007655   Supplier Number: 53404096 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Gage, Ellison Share Visions of the Future at Internet World.(Sun, Oracle
   executives)(Industry Trend or Event)**
Kingsley, Lawrence
The Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, v3, n3, pNA(1)
Nov, 1998
ISSN: 1090-4808
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1446
PUBLISHER NAME: Seybold Publications, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: **Sun   Microsystems** Inc.; Oracle Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *010 (Forecasts, trends, outlooks); 240 (Marketing
   procedures)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *3573000 (Computers & Peripherals)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); CMPT (Computers and Office
   Automation); PUBL (Publishing)
NAICS CODES: 334111 (Electronic Computer Manufacturing)
TICKER SYMBOLS: SUNW; ORCL
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB; COMPANY
     FOR JOHN GAGE, chief science officer at **Sun   Microsystems** , the
future of computing will represent a break from the tangled wires
emblematic of today's Internet...

...can drag and drop a PC file into the database. The file automatically
will be parsed in **XML** , indexed and served anywhere where Oracle
runs-namely, Unix, mainframes and PCs. A PC file thus can...

...linking of a file and database no longer requires 600 lines of code;
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infrastructure. All of the security, load-balancing and multimedia support
of Oracle also come with iFS-fielded information can reside side-by-side
with full text files in their native format, **HTML** and **XML** data, movie
clips, sound files, E-mail, spreadsheets, etc. Oracle 8i thus becomes both
a Internet file server and **document** repository. With 8i you can access a

Word **document** through your browser, convert the Word file into **HTML** , forward any file with your comments, or route a file or directory as though it were a...
COMPANY NAMES: **Sun Microsystems** Inc.; Oracle Corp.

 15/5,K/4   (**Item 2 from file: 16**)
DIALOG(R)File   16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05567137   Supplier Number: 48432007   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Netscape Pours On The Code
InternetWeek, p7
April 20, 1998
ISSN: 1096-9969
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 131
PUBLISHER NAME: CMP Media, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Netscape Communications Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000   (Computer Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); TELC (Telecommunications)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: NSCP
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB; COMPANY

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part** of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0 technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall, so that would be...

...officials did not comment on a published report that it is in negotiations to be acquired by **Sun Microsystems** .

14/5,K/1   (Item 1 from file: 15)

01384564   00-35551
                    USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT
Sending and receiving email attachments
Notess, Greg R
Online   v21n2 PP: 85-87 Mar/Apr 1997 CODEN: ONLIDN ISSN: 0146-5422
JRNL CODE: ONL
DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English   LENGTH: 3 Pages
WORD COUNT: 2776

ABSTRACT: While email continues to consist almost completely of the
functional, plain ASCII text, most email programs, known as mailers, can
handle the transmission of more highly formatted and complex data. Ideally,
sending information in an email message should be as simple as dragging and
dropping another file into the message. Unfortunately, the reality is far
more complex. Multiple variables can cause a wide range of problems, which
is why use of attachments is still fairly rare. For those mailers which
give encoding options, the 3 most common are MIME, uuencode, and BinHex. It
is easy to send binary attachments, but knowing how to send them so that
the intended recipient can properly view the files can be much more
complex. The recipients have their share as well. Recipients need to
understand the capabilities of their mailer software. Both Netscape's new
Netscape Communicator suite and Microsoft's competing products will push
the move towards more feature-rich email programs.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Electronic mail systems; Data transmission; Technological
   change; Software packages; Product development; Problems
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems); 8302
   (CN=Software and computer services); 9190 (CN=United States); 7500
   (CN=Product planning & development)

...TEXT: HTML ATTACHMENTS

In Netscape's Mail program, some attachments can be displayed inline. For
example, send an   **HTML**   **document** as an inline attachment and Netscape
Mail can display the   **HTML**   **document**   just as the Web browser can.
Sometimes, binary attachments of GIF or JPG images can be directly...

... success of the mail program's display is dependent on the way in which
the attachment is **encoded** and marked.

Part   of the MIME standard includes fields for Content Type and Content
Disposition. Depending on how the sending...

14/5,K/2   (Item 2 from file: 15)

01155313   98-04708
                    USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT
An electronic visit to the Department of Labor
Krasowska, Francine
Occupational Health & Safety v65n1 PP: 18 Jan 1996 ISSN: 0362-4064
JRNL CODE: OHS
DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English   LENGTH: 1 Pages
WORD COUNT: 808

ABSTRACT: Occupational safety professionals can find OSHA regulations and
other data pertaining to the field by going online. If you have a modem and
communication software on your computer, you can access the Department of
Labor Bulletin Board at 202-291-4784. If you have an Internet account that

gives you access to the World Wide Web, you can check out the DOL and OSHA
home pages. These are starting points in finding all kinds of interesting
material. The text of the entire Code of Federal Regulations is available
online.

COMPANY NAMES:
Department of Labor
OSHA
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Internet; Occupational safety; Federal regulation; Regulatory
   agencies
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5250 (CN=Telecommunications systems); 4310
   (CN=Regulation); 5340 (CN=Safety management); 9190 (CN=United States)

...TEXT: regulations, start at the OSHA home page--http://www.osha.gov--and
proceed through "OSHA Standards & Related **Documents** " to the table of
contents--http:www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd(underline)toc/ OSHA(underline)Std(un
derline)toc. **html** . Clicking on any entry on this page takes you to a
specific **part** of the **code** . For instance, selecting Part 1926, Safety
and Health Regulations for Construction, takes you to a listing of...

... dates of these interpretations are given, so you can see the evolution
of the interpretation). An interpretation **document** may be a letter from
an OSHA official answering an inquiry as to how they should comply...

 14/5,K/3   (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01185687   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: WIN19990301S0011
Web Browsers - Browsing A Revolution   (News Trends)
Scot Finnie
WINDOWS MAGAZINE, 1999, n 1003, PG36
PUBLICATION DATE: 990301
JOURNAL CODE: WIN   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Windows News
WORD COUNT: 808
TEXT:

 For a free product, Web browsers certainly make a lot of waves-and
the tide is about to shift, yet again. Two big developments are likely to
have a major impact on which browser you end up using and how future
browsers will work: The pending merger between America Online and Netscape
Communications, and the advent of Gecko, Netscape's new HTML-rendering
engine.
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): America Online ; Intuit ; Microsoft ;
  Netscape Communications ; Qualcomm

...   model, the Gecko component- which includes a bare-bones browser
program-measures just 1.6 MB. The   **code**   currently offers **partial**
support for **HTML** 4.0; Netscape claims Communicator 5.0 will be complete
in that regard. Gecko also supports level 1 of the **Document** Object Model
(DOM) standard, which supports dynamic **HTML** and which developers use to
create popular Web interfaces.

 Gecko also supports Cascading Style Sheets 1 (CSS1...

 14/5,K/4   (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01159069   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW19980420S0004
Netscape Pours On The Code   (This Just In...)

INTERNETWEEK, 1998, n 711, PG7
PUBLICATION DATE: 980420
JOURNAL CODE: INW   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Table Of Contents
WORD COUNT: 129
TEXT:
      Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part**
   of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
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engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource
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technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be the earliest to expect a new version of a
Navigator/Communicator 5.0 product. Meanwhile, Netscape officials did not
comment on a published report that it is in negotiations to be acquired by
Sun Microsystems.
COMPANY NAMES (DIALOG GENERATED): Netscape Communications ; Sun
   Microsystems

TEXT:
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   of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the
latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible**
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outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering
engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource
Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0
technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall,
so that would be...

 14/5,K/5   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02253199   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53404096   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Gage, Ellison Share Visions of the Future at Internet World.(Sun, Oracle
   executives)(Industry Trend or Event)
Kingsley, Lawrence
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, 3, 3, NA(1)
Nov, 1998
ISSN: 1090-4808   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1547   LINE COUNT: 00124

 COMPANY NAMES: Sun Microsystems Inc.--Officials and employees; Oracle
   Corp.--Officials and employees
 GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States
 DESCRIPTORS: Trade show report; Company executive
 NAMED PERSONS: Ellison, Lawrence J.--Addresses, essays, lectures; Gage,
   John--Addresses, essays, lectures; Joy, William N.--Addresses, essays,
   lectures
 EVENT CODES/NAMES: 010 Forecasts, trends, outlooks;240 Marketing
   procedures
 PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 3573000 (Computers & Peripherals)
 SIC CODES: 3571 Electronic computers
 TICKER SYMBOLS: SUNW; ORCL
 FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

 ...   can drag and drop a PC file into the database. The file
automatically will be parsed in **XML** , indexed and served anywhere where
Oracle runs-namely, Unix, mainframes and PCs. A PC file thus can...

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with full text files in their native format, **HTML** and **XML** data, movie
clips, sound files, E-mail, spreadsheets, etc. Oracle 8i thus becomes both
a Internet file server and **document** repository. With 8i you can access a
Word **document** through your browser, convert the Word file into **HTML** ,
forward any file with your comments, or route a file or directory as though
it were a...

14/5,K/6   (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
(c) 2003 IDG Communications. All rts. reserv.

069958
Web Standards
Netscape to support standards in next browser
Byline: Sandra Gittlen
Journal: Network World
Publication Date: October 29, 1998
Word Count: 728   Line Count: 66

Text:
... standards developed by the World Wide Web Consortium - to which both
companies belong. These include specifications for **cascading style
sheets** , **XML** , **HTML** Ver. 4.0 and the emerging **Document** Object Model.
Last month, WaSP, an Internet group of 5,000 developers, launched a public
campaign to...

... balked, but after the protest picked up steam, it acquiesced and has
slated its standards-based NGLayout **code** to be **part** of the browser.
NGLayout reads **HTML** , JavaScript and other coding within a **document** and
determines how to display the content in the browser. "Netscape's previous
rendering engine had patchwork...
... standards," says George Olson, project leader for the Web Standards
Project. "But NGLayout is 100% compliant with **Cascading Style Sheets**
Level (**CSS**) 1 and the **Document** Object Model (DOM) Level 1." **CSS**
allows developers to control the typography of many pages simultaneously
and the DOM allows developers to manipulate...

... won't show up or scripting error messages."Olson said one site that
tried to support dynamic **HTML** , a new browser feature that allows
different users to view different versions of a page based on...

... write to." For instance, Netscape says the graphical user interface
could vary, but how the browser renders **HTML** code should not. Because
that type of cooperation is a little ways off, Byrunn says developers
should...

... trying to reach a broad audience, then they should write using features
most browsers support, such as **HTML** 3.0. But if the developers want to
appeal to an audience with the latest and greatest in technology, then they
should write to the most recent W3C standards such as **HTML** 4.0 and **CSS**
2.0. "They should not, however, write to various proprietary tags and
extensions put out by vendors...

14/5,K/7   (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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04125758   Supplier Number: 54179409   (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
CONTEMPORARY: Sheridan Software announces CodeAssist.
M2 Presswire, pNA
March 22, 1999
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 510
TEXT:
 M2 PRESSWIRE-22 March 1999-CONTEMPORARY: Sheridan Software announces
CodeAssist (C)1994-99 M2 COMMUNICATIONS LTD
        RDATE:220399
        * New code generator cuts data application development time
        Contemporary plc, a key provider of information technology solutions
for businesses of all sizes, announces CodeAssist from Sheridan Software
Systems. This code generation software eliminates repetitive and time
consuming steps from the hands-on **part** of the **code** development process
using breakthrough, **template** -driven technology. It allows Visual Basic
developers to create sophisticated data access routines faster and more
efficiently. With CodeAssist, developers can produce robust, easily
modifiable Visual Basic, **HTML** or SQL code. Current shipping date: 30
April 1999. Price: GBP 210 + VAT from Contemporary plc.
        "CodeAssist is ideal for corporate developers and project managers
involved in developing multi-tier or client/server applications, with
databases on the back end, COM objects in the middle and a variety of front
ends, including Visual Basic. This first release works with Microsoft.
Access and SQL Server and plans are already underway to release an
additional version of CodeAssist that will include support for Oracle and
Sybase databases," comments Adrian Handley, manager of Developer Solutions
at Contemporary.
        Highlights include:
        * More than 100 pre-built templates (including RDO, DAO, ADO, HTML
and SQL) are provided for common code requirements for calling data objects
from two-tier and multi-tier applications, as well as interactive browsers
for accessing and manipulating databases, data objects and templates. Users
can customise the pre-built templates or create their own templates as
needed.
        * Developers writing in C++ or other languages where pre-built
templates are not presently provided, can create their own individual
templates utilising CodeAssist. Once these custom templates are created,
CodeAssist ensures the same fast functionality, consistent quality,
accurate replication and timesaving benefits of the included templates.
        * CodeAssist employs a familiar point-and-click database browser to
pick database elements from any combination of tables and fields. These
elements can then be coalesced into one or more reusable data object. The
data object is then "passed through" the selected template generating the
specific code desired by the developer.
        * One Button Code Generation and a simple interface reduces the
learning curve so developers can quickly generate code for their
applications.
        * CodeAssist gives users all the flexibility of using unbound
controls with the same speed as using bound controls, by instantly
generating the unbound data access code.
        "Sheridan's CodeAssist helps kick start database programming with
Visual Basic," summarises Tom Button, Microsoft director of marketing for
developers tools.
        About Contemporary: Contemporary plc (formerly Contemporary Software
Ltd) delivers information technology solutions to businesses of all sizes.
The company provides consultancy, training, system implementation,
application development and technical support. Contemporary's Head Office
is in Ascot, with a Technology Centre in Exeter and Training Centre in
Windsor. For more information, visit http://www.contemporary.co.uk.
        CONTACT: David Whitehead, Contemporary plc Tel: +44 (0)1344 873434 x
215 Fax: +44 (0)1344 872228 e-mail: davidw@contemporary.co.uk Jane Lee,
Dexterity Tel: +44 (0)1273 487617 e-mail: jane.lee@dexterity.co.uk
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        COPYRIGHT 1999 M2 Communications
        COPYRIGHT 1999 Gale Group
PUBLISHER NAME: M2 Communications
COMPANY NAMES: *Contemporary PLC; Sheridan Software Systems Inc.
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States); 4EUUK (United Kingdom)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000   (Computer Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); INTL (Business,

International)
SIC CODES: 7372   (Prepackaged software)
NAICS CODES: 51121   (Software Publishers)

...   Sheridan Software Systems. This code generation software eliminates
repetitive and time consuming steps from the hands-on **part** of the **code**
development process using breakthrough, **template** -driven technology. It
allows Visual Basic developers to create sophisticated data access routines
faster and more efficiently. With CodeAssist, developers can produce
robust, easily modifiable Visual Basic, **HTML** or SQL code. Current
shipping date: 30 April 1999. Price: GBP 210 + VAT from Contemporary plc.
      "CodeAssist...

 14/5,K/8   (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File   16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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06149432   Supplier Number: 53936652   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Web Browsers -- Browsing A Revolution.(Internet/Web/Online Service
   Information)
Finnie, Scot
Windows Magazine, p36(1)
March 1, 1999
ISSN: 1060-1066
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; General Trade
Word Count: 810
PUBLISHER NAME: CMP Publications, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Netscape Communications Corp.; America Online Inc.
EVENT NAMES: *330   (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA   (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372681   (Internet Access Software); 7372630   (Workgroup
   Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); CMPT   (Computers and Office
   Automation)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: NSCP; AOL
TRADE NAMES: Netscape Communicator 5.0 (Workgroup software)
SPECIAL FEATURES: COMPANY

...   model, the Gecko component-which includes a bare-bones browser
program-measures just 1.6 MB. The **code** currently offers **partial** support
for **HTML** 4.0; Netscape claims Communicator 5.0 will be complete in that
regard. Gecko also supports level 1 of the **Document** Object Model (DOM)
standard, which supports dynamic **HTML** and which developers use to create
popular Web interfaces.
      Gecko also supports Cascading Style Sheets 1 (CSS1...

 14/5,K/9   (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File   16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05567137   Supplier Number: 48432007   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Netscape Pours On The Code
InternetWeek, p7
April 20, 1998
ISSN: 1096-9969
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 131
PUBLISHER NAME: CMP Media, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Netscape Communications Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA   (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000   (Computer Software)

INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); TELC (Telecommunications)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: NSCP
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB; COMPANY

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
Netscape Communications last week released more source **code** as **part** of its Mozilla project. Included was code for JavaScript 1.3, the latest version of the popular Web scripting language; a new **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) parser dubbed "expat," the first piece of outside code to be added to the Mozilla source tree; and a rendering engine dubbed Raptor, which will add layout support for **XML** , Resource Description Format, **Cascading Style Sheets** and **HTML** 4.0 technologies. Netscape expects work on Raptor to be completed this fall, so that would be...

```
Set      Items    Description
S1        4517    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                    OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2       50337    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                    RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                    OR VCML
S3      388734    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4        2604    (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                    PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5        7627    SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6      429260    S1 OR S2 OR S3
S7          79    S6 AND S4
S8           0    S7 AND S5
S9         845    S6 AND S5
S10          5    S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S5
S11         63    S7 NOT PY>1999
S12         63    S11 NOT PD>19991021
S13         50    RD (unique items)
S14          0    S7 AND S5
S15          2    S10 NOT.PY>1999
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Nov W5
            (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
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            (c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Dec W1
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            (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
            (c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Dec W1
            (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
            (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W4
            (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File  583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
            (c) 2002 The Gale Group
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00528679   99IE03-221
   Sun, Adobe offer cash for creativity, via XML **development competitions**
   Luh, James C; Caulfield, Brian
   Internet World , March 15, 1999 , v5 n10 p45, 1 Page(s)
   ISSN: 1081-3071
   Company Name: **Sun   Microsystems** ;   Adobe   Systems;   IBM Corp.;
Arbortext
   URL: http://www.sun.com http://www.adobe.com http://www.alphaWorks.ibm
.com/tech/xeena http://www.alphaWorks.ibm.com/tech/xml4j
   Product Name: Xeena;   **XML** Parser for Java
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Articles, News & Columns
   Geographic Location: United States
   Reports on the proceedings of the Xtech '99 conference in San Jose, CA.
Says that   **Sun   Microsystems** has launched a $30,000 contest to build
Extensible Style Language (**XSL**) ``formatting capability into Netscape's
Mozilla open-source Web browser.'' Explains that **XSL** is a standard for
processing **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) **document** structures.
Notes that Sun and Adobe Systems have launched a $60,000 contest to create
a batch formatter in Java that produces Portable **Document** Format (PDF)
docs from **XML** docs. Adds that the winners would exhibit their final work
at the **XML** '99 conference at the end of the year. Says that the contest
would enhance Mozilla's ability to compete with Microsoft Internet Explorer
5.0. Mentions other developments, including Sun's creation of standard
extensions to Java for **XML** , IBM's release of Java-based **XML** editor
called Xeena and **XML** Parser for Java upgrade, and Arbortext's Epic **XML**
upgrade. Includes one sidebar. (MEM)
   Descriptors: **XML** ;   Standards;   Contests;   Web Browsers;   Java;
Conference; Product Development
   Identifiers: Xeena;   **XML**   Parser for Java;   **Sun Microsystems** ;
Adobe Systems; IBM Corp.; Arbortext

00498376   98IT06-033
   Adobe submits proposal of **Precision Graphics** Markup Language **(PGML)**
specification to W3C
   Information Today , June 1, 1998 , v15 n6 p41, 1 Page(s)
   ISSN: 8755-6286
   Company Name: Adobe Systems
   URL: http://www.w3.org/Submission http://www.adobe.com
   Product Name: PGML Specification
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Product Announcements
   Geographic Location: United States
   Announces that Adobe Systems Inc. has submitted to the World Wide Web
Consortium a PGML specification for vector graphics developed in
conjunction with IBM, Netscape, and **Sun Microsystems** . Reports that PGML
provides precise control of layout, fonts, color, and printing, and
produces graphics that are scalable and faster to download than bitmap
images. Adds that it also brings the ability to support searchable text to
graphics file formats. Says PGML is compatible with **Document** Object
Model, **Cascading Style Sheets** , and **eXtensible Markup Language** ,
as well as all leading drawing and illustration programs, including Adobe
Illustrator and CorelDRAW. Notes that end users of PGML Web content will
benefit from faster downloads, resolution-independent printing, animation,
and special effects, all without needing plug-ins. (JC)
   Descriptors: Web Tools; Standards; Graphics
   Identifiers: PGML Specification; Adobe Systems

13/5/1   (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04312112   E.I. No: EIP95122967425
   Title: Enhancing the use of Eurocode No 8 through hypertext **and expert
system technology**
   Author: Koumousis, V.K.; Georgiou, P.C.; Gantes, C.J.; Dimou, C.K.
   Corporate Source: Natl Technical Univ of Athens, Athens, Greece
   Source: Advances in Engineering Software v 23 n 2 1995. p 69-81
   Publication Year: 1995
   CODEN: AESODT   ISSN: 0965-9978
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review); T;
(Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 9602W3

   Abstract: In this work, a general scheme is presented for the
representation of Structural Design Codes in the form of **hypertext** and
expert systems. This scheme is employed for Eurocode No 8, issued by the
Commission of the European Communities, that contains the requirements for
designing and erecting seismic-resistant structures. This code has, mainly,
a complementary function to that of other Eurocodes that specify the
requirements for the design of buildings made of different materials like
concrete, steel, etc. There are many cross-references between Eurocode No 8
and the other Eurocodes, whereas Eurocode No 8 itself is divided into
several parts that are strongly interrelated. The difficulty for the
readers to grasp the overall structure and philosophy of the code, and
establish the interconnection between its provisions is overcome by using
the code in the form of a **hypertext** and expert system. The proposed
scheme can be extended to incorporate the algorithmic **part** of the **code**
following the logical approach. This concept can be implemented using
Prolog language. The techniques employed herein can be generalized for
other code-type **documents** and specifications. Moreover, such systems can
be developed in parallel to the code **document** providing a valuable tool
to expert committees. (Author abstract) 40 Refs.
   Descriptors: *Building codes; Structural design; Computer software;
Expert systems; Earthquake resistance; Algorithms; PROLOG (programming
language); Specifications; Software engineering; Data processing
   Identifiers: Hypertext ; Structural code processing
   Classification Codes:
   723.4.1 (Expert Systems); 723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
   902.2 (Codes & Standards); 408.1 (Structural Design, General); 723.1
(Computer Programming); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 484.3
(Earthquake Resistance)
   902 (Engineering Graphics & Standards); 408 (Structural Design); 723
(Computer Software); 484 (Seismology)
   90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 48
(ENGINEERING GEOLOGY)

13/5/2   (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04278688   E.I. No: EIP95102904849
   Title: Temporal event analysis and program understanding
   Author: Howden, W.E.; Shi, G.M.
   Corporate Source: Univ of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the 19th Annual International Computer
Software and Applications Conference COMPSAC '95
   Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA   Conference Date: 19950809-19950811
   Sponsor: IEEE
   E.I. Conference No.: 43840
   Source: Proceedings - IEEE Computer Society's International Computer
Software & Applications Conference 1995. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA,
USA,95CB35838. p 4-11
   Publication Year: 1995

Abstract: A temporal event analysis approach to program understanding is
described. Program understanding is viewed as a sequence of episodes in
which the programmer concludes that an informal event occurs that
corresponds to some **part** of the **code** . This can be viewed as accepting
that the code is an adequate definition of the meaning of the informal
event. Often, such a definition is contingent upon working hypotheses that
describe other informal program properties that should be verified in order
to confirm the validity of the understanding process. Verification of
working hypotheses may depend on the formulation of additional definitions
or working hypotheses. The understanding process can be assisted through
the use of a **documentation** language for describing events and hypotheses,
and an hypothesis verification tool. This paper describes a temporal event
language in which hypotheses are formulated in terms of expected event
sequences. An hypothesis verification tool was built, and experimentation
was carried out on a set of programs. The toot was found to be very useful
in understanding the detailed, control oriented aspects of a program.
Program faults were discovered in every program that was analyzed,
indicating that it facilitates a deep level of understanding. (Author
abstract) 15 Refs.
    Descriptors: Program **documentation** ; Computer programming languages;
Computer software selection and evaluation; Computer aided software
engineering
    Identifiers: Temporal event analysis; Program understanding; Hypothesis
verification tool
    Classification Codes:
    723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
    723.1 (Computer Programming)
    723 (Computer Software)
    72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/3   (Item 3 **from** file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

    Title: Customized **tools for software quality assurance and reengineering**
    Author: Wells, Charles H.; Brand, Russell; Markosian, Lawrence
    Corporate Source: Electric Power Research Inst, Palo Alto, CA, USA
    Abstract: This paper describes a new approach to developing tools for
measuring and **documenting** source code compliance with design and coding
standards. It also presents preliminary results of applying this approach
to software developed for the electrical utility industry. The approach is
based on an enabling technology for software evaluation and reengineering.
The key technical ideas underlying the technology are to represent source
code in the form of abstract syntax trees in an object-oriented database,
and to use a library of utilities to analyze software represented in this
way. This enabling technology supports rapid implementation and testing of
customized design and coding standards. The standards were defined by the
Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). We describe a prototype toolset

that we have used for measuring compliance of over 3 million lines of C and Fortran source code as part of evaluating legacy systems that are being reengineered, as well as for performing quality assurance of new applications. (Author abstract) 8 Refs.
   Descriptors: *Computer aided software engineering; Quality assurance; Codes (symbols); Computer software; Software engineering; Object oriented programming; Database systems; Program debugging; FORTRAN (programming language); COBOL (programming language)
   Identifiers: Customized tools; Reengineering; Abstract syntax trees; Source code; Coding standards; Software evaluation; Software testing
   Classification Codes:
   723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
   723.5 (Computer Applications); 913.3 (Quality Assurance & Control); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.3 (Database Systems)
   723 (Computer Software); 913 (Production Planning & Control)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

13/5/4 (Item 4 **from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04076975 E.I. No: EIP95022585330
   Title: Intelligent CNC cutting of sheet metal parts using machine vision
   Author: Allada, Venkat; Anand, Sam; Chu, Yean-Chu
   Corporate Source: Univ of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, USA
   Source: International Journal of Industrial Engineering - Applications and Practice v 1 n 4 Dec 1994. p 305-314
   Publication Year: 1994
   CODEN: 001612 ISSN: 1072-4761
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
   Journal Announcement: 9504W4
   Abstract: The present study demonstrates the application of reverse engineering methods for cutting sheet metal parts from a stock sheet. The impetus for this study was the work done at a local sheet metal company which had switched from conventional mechanical press operations to CNC laser cutting operations. A user-friendly system, 'LAYCUT', (coded in Turbo Pascal, Borland C plus plus , and Auto Lisp) was developed for day-to-day use at the local company. The system is capable of automatically generating the stock-sheet layout and subsequently the NC-code. As an extension to 'LAYCUT', the system 'LAYCUT-II' was developed. 'LAYCUT-II' demonstrates the application of reverse engineering concepts in sheet metal operations. This system uses a simple machine vision system to acquire the image of a **template** part model. The image is then raster scanned and the boundary encoding performed. The Hough transform method is then used for detecting the vertices of the polygonal part. This geometric information (vertices) is used to automatically generate CAD models (in AutoCAD) and the DXF formatted files of the sheet metal parts. The DXF file is then used to drive the automated stock-sheet layout module and the automated **part** NC-**code** generation module. (Author abstract) 14 Refs.
   Descriptors: *Computer vision; Metal cutting; Sheet metal; Operations research; Automation; Computer software; Computer aided manufacturing; Mathematical transformations; Computer aided design
   Identifiers: Reverse engineering methods; Mechanical press operations; Laser cutting operation; Machine vision; Hough transform; NC code generation
   Classification Codes:
   913.4.2 (Computer Aided Manufacturing)
   723.5 (Computer Applications); 531.1 (Metallurgy); 912.3 (Operations Research); 913.4 (Manufacturing); 921.3 (Mathematical Transformations)
   723 (Computer Software); 531 (Metallurgy & Metallography); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management); 913 (Production Planning & Control) ; 921 (Applied Mathematics)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 53 (METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

13/5/5   **(Item 5 from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

03800459. E.I. No: EIP94021216647
   Title: **Synthesis of single-level circuits for microprogrammed automata from programmable logic arrays**
   Author: Solov'ev, V.V.
   Source: Avtomatika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika n 1 Jan-Feb 1993. p 14-20
   Publication Year: 1993
   CODEN: AVYTAK   ISSN: 0132-4160
   Language: Russian
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications)
   Journal Announcement: 9404W1
   Abstract: A method using programmable logic arrays (PLA) for the synthesis of single-level circuits for microprogrammed automata (MPA) whose behaviour is described in the language of algorithm graph diagrams is considered. The single-level circuit structure proposed allows to use efficiently the structural features of programmable logic arrays. For this purpose, the memory of the microprogrammed automata is implemented on the output PLA registers, and the internal feedback circuits of each PLA are used for analyzing **part** of the **code** of internal MPA states. As a result, the necessity to use external memory components is eliminated, and the total number of inputs and outputs in the system is increased. Estimates for the characteristics of the structure proposed are given in comparison with a similar PLA circuit. The method of synthesis is based on the decomposition of the MPA jump table and a special coding of internal MPA states. 5 Refs.
   Descriptors: Microprogramming; Computer programming; Flowcharting; Automata theory; Formal logic; Algorithms; System program **documentation**
   Identifiers: Automata circuits; Programmable logic arrays
   Classification Codes:
   721.3 (Computer Circuits); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.3 (Database Systems)
   721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 723 (Computer Software)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/6   **(Item 6 from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

03626433   E.I. No: EIP93050805460
   Title: **CDA: A system for understanding the dynamic properties of data processing programs**
   Author: Howden, William E.; Shi, Guangming
   Corporate Source: Univ of California at San Diego, San Diego, CA, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1992 Symposium on Assessment of Quality Software Development Tools
   Conference Location: New Orleans, LA, USA   Conference Date: 19920527
   Sponsor: IEEE Computer Soc; Tulane Univ
   E.I. Conference No.: 17722
   Source: Symposium on Assessment of Quality Software Development Tools Proc 92 Symp Assess Qual Software Dev Tools 1992. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 310-319
   Publication Year: 1992
   ISBN: 0-8186-2620-8
   Language: English
   Document Type: CA; (Conference Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications); G ; (General Review)
   Journal Announcement: 9306W4
   Abstract: During software maintenance, it is of critical importance for maintenance staff to understand how a system works and when they make a change to part of the system, what effects this change will have on other parts of the system. It is our observation that much of the program understanding process revolves around dynamic properties such as the

states, state sequences and state transition operations. Hence, it is
necessary to support the understanding process when the staff is reasoning
about what could take place when the program is in operation and what could
happen if **part** of the **code** is modified. CDA is a system for
understanding the dynamic properties of large data processing programs. It
allows the user to incrementally **document** their understanding of a
program as working hypotheses and abstract operations with CDA comments. It
then verifies these hypotheses to determine if they are justified. The
justified hypotheses and abstract operations form an incremental
specification of the program. Over time, the **documentation** improves in
quality and completeness as new comments are added to justify and check the
assumptions underlying new changes made to the code. (Author abstract) 3
Refs.

Descriptors: Computer aided software engineering; Computer systems
programming; Computer software; Data processing; Computer programming;
Program **documentation** ; COBOL (programming language); Maintenance;
Programming theory

Identifiers: COBOL dynamics analyzer (CDA); Program understanding tool;
Dynamic properties

Classification Codes:
723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.2 (Data Processing)
723 (Computer Software)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

13/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03576452   E.I. Monthly No: EIM9303-016565
  Title:. **Computer aided modeling of families and family members of designed
parts.**
  Author: Johannesson, H. L.
  Corporate Source: Chalmers Univ of Technology, Goteborg, Sweden
  Conference Title: 18th Annual ASME Design Automation Conference
  Conference Location: Scottsdale, AZ, USA   Conference Date: 19920913
  Sponsor: ASME
  E.I. Conference No.: 17560
  Source: Advances in Design Automation – 1992 American Society of
Mechanical Engineers, Design Engineering Division (Publication) DE v 44 pt
2. Publ by ASME, New York, NY, USA. p 173-179
  Publication Year: 1992
  CODEN: AMEDEH
  Language: English
  Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)   Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
  Journal Announcement: 9303
  Abstract: In the present paper a computer based method for modeling of
families and family members of designed parts is suggested and presented.
The product models that are built, contain ?rules' for generating geometric
models of part members plus nongeometric information to be used when
manufacturing the parts. The geometric design ?rules', that are stored in
the part family data base, consist of normalized line and arc defining data
to be used when generating geometry defining cross section part contours.
These geometry defining data are generated automatically by the user when
drawing contours in a CAD-system that is able to record the users actions,
and generate the corresponding macro code. This code is interpreted by a
part family storage program that stores both the interpreted geometric
information, and user entered nongeometric information in the part family
data base. When creating a part family member, the stored part family data,
plus data defining interacting standard components, are retrieved from data
bases. The nongeometric data are written on **document** files, and a 3-D
solid geometric model of the part member is created in the used CAD-system
by extruding and/or rotating part member and standard component interface
geometry contours. (Author abstract) 18 Refs.
  Descriptors: *MECHANISMS; MACHINE DESIGN; MATHEMATICAL MODELS; COMPUTER
SIMULATION; COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING; COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN; CODES

(SYMBOLS)
   Identifiers: MACRO **CODE** ; **PART** FAMILY STORAGE PROGRAM
   Classification Codes:
   601 (Mechanical Design); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 723 (Computer
Software); 913 (Production Planning & Control)
   60 (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 72
(COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

   13/5/8   (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03361678   E.I. Monthly No: EI9201001273
   **Title: Internally developed medical equipment management system. A viable
alternative.**
   Author: Lafrenaye, Raymond R.; Pezzullo, John C.
   Corporate Source: Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, USA
   Source: Journal of Clinical Engineering v 16 n 4 Jul-Aug 1991 p 315-321
   Publication Year: 1991
   CODEN: JCEND7   ISSN: 0363-8855
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review); A;
(Applications)
   Journal Announcement: 9201
   Abstract: A medical equipment management computer system, internally
developed by Rhode Island Hospital, is presented. Hospital biomedical
engineering departments must contend with ever-increasing regulatory
requirements for patient-care equipment. Computerization is a viable
solution to meeting the **documentation** standards dictated by healthcare
governing bodies. Rhode Island Hospital's system consists of a Macintosh
computer, Panorama database software, and Psion LZ64 Organizer handheld
computer. Files were set up on equipment data, JCAHO-required historical
documentation , service, inspections, **part   codes** and locations, and
vendor contact information. Technician inspection data recording time was
reduced by approximately 30%. (Author abstract) 1 Ref.
   Descriptors: *BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT--*Management; DATABASE SYSTEMS--
Medical Applications; COMPUTER SOFTWARE
   Identifiers: COMPUTERIZED EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT; COMPUTERIZED RECORDS;
SOFTWARE PACKAGE PANORAMA; MACINTOSH COMPUTER
   Classification Codes:
   462 (Medical Engineering & Equipment); 723 (Computer Software)
   46 (BIOENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/9   (Item 9 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02783154   E.I. Monthly No: EI8909091244
   Title: ARMP-02 documentation . **Part II. Chapter 1: Code summary.**
   Author: Anon
   Source: Electric Power Research Institute (Report) EPRI NP v PT2 n
4574-CCM Aug 1988 40p
   Publication Year: 1988
   CODEN: ERNPD6
   Language: English
   Document Type: RR; (Report Review)   Treatment: A; (Applications); T;
(Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 8909
   Abstract: An introduction to part II of the ARMP-02 system, this chapter
abstracts from the other chapters contained in **part** II: 12 **code** manuals
and associated neutron cross-section library descriptions. Implementation
of the ARMP-02 system helps utilities model LWR cores for core follow,
operations support, in-core fuel management, and preparation of databases
for transient calculations. Part II of the ARMP-02 system required code
manuals in standard three-volume format, as well as chapters on the

associated neutron cross-section libraries. After preparation of this
documentation , a summary chapter was written to provide an overview of
part II. (Edited author abstract)
    Descriptors: *NUCLEAR REACTORS, LIGHT WATER--*Cores; COMPUTER SOFTWARE;
DATABASE SYSTEMS; NUCLEAR FUELS--Management
    Identifiers: REACTOR LATTICES; REACTOR PHYSICS; SOFTWARE PACKAGE ARMP-02
    Classification Codes:
    621 (Nuclear Reactors); 723 (Computer Software); 622 (Radioactive
Materials)
    62 (NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/10   (Item 10 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02783152   E.I. Monthly No: EI8909091215
    Title: **ARMP-02**   documentation . **Part II. Chapter 4: The EPRI-CPM data
library.**
    Author: Anon
    Source: Electric Power Research Institute (Report) EPRI NP v PT2 n
4574-CCM Aug 1988 68p
    Publication Year: 1988
    CODEN: ERNPD6
    Language: English
    Document Type: RR; (Report Review)   Treatment: A; (Applications); T;
(Theoretical)
    Journal Announcement: 8909
    Abstract: The CPM-2 and MICBURN-E **codes** , **part** of the ARMP-02 system,
use the same neutron cross-section library. These codes are generally used
in tandem to model BWR assemblies for a.variety .of calculations essential
to core follow, operations support, in-core fuel management, and
preparation of databases for transient calculations. The EPRI-CPM library
contains microscopic cross sections in 69 energy groups for 66 elements.
Six library subfiles include group cross sections for different
temperatures, resonance integrals for different potential scattering cross
sections and temperatures, fission-product yields, and decay constants.
This chapter describes library modifications and record structure and
contains data tabulations. (Edited author abstract)
    Descriptors: *NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILING WATER--*Cores; COMPUTER SOFTWARE;
DATABASE SYSTEMS; NUCLEAR FUELS--Management
    Identifiers: REACTOR PHYSICS; REACTOR LATTICES; SOFTWARE PACKAGE ARMP-02
    Classification Codes:
    621 (Nuclear Reactors); 723 (Computer Software); 622 (Radioactive
Materials)
    62 (NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/11   (Item 11 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02121308   E.I. Monthly No: EIM8609-064845
    Title: **STANDARD HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXCHANGE FORMAT (SHEF) AND ITS
APPLICATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.**
    Author: Pasteris, Phillip A.; Bissell, Vernon C.
    Corporate Source: NOAA, NWS, Northwest River Forecast Cent, Portland, OR,
USA
    Conference Title: International Conference on Interactive Information and
Processing Systems for Meteorology, Oceanography, and Hydrology (Preprints
of Papers).
    Conference Location: Los Angeles, CA, USA   Conference Date: 19850107
    Sponsor: American Meteorological Soc, Boston, MA, USA; WMO, Geneva, Switz
; Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services &
Supporting Research, Washington, DC, USA
    E.I. Conference No.: 08280
    Source: Publ by American Meteorological Soc, Boston, MA, USA p 9-13

Publication Year: 1985
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
Journal Announcement: 8609

Abstract: The Standard Hydrometeorological Exchange Format (SHEF) code is a major step in the modernization. The SHEF is simply a **documented** set of rules for coding of operational data in a form for both visual and computer recognition. It is specifically for day-to-day use, and is not designed for historical or archival data transfer. All the critical elements for identification of data are covered. Station identifiers (and perhaps location), parameter descriptors, time encoding conventions, unit and scale conventions, and comment fields are all **part** of the **code** . Design requirements of the SHEF include interagency sharing of data, visual and machine readability, and compatibility with anticipated receiving databases. The SHEF code is now being implemented by the U. S. National Weather Service nationwide for hydrological data exchange between NWS offices, and is already a foundation for several interagency data exchange agreements. 8 refs.
Descriptors: *HYDROLOGY--*Standards; DATA PROCESSING--Code Converters; CODES, SYMBOLIC--Standards
Identifiers: HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXCHANGE FORMAT; STANDARD FORMAT
Classification Codes:
444 (Water Resources); 471 (Marine Science & Oceanography); 902 (Engineering Graphics & Standards); 723 (Computer Software); 731 (Automatic Control Principles); 901 (Engineering Profession)
44 (WATER & WATERWORKS ENGINEERING); 47 (OCEAN TECHNOLOGY); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING)

13/5/12 **(Item 12 from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02098786 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8606-040658
Title: COMPUTER-AIDED SOLDERABILITY TESTING FOR RECEIVING INSPECTION.
Author: Davy, J. Gordon; Skold, Randy
Corporate Source: Westinghouse Defense Cent, Baltimore, MD, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Technical Conference - IEPS, Fourth Annual International Electronics Packaging Conference.
Conference Location: Baltimore, MD, USA Conference Date: 19841029
Sponsor: Int Electronics Packaging Soc, Glen Ellyn, IL, USA
E.I. Conference No.: 06732
Source: Publ by Int Electronics Packaging Soc, Glen Ellyn, IL, USA p 659-674
Publication Year: 1984
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
Journal Announcement: 8606

Abstract: The recent availability of a wetting balance which can be easily interfaced to a microcomputer has made possible a practical receiving inspection solderability test for component leads that avoids the subjectivity of the present dip-and-look test. The wetting balance, in effect, detects the size and shape of the solder meniscus on the lead. Since it is the solder meniscus more than the degree of coverage that is evaluated by inspectors of the completed solder joint, the wetting balance provides a more realistic test of how well the components will perform on the PWA. The software that has been developed for the wetting balance is designed to make it easy for inspection workers to perform the test with a minimum of training. It asks for identification of the **part** , manufacturer, date **code** , purchase order number, etc. , so that the final results are adequately **documented** . Use of a computer to present the results means that the wetting force as a function of time can be plotted as a normalized curve (automatically accounting for differences in number and size of leads), and also that the results can be accumulated in a factory computer for statistical quality control. (Edited author abstract) 20 refs.

Descriptors: *ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT--*Computer Applications; COMPUTERS, MICROCOMPUTER--Applications; SOLDERING--Computer Applications
Identifiers: COMPUTER-AIDED SOLDERABILITY TESTING; RECEIVING INSPECTION; CAUSES OF POOR SOLDERABILITY; WETTING BALANCE TESTING; ACCELERATED AGING; ASSEMBLY FLOW DIAGRAM
Classification Codes:
716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment); 715 (General Electronic Equipment); 718 (Telephone & Line Communications); 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 538 (Welding & Bonding)
71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 53 (METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING)

13/5/13   (Item 13 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01788728   E.I. Monthly No: EI8508070603   E.I. Yearly No: EI85091232
Title: AUTOMATED PROCESS DESIGN SYSTEM.
Author: Katsnel'son, A. I.
Source: Sov Energy Technol n 5 1984 p 69-71
Publication Year: 1984
CODEN: SETEDW
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: X; (Experimental)
Journal Announcement: 8508
Abstract: An original automated system for developing blade machining processes is described. The system is suitable for parts of any configuration. The design process begins with the coding of information on the initial blank and the part. At this time, types and sizes previously used are given designations and determinations according to special rules. For parts which have already been in production, the **coded part** and initial blank information are entered into the computer. The computer then produces a set of technical **documentation**, at a rate of 20 operations per hour. The **documentation** set includes: a) a **document** list; b) a routing and operations chart; c) a ketch chart; and d) a tooling list.
Descriptors: *PROCESS CONTROL--*Computer Applications; TURBOMACHINERY--Blades
Identifiers: AUTOMATED PROCESS DESIGN
Classification Codes:
731 (Automatic Control Principles); 723 (Computer Software); 632 (Hydraulics & Pneumatics)
73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 63 (FLUID DYNAMICS & VACUUM TECHNOLOGY)

13/5/14   (Item 14 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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00581519   E.I. Monthly No: EI7611072842   E.I. Yearly No: EI76013567
Title: GENERATING AN INTERMEDIATE-CODE GENERATOR IN A COMPILER-WRITING SYSTEM.
Author: Ripken, Knut
Corporate Source: Tech Univ, Munich, Ger
Source: Int Comput Symp, Proc, Prepr, Antibes, Fr, Jun 2-4 1975 p 121-127. Publ by North-Holland Publ Co, Amsterdam, 1975. Available in US and Can from Am Elsevier Publ Co, New York, NY
Publication Year: 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7611
Abstract: A formal description is presented for the first **part** of a **code** generator, which performs the translation of an attributed program tree into a program in an intermediate language. The description consists of code **templates** and the specification of an intermediate language, and can be used as an input to a compiler-writing system. One code **template** describes the translation of each operator at any node within the program

tree, as a function of the local environment only. 11 refs.
   Descriptors: *COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES; COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEMS
   Classification Codes:
   723 (Computer Software)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

   13/5/15   (Item 15 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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00195735   E.I. Monthly No: EI71X161898
   Title: Definitions and values.
   Author: COMM, R. E. P.
   Source: ASME, Performance Test Codes PTC 2 1971, 22 p
   Publication Year: 1971
   Language: ENGLISH
   Journal Announcement: 71X1
   Abstract: The purpose of this code is to provide the necessary
information and data to comply with the mandatoryrequirement of PTC 1 that
"all individual codes shall conform to the Code on Definitions and VAlues
(PTC 2)". This code contains standards for terms, units, values of
constants, symbols and technical nomenclature, which were applicable are to
be component parts of all individual test codes. By necessity all the
information contained in this **document** represents the state- of- the- art
at the time of its preparation. In order that the Performance Test Codes
may continue to be dynamic useful **documents** , any **part** of this **code** is
automatically superseded by any or all of the following- % approval by ASME
Council of new units, values of constants or fluid properties. Inclusion in
the Performance Test Code series of equipment not covered by this code.
Approval by the Standing Committee of an individual test code not
conforming to this **document** . The exceptions described should be published
in Mechanical Engineering as they occur, and this code should be amended as
soon thereafter as practical.
   Descriptors: *TERMINOLOGY; BOILERS CODES; STANDARD; ENGINEERING--Units;
STEAM TABLES AND CHARTS
   Identifiers: ASME CODES
   Classification Codes:
   614 (Steam Power Plants); 641 (Heat & Thermodynamics); 902
(Engineering Graphics & Standards)
   61 (PLANT & POWER ENGINEERING); 64 (HEAT & THERMODYNAMICS); 90
(GENERAL ENGINEERING)

   13/5/16   (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01790951· ORDER NO: AADAA-INQ55307
**Flux associations and their relationship to the underlying heterogeneous
surface characteristics**
   Author: Brown Mitic, Constance Maria
   Degree: Ph.D.
   Year: 1999
   Corporate Source/Institution: McGill University (Canada) (0781)
   Adviser: Peter Schuepp
   Source: VOLUME 61/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
            PAGE 6517. 180 PAGES
   Descriptors: PHYSICS, ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE ; BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY ;
                 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
   Descriptor Codes: 0608; 0329; 0768
   ISBN: 0-612-55307-8

   This thesis consists of analysis of three different data sets:
(i) Aircraft-based eddy correlation data collected above irrigated and
non-irrigated agricultural land in Southern California during the
California Ozone Deposition Experiment (CODE) summer 1991;

(ii) micrometeorological tower data, collected over grape and cotton
canopies as **part** of **CODE** ; (iii) aircraft-based eddy correlation
flux data above two grid sites in the Canadian boreal forest during the
Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS), spring and summer of 1994 and
1996.

Results from the CODE aircraft data **document** composition and size of
the dominant structures, which transport heat and gases (H_2O,
CO_2 and ozone) over water stressed and non-water stressed
surfaces, and the relative frequency with which structures carrying only a
single scalar, or given combinations of scalars, were encountered along the
flight paths. Interpretation of results provides further evidence for the
existence of a second (nonphysiological) sink for ozone. The relative
preponderance of structures that carry moisture, carbon dioxide and ozone
simultaneously, particularly in the gradient-up mode, reflects the
importance of vegetation as co-located source/sink for these scalars. The
detrending procedures described in this study may help to define a more
effective separation between local and mesoscale events in
biosphere-atmosphere interaction.

Results from the CODE tower data indicates a single vegetated ozone
sink for the grape site, but a vegetated as well as a non-vegetated sink
for the cotton site. For both sites, structures simultaneously transporting
significant flux contributions of CO_2, H_2O, heat and
ozone dominate during unstable conditions. During stable conditions,
unmixed single flux structures dominated over cotton but not over grape.
The results of this study contribute empirical evidence about the
relationship between ozone uptake and the physical and physiological state
of vegetation, as well as the limitations placed on eddy scales in
simulation models.

Results from the BOREAS aircraft data shows a decoupling between the
surface and the atmosphere, where the patterns of vegetation, greenness and
surface temperature may be quite   dissimilar to those of the fluxes of
sensible heat, latent heat and—to a lesser
degree—CO_2. Reasons for this lie in the extraordinary
boundary layer conditions, high vapour pressure deficit, moist soil and hot
canopies, and the response of the vegetation to these conditions. Analysis
of the coherent structure compositions to some extent permits the
characterization of the different sources and sinks. Overall, this study
shows the importance of understanding the various interacting components of
soil, vegetation and atmosphere when attempting to design process-based
models for predictions in ‘micrometeorologiacally’ complex
ecosystems.

13/5/17   (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01594074 ORDER NO: AADMM-18423
BUILDING INSPECTION WITH AUTOMATED CODE COMPLIANCE CHECKING
   Author: NGUYEN, TANG-HUNG
   Degree: M.SC.A.
   Year: 1996
   Corporate Source/Institution: CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY (CANADA) (0228)
   Advisers: CLAUDE BEDARD; KINH HUY HA
   Source: VOLUME 35/06 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.
         PAGE 1847. 149 PAGES
   Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL ; ARCHITECTURE
   Descriptor Codes: 0543; 0729
   ISBN: 0-612-18423-4

   The present research aims at developing an automated approach for the
diagnostic of existing buildings during inspection. The proposed
methodology is an intelligent system combining current computer
technologies such as expert systems, databases, and **hypertext** techniques.
The expert system represents and reasons with specialist knowledge to
diagnose problems with code compliance checking whereas the database and
hypertext techniques are efficient for handling cross references among

distinct building subsystems and disciplinary viewpoints in data management systems.

The development is characterized by two tasks: the establishment of a knowledge base consisting of building **code** requirements in **Part** 3 of the National Building Code of Canada, and the incorporation of a data management module.

The research methodology has been implemented in a software prototype known as Health and Safety Expert System (HASES) The prototype system relies on knowledge and reasoning to interpret the requirements of Part 3 of the National Building Code of Canada. HASES aims at facilitating the inspection of existing buildings by simplifying the data collection and compliance checking processes, generating reports, and providing access to texts and relevant case studies on the fly, as an inspector walks around a building. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

13/5/18   (Item 3 from file: 35)

01464563 ORDER NO: AADAA-IC469122
DIE ABTEIKIRCHE NONNBERG IN SALZBURG
 Original Title: THE ABBEY-CHURCH NONNBERG OF SALZBURG (AUSTRIA)

 Author: LANGTHALER, JOHANN
 Degree: DR.PHIL.
 Year: 1991
 Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITAET SALZBURG (AUSTRIA) (5806)
 Source: VOLUME 57/01-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
       PAGE 37. 478 PAGES
 Descriptors: RELIGION, HISTORY OF ; ART HISTORY ; ARCHITECTURE
 Descriptor Codes: 0320; 0377; 0729
 Language: GERMAN

The exploration of the abbey-church of Nonnberg refers only to the architecture of the church. The content of the dissertation is divided into 8 main parts: Part I: A historical survey of the activities of the building with extracts from the existing **documents** . Part II: The Gothic church and its most important phases of origin. Part III: The outfit of the church. Part IV: The ground-plan of the church and its crypt. The vault of the church. Part VI: Summary; Part VII: Appendage; Part VIII: Illustration-part. Part I describes the history of the church with important dates from the foundation of the abbey (713) to the 20th century with references to the existing **documents** . Part II describes the several phases in which the church was built. Part III is a short description of the outfit of the church. Part IV The ground-plan of the church and its crypt is explored in detail. A new ground-plan of the **crypt** was made. **Part** V The different vaults which exist in the church are explored and dated. Part VI is a summary of the dissertation which includes personal thoughts and results about this subject. Part VII is the appendage which includes a lot of **documents** (contracts...) In Part VIII are 133 illustrations on the subject.
    Results. A new ground-plan of the crypt was made and the original Romanesque measuring unit was determined. The Romanesque rests of the church which burned 1423 could be determined. All parts of the church were dated. The portal was explored and compared to others in the environment of Salzburg.

13/5/19   (Item 4 from file: 35)

01166971 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
THE JURIDICAL STATUS OF CATECHUMENS: A CANONICAL STUDY OF CHURCH DOCUMENTS
 SINCE VATICAN II, AND OF PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS **OF AFRICAN CHURCHES**
 Author: MUSIOL, JOZEF

Year: 1989
Corporate Source/Institution: PONTIFICIA UNIVERSITAS GREGORIANA
         (VATICAN) (1049)
Source: VOLUME 52/03-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
         PAGE 314.   476 PAGES
Descriptors: RELIGION, GENERAL
Descriptor Codes: 0318

     The Second Vatican Council decided that the juridical status of
catechumens should be clarified in the new code (cf. A.G. 14 c). The code,
however, did not take a clear stand on this question. In canon 788 S 3, it
stated: "the Episcopal conferences are responsible for establishing norms
... determining what should be done by catechumens and what should be their
prerogatives". In this way, the task of clarification of the juridical
status of catechumens was assigned to the Episcopal Conferences.
     This task creates the need for deeper knowledge of the problems
connected with the juridical status of catechumens. In fulfilling this,
consideration should be given to the various elements of juridical status
of catechumens already present in different Church documents . The
conciliar and post-conciliar documents will be the main point of
reference. However, the previous juridical experience of the mission
catechumenates which proved so successful since the end of XIX century
should also be recalled and taken into consideration.
     This dissertation contributes to a better understanding of the
juridical status of catechumens. It is an analytical study of the
particular rights and duties of catechumens within the framework of
catechumenate.
     The work is divided into two parts, the first of which investigates
the Council documents and conciliar debates, the Rite of Christian
Initiation of Adults and the Code . The second part examines more than
50 documents of various African mission Churches which concern the rights
and duties of catechumens prior to Council's acknowledgement of the
catechumens' juridical status.

13/5/20   (Item 5 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01142445   ORDER NO: AADD--91053
DECLARATIVE-CONFIGURABLE ESTIMATING SYSTEMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
   Author: PANTOUVAKIS, JOHN-PARIS
   Degree: PH.D.
   Year: 1990
   Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM (UNITED KINGDOM)
(0616)
   Source: VOLUME 51/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
         PAGE 4502.   420 PAGES
   Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL; COMPUTER SCIENCE
   Descriptor Codes: 0543; 0984

     Available from UMI in association with The British Library. Requires
signed TDF.
     The work presented in this thesis is about computer-aided estimating
systems for the construction industry. A wide variety of such systems is
now available, however, the diversity and complexity of individual
practices has meant that many prospective users have been unable to find
suitable software.
     This thesis presents an innovative approach to the subject in which
the development of an estimating system is based upon a set of software
tools. These tools cater for the greater part of the code requirements
of the system, thus, drastically reducing the development cost. In this
context, certain modification capabilities are granted to the end-users
(i.e. the estimators) (through the parsing of their requirements in a
non-procedural (or declarative) manner), whereas more extensive
modifications (or configurations) can be implemented prior to installation
by professional programmers (due to the modular nature of the system and

the provision of detailed **documentation** and suitable software).
     The approach employed by this thesis is characterized by the
development of 'PRO.M.I.S.', a fully operational prototype
declarative-configurable estimating system. The overall conclusion that can
be drawn from this work is that this approach is valid for the particular
context of construction estimating and, furthermore, it may lead to more
functional, user-friendly and economical construction management computer
systems in the future.

 13/5/21   (Item 6 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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835093 ORDER NO: AAD84-04926
**CHINESE COMMERCIAL LAW IN THE LATE CH'ING (1842-1911): JURISPRUDENCE AND
THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS IN TAIWAN**
  Author: LIU, CHANG BIN
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1983
  Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (0250)
  Source: VOLUME 44/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
        PAGE 3472. 346 PAGES
  Descriptors: LAW
  Descriptor Codes: 0398

     This dissertation is a study of Chinese commercial law and practice in
the late Ch'ing era (1842 - 1911). Part I examines analogues of "commercial
law" in Chinese and Western jurisprudence, the historical development of
relevant Chinese legal concepts, and the institutional background. Special
attention is paid to the administration of justice by local institutions
and to the functioning of informal institutions, such as the guild, clan,
and gentry.
        For generations, Chinese commercial law has remained obscure to
western analysis because of the preponderant penal nature of the
traditional Chinese legal **codes** . **Part** II makes a detailed analysis of
the main sources of commercial law including the Ch'ing code (Ta ch'ing lu
li), clan and guild rules, and the customary law. Besides the Ch'ing code,
the major types of materials used to analyze the Ch'ing private commercial
law are the guild charters and the customs found in the Japanese
compilation, Taiwan shiho (Private Law of Taiwan). Analysis focuses on
provisions dealing with the following commercial transactions and problems:
sales, redeemable sales (tien), loans and pawns, warranty, fair
competition, and risk of loss. Special emphasis is placed on local customs
and commercial practices in governing sales and redeemable sales.
        Part III deals with the dispute resolution process in commercial
matters. Using the extensive Tanshui-Hsinchu Archives (Tan-hsin tang an) as
the major source, fundamental causes for legal problems and disputes
arising out of agreements are discussed and statistical studies are made.
The archives show us the following distinctive steps required in the
dispute settlement process in Taiwan: petition; assignment of the case;
magistrate's action; trial and fact finding; and judgment. At each step,
the significant characteristics, legal **documents** and forms, and key
personnel involved are described in detail. Statistics are gathered and
used to support the argument.
        Overall, this dissertation seeks to present a comprehensive
picture of the Ch'ing commercial law in theory and practice.

 13/5/22   (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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1203233
Social services delivery information system for in-house services.
Book Title: 1976 March 7. Maine Department Of Human Services, Augusta. 36

P. Ntis: Shr-0001073; Hc (a03), Mf (a01). See Isa 77-3490/m, 3336/n.
Author(s): Maine Department Of Human Services
Publication Date: 1976
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 1200

   This manual, intended for users of the in-house service delivery
information system of the maine department of human services, is provided.
The **document** includes a flow chart of in-house service delivery, sample
forms and related computer printouts, and appendixes containing a
dictionary listing sample, a **partial** listing of **code** tables, and
additional statistical information.

Classification Codes and Description: 6.09 (Management Information Systems
   and Decision Support)
Main Heading: Information Systems and Applications

 13/5/23   (Item 2 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

1002050
**A semantic analysis of abstracts around an experiment in mechanized
indexing.**
Book Title: Ph. D. Dissertation, Universite De Liege. 1972. 562 P. Ref.
Edrs: Ed 100 149; Hc $27.00, Mf $0.90, Plus Postage.
Author(s): Noel, Jacques
Publication Date: 1972
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 1000

   The first part of this dissertation is a metatheoretical discussion of
the needs and means of semantic analysis. This discussion includes sections
on metalanguage, deep and surface structure and structural semantics, and
procedures for relating the english of abstracting to a classification
concordance in the same language. The second part describes the experiment,
in which a mechanized indexing system was developed and applied to 50
abstracts from a bibliography on **documentation** . In this system, each text
word or symbol is replaced by a code, after which the machine performs
step-by-step concatenations, rewriting two or more codes as a single code,
until each abstract is rewritten as a single **code** . **Part** three is a
discussion of problems of semantic representation in: 1) theoretical
background-constituent-structure rules, lexical entries, and conjunction,
discourse, and relative clauses; 2) expressions such as "a discussion
of..." and "this paper discusses..."; 3) conjunction, relative changes, and
presupposition; 4) asymmetric conjunction-proposes an analysis in terms of
case theory; and 5) examples drawn from the corpus that present
difficulties for current case theory (for example, "as machines learn...").
The appendices contain descriptors, sample abstracts, and other material
used in this study. A 14-page bibliography concludes the work.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.04 (Abstracting, Reviewing)
Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

 13/5/24   (Item 3 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

0803178
Udc for mechanized information in viniti.
Book Title: In Molgaard-hansen, Rasmus, Ed.; Westring-nielsen, Margit, Ed.

Proceedings Of The Second Seminar On Udc And Mechanized Information Systems, Frankfurt, Germany, 1st-5th June 1970. 1971. Danmarks Tekniske Bibliotek, Copenhagen, Denmark. P. 131-132. 0 Ref. S
Author(s): Popov, I V
Corporate Source: Viniti, Moscow.
Publication Date: 1970
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0800

An automated information retrieval system for hydrometeorology has been developed, and its characteristics described. The system retrieves both **documents** and data. The retrieval is based on udc and a small specialized thesaurus of descriptors. **Document** indexing is performed to the maximum depth; on the average, one **document** has seven udc **codes** . **Partial** revision of udc 551.5 (meteorology. Climatology) is planned to improve retrieval. Other studies such as computer programming, microfilm displays, pattern recognition of information, and mechanized storage for **documents** are being conducted.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.07 (Classification, Indexing, and Thesauri)
Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

13/5/25   **(Item 4 from file: 202)**
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0502684
Inis: terminology and codes for countries and international organizations.
Book Title: Iaea-inis-5 (rev. 0). Director, Division Of Scientific And Technical Information, International Atomic Energy Agency, Karntnering 11, P.o. Box 590 A-1011 Vienna, Austria. 20 P. Mf $0.65.
Corporate Source: INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR INFORMATION SYSTEM.
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0500

Part i of this report lists, in english alphabetical order, the names of countries with a corresponding two-character alphabetic code, for use by national and regional information and **documentation** centers preparing input for inis. Part ii lists, in english alphabetical order, the names of organizations (usually international organizations) with a corresponding two-character alphabetic **code** . **Part** . Iii list, in english alphabetical the codes for countries and organizations.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.07 (Classification, Indexing, and Thesauri)
Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

13/5/26   **(Item 5 from file: 202)**
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0100349
Systems of data and literature retrieval in spectroscopy.
Author(s): Kaiser, H
Corporate Source: Institut Fuer Spektrochemie Und Angewandte Spektroskopie, Dortmund, Germany
Hilger Journal vol. 9, no. 4, pages 64-73
Publication Date: November 1965
Language: English

Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0100

The dms (**documentation** of molecular spectroscopy) system developed by the german institute for basic and applied spectroscopy is described. It is based on the use of inverted file, concept coordination, optical coincidence cards in conjunction with a two- **part** **code** by which all important concepts in this special discipline are expressed in terms of a relatively small vocabulary (152 "words") represented by three-digit numbers. An outline of the code is included. Computer techniques are used to produce both junior indexes to each issue of a current literature list, as well as the dms general index, from the punched optical coincidence cards.

Classification Codes and Description: 6.03 (Abstracting, Indexing, and Review Services)
Main Heading: Information Systems and Applications

13/5/27 **(Item 1 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

6195172 INSPEC Abstract Number: B1999-04-6135C-167, C1999-04-6130D-016
Title: Document **image compression using straight line extraction and block context model**
Author(s): Hwayong Joung; Wong, E.K.; Yu Chen; Kim, S.P.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Polytech. Univ., Brooklyn, NY, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings 1998 International Conference on Image Processing. ICIP98 (Cat. No.98CB36269) Part vol.1 p.530-4 vol.1
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. (lxxi+962+984+1013) pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 8821 1 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-01745
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8821 1/98/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of IPCIP'98 International Conference on Image Processing
Conference Sponsor: IEEE Signal Process. Soc
Conference Date: 4-7 Oct. 1998 Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: We present a new lossy technique for **document** image compression by using straight line extraction and a block context model. Straight line segments are extracted from a binary **document** image and subtracted from the original image. Their endpoint coordinates and width can then be efficiently **coded**. The remaining **part** of the image, which mainly contains text and other symbols, is coded using a high-order block context model (HOBCM) based on vector quantization (VQ). The proposed method is particularly effective for **document** images containing a large number of straight line segments, such as engineering or architectural drawings. It achieves much higher compression than conventional lossless techniques, such as the JBIG and CCITT G3 and G4 standards, with little loss of visual quality. In the experiments we carried out, a group of engineering drawings digitized at 200 dpi, compression ratios ranging from 30 to 70 were obtained. (6 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: **document** image processing; edge detection; feature extraction; image coding; vector quantisation
Identifiers: **document** image compression; straight line extraction; block context model; lossy technique; binary **document** image; endpoint coordinates; width; high-order block context model; HOBCM; vector quantization; VQ; engineering drawings; architectural drawings; compression ; visual quality; compression ratios
Class Codes: B6135C (Image and video coding); B6135E (Image recognition); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C5260B (Computer vision and image

processing techniques); C1260S (Signal processing theory); C1250M (Image recognition)
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  13/5/28   **(Item 2 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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5946412   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9807-6140D-051
  Title: **Proceedings of the 1998 International Conference on Computer Languages (Cat. No.98CB36225)**
  Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
  Publication Date: 1998   Country of Publication: USA   x+282 pp.
  ISBN: 0 8186 8454 2   Material Identity Number: XX98-01333
  U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 98/$10.00
  Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1998 International Conference on Computer Languages (Cat. No.98CB36225)
  Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Comput. Languages; ACM SIGPLAN
  Conference Date: 14-16 May 1998   Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Proceedings (CP)
  Abstract: The following topics were dealt with: computer languages; security and dynamic class loading in Java; transactions for Java; breaking abstractions and unstructuring data structures; reflexivity for CORBA interfacing; reactive programming in Standard ML; Triveni process-algebraic API; distributed computation; microarchitecture simulators; microprocessor specification in Hawk; **template** and multiple inheritance approach to attribute grammars; functional and object-oriented programming methodologies; modular compilers; automatic **template** -based run-time specialization; self-applicable on-line partial evaluation; parallelization via context preservation; syntactic control of interference; probabilistic concurrent constraint programming; destructive array update optimization; deterministic logic program evaluation; dependence analysis for recursive data; optimal **code** motion; **partial** redundancy elimination; profile-driven dynamic recompilation; formal callability; aggregate array computation; and data flow analysis.
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: data flow analysis; data structures; high level languages; program compilers; programming
  Identifiers: computer languages; Java security; Java dynamic class loading; Java transactions; abstraction breaking; unstructured data structures; CORBA interfacing; Standard ML reactive programming; Triveni process-algebraic API; distributed computation; microarchitecture simulators; microprocessor specification; attribute grammars; functional programming; object-oriented programming; modular compilers; automatic **template** -based run-time specialization; self-applicable on-line partial evaluation; parallelization; context preservation; syntactic interference control; probabilistic concurrent constraint programming; destructive array update optimization; deterministic logic program evaluation; dependence analysis; recursive data; optimal code motion; partial redundancy elimination; profile-driven dynamic recompilation; formal callability; aggregate array computation; data flow analysis
  Class Codes: C6140D (High level languages); C6120 (File organisation); C6110 (Systems analysis and programming); C6150 (Systems software)
  Copyright 1998, IEE

  13/5/29   **(Item 3 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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5704685   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9711-5260B-142
  Title: **Handwritten ZIP code recognition**
  Author(s): Dzuba, G.; Filatov, A.; Volgunin, A.
  Author Affiliation: Parascript, Boulder, CO, USA
  Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on

Document Analysis and Recognition (Cat. No.97TB100138) Part vol.2 p. 766-70 vol.2
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xxiv+1119 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 7898 4 Material Identity Number: XX97-02265
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 7898 4/97/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition
Conference Sponsor: Int. Assoc. Pattern Recognition (IAPR), TC 10 & 11; Int. Graphonomics Soc. (IGS); German Assoc. Comput. Sci. (GI); German Assoc. Inf. Technol. (ITG)
Conference Date: 18-20 Aug. 1997 Conference Location: Ulm, Germany
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Experimental (X)

Abstract: The encoding of delivery point code (DPC) for a handwritten address is one of the most complex problems of the US mail delivery automation. This paper describes a real-time system intended to recognize the 5-digit ZIP **code part** of DPC. To increase the system performance the results of ZIP code recognition are cross-validated with those of city and state name recognition. The main principles of the handwritten word recognizer which provide the core of the system are explained. The system throughput is 40,000 address blocks per hour. Experimental results on live mail pieces are presented. The ZIP code recognition rate is 73% with 1% error rate. (4 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: **document** image processing; handwriting recognition; mailing systems; optical character recognition; performance evaluation; postal services; real-time systems
Identifiers: handwritten ZIP code recognition; delivery point code; handwritten address; US mail delivery automation; real-time system; system performance; state name recognition; city name recognition; handwritten word recognizer; system throughput; mail pieces; error rate
Class Codes: C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1250B (Character recognition); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C7185 (Administration of other service industries); C7104 (Office automation)
Copyright 1997, IEE

13/5/30 (Item 4 from file: 2)

4950978 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9506-5260B-269
Title: Recognition of handprinted digits using optimal bounded error matching
Author(s): Breul, T.M.
Author Affiliation: IDIAP, Martigny, Switzerland
p.493-6
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA xx+963 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 4960 7
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 4960 7/93/$3.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of 2nd International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR '93)
Conference Sponsor: IAPR TC-11 & TC-10; IEEE Comput. Soc. & IGS
Conference Date: 20-22 Oct. 1993 Conference Location: Tsukuba Science City, Japan
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: A system for recognizing handprinted digits using optimal bounded error matching is described. Bounded error matching is already in common use in general-purpose 2D and 3D visual object recognition and can cope with clutter, occlusions, and noise, important issues also in OCR. The results presented demonstrate that the same techniques achieve high recognition rates (up to 99.2%) on a real-world handprinted digit

recognition task (the NIST database of hand-printed census forms and the CEDAR database of digits extracted from US mail ZIP **codes**). As **part** of the system, a post-processing step for k-nearest neighbor classifiers based on decision trees is described that can be used (in place of the usual heuristic methods) for setting thresholds and that improves recognition rates significantly. (15 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: character recognition; **document** handling; handwriting recognition; optical character recognition; trees (mathematics); visual databases
   Identifiers: bounded error matching; digit recognition; handprinted digits; optimal bounded·error matching;·3D·visual object recognition; OCR; recognition rates; real-world handprinted digit recognition task; NIST database; hand-printed census forms; CEDAR database; US mail ZIP codes; post-processing step; k-nearest neighbor classifiers; decision trees; heuristic methods
   Class Codes: C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics)
   Copyright 1995, IEE

   13/5/31   (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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4946225   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9506-6130S-041
   Title: Virus detection using a generalised virus description language
   Author(s): Coates, G.; Leigh, D.
   Author Affiliation: Sch. of Comput., Staffordshire Univ., Beaconside, UK
   p.83-96
   Publisher: Virus Bulletin, Oxford, UK· ··
   Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: UK   xxii+194 pp.
   Conference Title: Proceedings of Virus Bulletin International Conference
   Conference Date: 8-9 Sept. 1994   Conference Location: Jersey, UK
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: This paper discusses the requirements and implementation of a generalised virus detector. It is irrelevant to the detector whether the virus **code** forms **part** of an existing file or takes up the whole of such a file. To detect such viruses so that they may be eradicated is an important aspect of computer systems maintenance. Where multiple infection has taken place, this may be an extensive and expensive activity. The approach to the production of much virus-detection software is bottom-up, relying on the hand-crafting of virus-recognition components which are then embedded into an enabling framework. The alternative approach, which is described here (top-down implementation), aims to develop a framework in which virus detection elements may operate. This provides a stable environment not only for implementation itself, but also for the continuing development of specialised components. The virus definition patterns are described using a simple, mainly context-free language, where the description is used directly to build an intermediate structure used in the detection operations. The parsing which leads to this intermediate structure is described, including the checking operations to establish validity of the virus description. The advantages and mechanisms of a flexible detection approach are further discussed. The use of the intermediate structure as a **template** for pattern matching is illustrated. The alternative approaches for multiple files are evaluated. Examples of the results achieved in real environments are given. (15 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: computer viruses; context-free languages; program diagnostics; specification languages
   Identifiers: virus detection; generalised virus description language; stand-alone virus files; worms; computer systems maintenance; multiple infection; virus-detection software; virus definition patterns; context-free language; parsing; pattern matching; multiple viruses
   Class Codes: C6130S (Data security); C6150G (Diagnostic, testing,

debugging and evaluating systems); C4210L (Formal languages and computational linguistics)

13/5/32   (Item 6 from file: 2)

03668006   INSPEC Abstract Number: C90046755
 Title: **A programming style**
  Author(s): Haydon, G.B.
  Author Affiliation: WISC Technol. Inc., La Honda, CA, USA
  Conference Title: 1989 Rochester Forth Conference. Industrial Automation
p.72-3
  Publisher: Inst. Appl. Forth Res, Rochester, NY, USA
  Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USA   vii+143 pp.
  ISBN: 0 914593 09 9
  Conference Date: 20-24 June 1989   Conference Location: Rochester, NY,
USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
  Treatment: Practical (P)
  Abstract: The key to good programming is clear thinking. Source code should be written in good narrative English. It should start with the program specifications. Programming is then the process of refining the thinking which enlarges the specifications into a **template** for the program's structure before adding the **code** implementation. As **part** of the narrative, test vectors and comments on the algorithms should be included with each structure. Let the computer find the code. Its ego will not suffer. There are as many different styles of computer programming as there are programmers' and then some. In most cases, no style is even considered. The goal is to get the job done and move on. (0 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: FORTH; programming
  Identifiers: source code; Forth; program structure **template** ;
programming style; clear thinking; narrative English; program
specifications; code implementation; test vectors; comments; algorithms
  Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

13/5/33   (Item 7 from file: 2)

03593929   INSPEC Abstract Number: C90027138
 Title: **Rewritable optical disk subsystem 112 series**
  Author(s): Kushizaki, O.; Shigematsu, K.
  Author Affiliation: Hitachi Ltd., Odawara, Japan
  Journal: Hitachi Review   vol.38, no.5   p.253-6
  Publication Date: Oct. 1989 Country of Publication: Japan
  CODEN: HITAAQ ISSN: 0018-277X
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)
  Abstract: Optical disks for computer file memory have entered a new generation with newly developed rewritable technology. The write once optical disk has been popularly used for **document** files, image files, and as a **part** of **coded** data files because of its compact, large storage capacity and easy handling with removable media. The newly developed 5.25-inch rewritable optical disk subsystems, the OD112 and OL112 Series, incorporate erase and rewritable functions with magneto optical technology. The main applications for rewritable optical disk subsystems are as online data files, back-up files and image files. (2 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: optical disc storage
  Identifiers: Hitachi; optical disk subsystem; 112 series; rewritable
optical disk; OD112; OL112; 5.25 inch
  Class Codes: C5320K (Optical storage)

Numerical Indexing: size 1.33E-01 m

13/5/34   (Item 8 from file: 2)

03514040   INSPEC Abstract Number: C90002744
  Title: **A compiler and workbench for precise specification development**
  Author(s): Warren, J.H.
  Conference Title: Second International Conference on Software Engineering
for Real Time Systems (Conf. Publ. no.309)   p.55-9
  Publisher: IEE, London, UK
  Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: UK   xii+287 pp.
  Conference Date: 18-20 Sept. 1989   Conference Location: Cirencester, UK
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
  Treatment: Practical (P)
  Abstract: An overview is given of a system for specification development
as well as the method and the tools that support it. The objectives of the
system are to produce specifications which are: clear, consistent, complete
and totally unambiguous; support mathematical reasoning; and lead to the
production of relevant **documentation** and the automatic generation of
application code. The system addresses requirements expression. It
comprises a language and a set of tools for manipulating statements in the
language. The system toolset is rule-based with a mathematical foundation
in predicate calculus and relational algebra. It is susceptible to
mathematical reasoning and it is applicable to a wide range of problem
areas. Tools available include a (syntax directed) editor, compiler,
animator, a preliminary symbolic manipulator and a **partial   code**
generator. Additional tools under development include a configuration
manager, an extended code generator and some preliminary mathematical
reasoning tools. (3 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: application generators; expert systems; formal specification
; program compilers; software tools; specification languages
  Identifiers: workbench; precise specification development; specification
development; unambiguous; mathematical reasoning; relevant **documentation** ;
application code; requirements expression; system toolset; rule-based;
mathematical foundation; predicate calculus; relational algebra; syntax
directed; editor; compiler; animator; preliminary symbolic manipulator;
partial code generator
  Class Codes: C6115 (Programming support); C6110B (Software engineering
techniques); C6170 (Expert systems); C6140D (High level languages); C6150C
(Compilers, interpreters and other processors)

13/5/35   (Item 9 from file: 2)

02354796   INSPEC Abstract Number: C85002643
  Title: **Software engineering for user interfaces**
  Author(s): Draper, S.W.; Norman, D.A.
  Author Affiliation: Inst. for Cognitive Sci., Univ. of California at San
Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA
  Conference Title: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on
Software Engineering (cat. no. 84CH2011-5)   p.214-20
  Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
  Publication Date: 1984 Country of Publication: USA   xiv+545 pp.
  ISBN: 0 8186 0528 6
  U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0270-5257/84/0000-0214$01.00
  Conference Sponsor: IEEE; ACM; NBS
  Conference Date: 26-29 March 1984   Conference Location: Orlando, FL,
USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
  Treatment: Practical (P)
  Abstract: The authors consider the extension of software engineering to

deal with the issues raised by the design of human-machine interfaces. He discusses the goals in optimizing an interface; the state of interface design; the effect of the interface on **code** ; **documentation** as **part** of the interface; and interface debugging and testing. (21 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: human factors; interactive systems; software engineering
   Identifiers: human factors; user interfaces; software engineering; human-machine interfaces; **documentation** ; interface debugging; testing
   Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

   13/5/36   (Item 10 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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02286981   INSPEC Abstract Number: C84034753
 Title: Using comments to aid program maintenance
   Author(s): Thomas, R.A.
   Journal: BYTE   vol.9, no.5   p.415-22
   Publication Date: May 1984 Country of Publication: USA
   CODEN: BYTEDJ ISSN: 0360-5280
   Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: Complex software can be maintained more easily by the judicious use of remarks embedded within program **code** . Comments are **part** of the internal **documentation** written for the programmer, as differentiated from the end-user's manual. Even so they rarely contain all the information necessary for maintaining a program. The need for a systematisation of comments is stressed. COBOL is not a completely successful attempt at making a language self- **documenting** .   (12 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: programming
   Identifiers: remarks; internal **documentation** ; systematisation; comments ; COBOL; self- **documenting**
   Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis·and programming)

   13/5/37   (Item 11 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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02047152   INSPEC Abstract Number: C83021845
 Title: Programs as data for their help systems
   Author(s): Rich, E.A.
   Author Affiliation: Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX, USA
   Conference Title: AFIPS Conference Proceedings. Vol.51. 1982 National Computer Conference   p.481-5
   Editor(s): Morgan, H.L.
   Publisher: AFIPS Press, Arlington, VA, USA
   Publication Date: 1982 Country of Publication: USA   xi+843 pp.
   Conference Date: 7-10 June 1982   Conference Location: Houston, TX, USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: The goal of this research is to develop ways of representing the knowledge available to a help system·in such a way·that the system can actually reason with the knowledge rather than being restricted to simply retrieving and presenting stored answers to a restricted and anticipated class of questions. One kind of information that is useful to such an intelligent help system is knowledge of how the underlying system operates. This knowledge is contained in the code for the system. By exploiting system **code** as **part** of the help database, many problems of inconsistency between programs and their **documentation** can be avoided. In initial investigations of this problem, the author represents the system code as a set of productions that are easier to manipulate than is code in most standard languages. As she develops techniques for answering questions by reasoning with knowledge about the system, she becomes increasingly able to answer the growing variety of questions that will occur as the language

interface to a help system becomes more flexible.   (2 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: database management systems; management information systems
   Identifiers: DBMS; MIS; help systems; knowledge; system code; help
database
   Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C7100   (
Business and administration)

   13/5/38   **(Item 1 from file: 233)**
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00039588. 8236205   .   .   . .
   Mapping machine language code , **resource:** part **II**
   Berger, T.R.
   Compute! , Sep 1982 , v4 n9 p175-183, 7 pages
   ISSN: 0194-357X
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Article
   Program Listing in BASIC
   Geographic Location: United States
   Presents a series of OSI BASIC programs which can be used to help the
user produce annotated disassemblies of machine language programs. Includes
the following tables: keyword action addresses, memory table, Zpage table
and JMP table.
   Descriptors: OSI; *Machine Language; * **Documentation**

   13/5/39   **(Item 2 from file: 233)**
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
(c) 2003, EBSCO Pub. All rts. reserv.

00038180. 8225205   .   . . ..   .
   Mapping machine language code : **resource** part **I**
   Berger, T.R.
   Compute! , Jul 1982 , v4 n7 p175-182, 8 pages
   ISSN: 0194-357X
   Languages: English
   Document Type: Article
   Program Listing in BASIC and Assembly Language
   Geographic Location: United States
   Describes a group of programs that can be used to facilitate the
regeneration of fully **documented** assembler source listings starting from
machine language programs. Written for OSI computers but can be modified
for other 6502 computers.
   Descriptors: **Documentation** ; *OSI; *Machine Language; *Disassembler

   13/5/40   **(Item 1 from file: 94)**
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03518375. JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 98A0294673 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E   .
Multi-Information Partial - Encryption **System.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); UNE HIROYUKI (1); SUIZU HISAO (2); (2)
   Babuhitachinishisofutowea
Hiroshima Denki Daigaku, Hiroshima Jidosha Kogyo Tanki Daigaku Kenkyu
   Hokoku(Memoirs of the Hiroshima-Denki Institute of Technology and the
   Hiroshima Junior College of Automotive Engineering), 1997, VOL.30,
   PAGE.69-74, FIG.7, REF.6
JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0846AAR   ISSN NO: 0286-0562
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3.02-759   621.391.037.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: The newly developed multimedia information **partial encipherment** system enables free selection of confidencial information on the screen from a text containing **document** , charts, and so on and enciphering so that only those inposession of the deciphering key can understand the confidencial information. Moreover, data of items or optional portions of each item can be enciphered when the data is entered by the terminal unit. Thus information is stored in the host computerin a partially enciphered state. Using this newsystem reduces the possibility of hackers and host operators gaining access to confidential information. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: cryptogram; data protection; security system; access control; **document** ; image; database; multi-media; computer security; public key cryptography; cryptography key
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: protection; system; control; resource(**document**); information media; security; guarantee
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S):.JD01020V; ND02030R.

13/5/41   (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus

03419287   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0819672   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Visual Computing. The Improvement of the Image Quality of Fractal Image Compression Method.
TSUBOI TOMO (1); NAKAMURA KAZUAKI (1); TSUNEDA MASATOSHI (1); YAMAMOTO SHINJI (1); ISHIKAWA ATSUSHI (2); ITO TETSUYA (2)
(1) Toyohashi Univ. of Technol.; (2) Minoruta
ABSTRACT: In this paper, we proposed two methods of fractal image compression to improve the quality of the decompressed image. First we proposed a fractal image compression method using the mathematical morphology. We divided an original image into a smooth part and an edge part by using the mathematical morphology. After that, the smooth **part** was **encoded** by the fractal block coding. The other side, the edge part was calculated run length of gray scale and encoded by the Huffman coding. Next, we proposed a fractal image compression method using approximate errors. We calculated error image between the range block and its fractal approximation. After that, the error image was calculated run length of gray scale and encoded by the Huffman coding. When test images were compressed by these two methods, restored images were maintained of high quality. And they achieved good result of subjective estimation in comparison with the conventional method. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: fractal; coding(signal); image compression; image reproduction ; image quality; edge detection; block code; Huffman code; error(measure); image; **document** image
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: modification; signal processing; treatment; image processing; information processing; regeneration; image characteristic; characteristic; detection; code
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE04010I

13/5/42   (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus

03124130   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0838216   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Handling cases of MF bar codes . **Part 3. - New and easy bar code**

utilization. **Possibility of easy barcode preparation by anyone with EUB software.**
HIRAMOTO JUN'YA (1)
(1) Ainikkusu

ABSTRACT: End user Barcoding (EUB)" which makes the construction of bar
    code system simple for anyone is outlined. AINIX Co., Ltd. which is a
    barcode system development company, has developed barcode generating
    software "BarStar" to be excuted on WINDOWS. Initiate the BarStar with
    ward processor software and generate a barcode. Then it can be pasted
    to a **document** made by the word processor. EUB can be easily
    constructed by this operation.
DESCRIPTORS: bar code; word processor; menu system; program package
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: special purpose computer; computer; hardware; method;
    computer program; software
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JC04050U

13/5/43   (Item 4 from file: 94)

03124129   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0838215 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Handling cases of MF bar codes .   Part **1 - Reasonable utilization cases
    observed in upgrading bases. System up by barcodes. - Vital point of
    good command of them.**
ABSTRACT: Four examples of the advanced use of bar-code for picking,
    sorting and inspecting products are introduced. 1) processed food
    wholesaler where barcode is applied to product inspection and automatic
    sorting after picking, 2) a store for daily used clothing where sorting
    and storage delivery by case are fully automated, 3) a bed/bedding
    manufacturing and selling business making the best of four types of
    barcode : NW-7, ITF, JAN, and CODE39, 4) returned magazine treatment at
    a book wholesaler which makes the best of barcode for an enormous
    database.
DESCRIPTORS: bar code; sorting(handling); inspection; physical distribution
    ; printing and publishing industry; distribution center; food industry;
    supermarket; publications
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: cargo handling; distribution(marketing); manufacturing
    industry; industry; retail store; resource(**document**)
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JC04050U; KA080000

13/5/44   (Item 5 from file: 94)

02089683   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0766210 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Development of BERMUDA: A Radiation Transport Code **System.** Part **III. A
    One-dimensional Adjoint Neutron Transport Code.**
TANAKA S (1); NAKASHIMA H (1); SUZUKI T (2); HASEGAWA A (3)
(1) Japan Atomic Energy Research Inst., Ibaraki-ken; (2) Nuclear Energy
    Data Center; (3) Nuclear Power Engineering Corp.

REF.3
JOURNAL NUMBER: L2147AAJ
REPORT NUMBER: JAERI-DATA-CODE-94-2
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 62-758.35+621.039.538
LANGUAGE: English   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical Report
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: A radiation transport code system BERMUDA has been developed for
    one-, two- and three-dimensional geometry. Purpose of the development
    is to establish a basis of an accurate shielding calculation method for
    general use. The time-independent transport equation is numerically
    solved using a direct spatial integration method in a multigroup model,
    to obtain spatial, angular and energy·distribution of neutron, gamma
    rays or adjoint neutron flux. In 1992, four neutron transport codes
    were reported in JAERI 1327 as Part I. In 1993, four gamma rays
    transport codes were reported in JAERI-M 93-143 as Part II. In the
    present report as Part III, reported is the development of an adjoint
    neutron transport code for one-dimensional spherical geometry. Adjoint
    neutron flux is used in a sensitivity analysis or in a perturbation
    calculation. As described in Part I, use of the spherical harmonics
    expansion is avoided in reprecenting anisotropy of both angular flux
    and scattering cross section. A group-angle transfer matrix is obtained
    by integrating double-differential cross sections numerically, taking
    energy-angle correlation into account. A first collision source method
    is utilized for a case of point source. Angular flux distribution is
    obtained by integrating the transport equation over a line segment
    along each angular discrete ordinate toward each spatial mesh point. A
    fine energy grid method is used, with a rebalancing schme concerning
    the number of gain and loss of particles over each spatial region and
    also in each energy grid. The 'energy grid' means a 'subgroup' having
    equal lethargy width to each other in an energy group. As to group
    constants, the same library, J439B.BERM125X.DATA, is used commonly to
    the regular(forward) neutron transport · codes as in Part· I.
    (abridged author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: radiation shielding; computer program; neutron flux; neutron
    transport; radiation source; three dimension; manual
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: shielding; software; radiation flux; flux; transport
    phenomenon; phenomenon; dimension; guide book; publications; resource(
    document)
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): MB04000R

   13/5/45   (Item 6 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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01776693   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 93A0668427   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Development of BERMUDA: A Radiation Transport Code **System.** Part **II.**
    Gamma Rays Transport Codes.
SUZUKI T (1); HASEGAWA A (1); TANAKA S (1); NAKASHIMA H (1)
(1) Japan Atomic Energy Research Inst., Ibaraki-ken
Nippon Genshiryoku Kenkyujo JAERI,M Repoto, 1993, PAGE.89P, REF.12
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0711AAF
REPORT NUMBER: JAERI-M-93-143
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 62-758.35+621.039.538
LANGUAGE: English   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical Report
ARTICLE TYPE: Review article
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: A radiation transport code system BERMUDA has been developed for
    one-, two- and three-dimensional geometries. Purpose of the development
    is to establish a basis of an accurate shielding calculation method for
    general use. The time-independent transport equation is numerically
    solved using a direct integration method in a multigroup model, to
    obtain spatial, angular and energy distributions of neutron, gamma rays
    or adjoint neutron flux. In 1992, the neutron transport codes were

reported in JAERI 1327 as Part I. In the present report as Part II, development of gamma rays transport codes is reported. As described in Part I, the spherical harmonics expansion is not used in representing anisotropy of both angular flux and scattering cross sections. Group-angle transfer matrix is calculated by numerically integrating the Klein-Nishina formula for Compton scattering, taking energy-angle correlation into account. Pair production and annihilation of electrons are also contained in the matrix. A first collision source method is use for a case of point source. Angular flux distribution is obtained by integrating the transport equation over the line segment along each angular discrete ordinate at each spatial mesh point. A fine energy grid(subgroup having equal energy width) method is used, with a rebalancing scheme concerning the number of gain and loss of photons over each coarse mesh region and also in each energy grid. (abridged author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: transport phenomenon; computer program; photon; gamma-ray; manual; benchmark(computer); transportation; Compton scattering; electron pair creation; angular distribution
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: phenomenon; software; gauge boson; elementary particle ; electromagnetic wave; wave motion; radioactive ray; guide book; publications; resource(**document**); elastic scattering; scattering; electromagnetic interaction; interaction; pair production; particle production; distribution
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): MB04000R

13/5/46   (Item 7 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

01306982   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0423934   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
 Document **processing system using** partial cryption method. **Intelligent coding based on attributes of information.**
OKANO HIROKAZU (1); KOMOTO MAKOTO (1)
(1) Hiroshimabunkyojodai
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Zenkoku Taikai Koen Ronbunshu(Spring National Convention Record, the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers), 1991, VOL.1991,NO.Spring Pt 6, PAGE.6.261, FIG.1, REF.2
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0508ADY
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:80   621.391.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese   COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
DESCRIPTORS: word processing; cryptogram; coding(signal); reliability(property); error correction
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; information processing; treatment; modification; signal processing; performance; error control; control
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE06000L; ND02020G

13/5/47   (Item 8 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
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01147839   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 90A0921276   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Natural language processing system on ships. (2nd Report. Generation of semantic structure from coded order).
KIKUCHI JUN (1); SAKAMOTO KEN'YA (1); KATAGI TAKESHI (1)
(1) Kobe Univ. of Mercantile Marine
Kobe Shosen Daigaku Kiyo. 2. Shosen, Rikogakuhen(Review of Kobe University of Mercantile Marine. Part 2. Maritime Studies and Science and Engineering), 1990, NO.38, PAGE.109-116, FIG.8, REF.10
JOURNAL NUMBER: F0165ABK   ISSN NO: 0450-609X
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:80

ABSTRACT: In the previous paper, it has been reported an acqusition of
    conversation data on the training ship Fukae Maru, and shown that main
    part of conversation on ships is highly formalized order and answer. It
    is reasonable to call that highly formalized **part** " **coded** order",
    because the ordres which belong to this part are highly simplified and
    have unambiguous meaning, comparable to computer language. This
    unambiguity of coded orders increases reliability of communication
    between crew, and also renders less difficult in natural language
    processing of conversation on ships. This paper shows an algorithm for
    discrimination coded orders from other conversation, and for generation
    of semantic structure from coded order. It is possible to implement the
    discrimination algorithm by simple pattern matching. Frame
    representation is applied as semantic structure which is implemented in
    object oriented environment on Symbolics LISP machine "Flavor". It
    should be refined frame structure of coded order, and investigated how
    to invoke those semantic representation for analysis on ordinary
    conversation data. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: automatic language processing; natural language; data analysis
    ; ship; coding(signal); semantics; pattern classification; syntactic
    analysis; algorithm; feature extraction; LISP; language; dictionary
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; information
    processing; treatment; analysis; modification; signal processing;
    linguistics; cultural science; science; classification;
    analysis(separation); extraction; separation; high level language;
    programming language; formal language; list processing language;
    application oriented language; book; publications; resource(**document**)

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE06000L

13/5/48   (Item 9 from file: 94)

00297805   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 86A0453759 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
**User's manual for SPLPLOT-2: A computer code for data plotting and editing
    in conversational mode.**
MURAMATSU KEN (1); MATSUMOTO KIYOSHI (1); KOHSAKA ATSUO (1); MANIWA MASAKI
    (2)
(1) Japan Atomic Energy Res. Inst., Tokai Res. Establishment; (2)
    Aivesuveru
ABSTRACT: The computer code SPLPLOT-2 for plotting and data editing has
    been developed as a **part** of the **code** package : SPLPACK-1. The
    SPLPLOT-2 code has capabilities of both conversational and batch
    processings. This report describes the user's manual for SPLPLOT-2. The
    following improvements have been made in the SPLPLOT-2. (1) It has
    capabilities of both conversational and batch processings, (2) function
    of conversion of files from the input SPL (Standard PLotter) files to
    internal work files have been implemented to reduce number of time
    consuming access to the input SPL files, (3)user supplied subroutines
    can be assigned for data editing from the SPL files, (4) in addition to
    the two-dimensional graphs, streamline graphs, contour line graphs and
    bird's-eye view graphs can be drawn.(author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: data processing; editing; application program; guide book;
    transient phenomenon; data format; graph processing; contour line

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: information processing; treatment; action and behavior
      ; computer program; software; publications; resource(**document**);
      phenomenon; type; line
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE02000J

   13/5/49   (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

1417017 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST96050055
OpenDoc says OLE to developers
VanderVeer, Emily A;
Byte v. 21 (July '96) p. 49-50
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0360-5280 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: Developing OpenDoc components gives the user OLE (Object Linking
and Embedding) interoperability for free. OpenDoc was designed to be open
in terms of platform independence and in terms of its ability to
interoperate with other compound- **document** architectures, such as OLE. If
the user **codes** an OpenDoc **part** in OS/2 or Windows or on the Mac, he has
an OpenDoc part and an OLE component at no extra cost and with no extra
development effort.

DESCRIPTORS: Computer operating systems--Compatibility; Software
  portability; OLE (Computer programs);

   13/5/50   (Item 1 from file: 583)
DIALOG(R)File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
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06671940
cenicom soups up indutrial printer line
  HONG KONG: PEDESTAL PRINTERS INTRODUCED IN HK
Sing Tao Daily (XKL)   13 Aug 1998 p.p21
Language: ENGLISH

Genicom has introduced the new 4840p and 4810p printer in Hong Kong. The
new printers are designed for manufacturing and warehousing environments.
Applications include high volume data processing, industrial graphics, bar-
  codes , multi- **part** forms as shipping **documents** , orders and invoices.
The Genicom products are network-ready with support for such industry
standard connections as Ethernet and Token Ring. *

COMPANY: GENICOM

PRODUCT: Computer Peripherals (3573CP);
EVENT: Product Design & Development (33);
COUNTRY: Hong Kong (9HON);

```
Set      Items    Description
S1         400    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                  OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2        8468    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                  RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                  OR VCML
S3       16093    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4          43    (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                  PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5        4081    SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6        8507    S1 OR S2
S7           2    S6 AND S4
S8           7    S3 AND S4
S9           9    S7 OR S8
S10          0    S9 AND S5
S11          5    S9 NOT PY>1999
S12          5    S11 NOT PD>19991021
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Nov
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DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00103175   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: IBM Cryptolope   (595691)

TITLE: IBM's Digital Shrinkwrapper
AUTHOR: Loshin, Pete
SOURCE: Byte,   v22 n8   p138(1) Aug 1997
ISSN: 0360-5280
HOMEPAGE: http://www.byte.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

IBM InfoMarket's IBM Cryptolope electronic commerce technology packs
content in a Cryptolope container. The consumer then downloads the
Cryptolope, and sends a request to purchase content. The consumer payment
is cleared, and the consumer receives a key to unlock Cryptolope. The
consumer then opens the Cryptolope content. Cryptolope technologies will
not be in products until late in 1997. Cryptolope combines encryption and
digital signatures to ensue that a digital product can be transported and
copied freely, but only after a payment is made. Cryptolope should prevent
pirates from quickly and precisely copying digital products, such as news
stories, books, music, pictures, or video. However, it will be designed to
be minimally intrusive to users' activities. The Opener browser plug-in is
required to open containers, and Opener works with Microsoft's Microsoft
Internet Explorer and Netscape Communications' Netscape Navigator on
Windows; a Java edition is planned. During testing, the beta code used did
pack encrypted, compressed, and digitally signed files into a Cryptolope
container. No facility for opening or previewing files was implemented, but
users could drag-and-drop a file into any **part** of the **Cryptolope** and
save a **template** of the Cryptolope. Other features will added to the final
release.

COMPANY NAME: IBM Corp (351245)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Content Providers; Content Subscription;
    Digital Signatures; E-Payment; Electronic Publishing; Encryption
REVISION DATE: 20010330

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00096727   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Introduction to Programming Java Applets   (641863)

TITLE: MindQ's Introduction to...Java Targets Entry-Level to Pro Users
AUTHOR: Chernicoff, David
SOURCE: Computer Shopper,   v16 n11   p290(1) Nov 1996
ISSN: 0886-0556
HOMEPAGE: http://www.computershopper.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

MindQ Publishing's Introduction to Programming Java Applets is designed for
beginners and experienced programmers alike. The CD-ROM-based tool is the
first of a projected series of interactive titles describing Java
programming. Over 2,000 topics are covered, including **Hypertext   Markup**

Language (HTML) and Java, events and threads, and control structure. Many instructive animations and pop-ups are included, and the CD is designed to be comprehensive enough to be used by programmers with all levels of experience, including those who have never programmed before and programmers who want to learn object-oriented (OO) programming. However, the attempt to appeal to such a broad-based audience does not fully succeed because experienced developers' information is mixed right in with beginners' information in the introductory sections. Otherwise, the development environment provided allowed users to select parts of the learning process most useful for their particular levels of knowledge. Procedural programmers can learn from comprehensive coverage of object-oriented (OO) programming, including discussions of Superclass methodologies and polymorphism. Code sample allow users to construct Java applets to do basic animations, and the tutorial reformats the original Java **code** as **part** of a more advanced applet that allowed users to customize animation output.

PRICE: $50

COMPANY NAME: MindQ Publishing (611514)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: CD-ROMs; E-Learning; **HTML** ; Internet Utilities; Java; OOP
    (Object Oriented Programming); Programming Languages; Training
REVISION DATE: 20020228

12/5/3
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00088819   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company--FileNET Corp (850586); Company--Saros Corp (860891)

TITLE: Workflow giant FileNet snaps up Saros
AUTHOR: Cole, Barb
SOURCE: Network World,   v13 n5 p42(1) Jan 29, 1996
ISSN: 0887-7661
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nwfusion.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Company

FileNet recently acquired Saros, a maker of **document** management software, in order to give customers single-vendor support for networked workflow, imaging, and **document** management products. FileNet is now a competitor to IBM and Wang Labs, which currently dominate the market for larger imaging systems. FileNet will make Saros **document** management **code** **part** of an integrated product suite that offers **document** imaging software from Watermark Software, as well as workflow and **document** management programs. Also included is Computer Output to Laser Disc (COLD) technology purchased from Greener Software. COLD archives **documents** from mainframes or magnetic and optical disks. Saros sells 10,000-seat licenses, while FileNet focused on supporting departmental needs. The products are designed to allow customers to manage unstructured data over enterprise networks and the Internet.

COMPANY NAME: FileNET Corp (459151); Saros Corp (468614)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Graphs
DESCRIPTORS: **Document** Management; Image Storage; Optical Discs; Workflow
REVISION DATE: 20020703

12/5/4
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00078925   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: QuickDraw 3D 1.0   (371556)

TITLE: 3-D Is Target of New Software, Hardware Technologies
AUTHOR: Heck, Mike
SOURCE: InfoWorld,   v17 n23   p67(1) Jun 5, 1995
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: http://www.infoworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Apple Computer's QuickDraw 3D 1.0, a platform-neutral 3D rendering engine,
will help place 3D functions in the hands of just about all users in the
near future. It uses a metafile format that allows users to work with many
applications and platforms. Applications supporting QuickDraw 3D on any
platform can modify 3D graphics in **documents** . Other unique features
include standard 3D building blocks, such as complex polygons, mesh, and
nonuniform rational B-spline curves, for better speed. Various hardware
manufacturers, including Matrox Graphics, support QuickDraw. Microsoft
licensed Silicon Graphics Open-GL 3D API, making the **code   part** of
Windows 95. The module works like QuickDraw to offload 3D processing to the
operating system. Other developers, including Autodesk and Ithaca Software,
sell a UNIX development kit for HOOPS, a platform-neutral programming
library for 2D/3D graphics applications.

COMPANY NAME: Apple Computer Inc (114936)
DESCRIPTORS: 3D Graphics; Apple Macintosh; Draw; Graphics Tools; Image
     Processing; MacOS
REVISION DATE: 20001130

12/5/5
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00070249   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company--Netscape Communications Corp   (858498)

TITLE: Start-up Offers New Tools to do Business on Internet
AUTHOR: Messmer, Ellen
SOURCE: Network World,   v11 n37 p12(1) Sep 12, 1994
ISSN: 0887-7661
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nwfusion.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Company

Netscape Communications offers two Mosaic software products that increase
the ability of companies to conduct business via the Internet. NetSite
Communications Server and NetSite Commerce Server present multimedia-based
data with added encryption and authorization security for business
transactions. The two products allow users to post catalogs or other
documents that do not require security, or to allow purchasers to send
such data as credit card numbers in a secure environment. Marc Andreessen,
the developer of the first Mosaic research **code** , is **part** of the
Netscape Communications team. Mark Koontz, VP of marketing for the startup,
says that NetSite works with all Mosaic client software, while NetScape
provides security functions. The San Jose Mercury News, a west coast
newspaper, will be offered in Fall 1994, via the Internet with Mosaic.

COMPANY NAME: Netscape Communications Corp (592625)
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Internet Security; Multimedia; Software

```
Set       Items     Description
S1        8142      PA='SUN MICROSYSTEM INC':PA='SUN MICROYSTEMS INC'
S2        4652      XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                    OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S3        29427     EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                    RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                    OR VCML
S4        586949    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S5        19319     (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                    PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S6        506 .     S1 AND (S2 OR S3)
S7        23        S1 AND S2
S8        503       S1 AND S3
S9        20        S1 AND S2 AND S3
S10       12        S6 AND S5
S11       381       S6 AND S4
S12       12        S11 AND S5
S13       34        S7 OR S9 OR S10 OR S12
S14       34        S13 AND IC=(G06F? OR H04L?)
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05
         (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031203,UT=20031127
         (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200379
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
```

00900903
**Object-oriented   system,   method   and   article   of   manufacture   for   a
    client-server   session   WEB access in an interprise computing framework
    system**
**Objektorientiertes   System,   Verfahren   und   hergestellter   Gegenstand   zum
    Webzugriff   mittels   einer   Client-Server-Sitzung   in   einem
    Unternehmens-Datenverarbeitungsrah**
**Systeme oriente objet, procede et article de fabrication pour une session
    client-serveur pour acceder au Web dans le cadre d'un systeme d'objets
    informatiques d**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
    SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC. , (1392732), 2550 Garcia Avenue, Mountain View,
    California 94043-1100, (US), (applicant designated states:
    AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE
INVENTOR:
  Gish, Sherri L., 822 DeVoto Street, Mountain View, California 94043, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
    Browne, Robin Forsythe, Dr. (55142), Urquhart-Dykes & Lord Tower House
    Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8PA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 822487 A2 980204 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 97110833 970701;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 675252 960701
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;
  MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-009/46**

ABSTRACT EP 822487 A2
    An interprise computing manager in which an application is composed of
a client (front end) program which communicates utilizing a network with
a server (back end) program. The client and server programs are loosely
coupled and exchange information using the network. The client program is
composed of a User Interface (UI) and an object-oriented framework
(Presentation Engine (PE) framework). The UI exchanges data messages with
the framework. The framework is designed to handle two types of messages:
(1) from the UI, and (2) from the server (back end) program via the
network. The framework includes a component, the mediator which manages
messages coming into and going out of the framework. The system includes
software for a client computer, a server computer and a network for
connecting the client computer to the server computer which utilize an
execution framework code segment configured to couple the server computer
and the client computer via the network, by a plurality of client
computer code segments resident on the server, each for transmission over
the network to a client computer to initiate coupling; and a plurality of
server computer code segments resident on the server which execute on the
server in response to initiation of coupling via the network with a
particular client utilizing the transmitted client computer code segment
for communicating via a particular communication protocol. Communication
is initiated utilizing the network to acquire characteristics of the
client from the network.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 238

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Change: 030129 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20021212
  Application: 980204 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                           ;A2without Search Report)
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
      CLAIMS A (English)   9806   1309
      SPEC A   (English)   9806   22731
Total word count - document A   24040
Total word count - document B   0
Total word count - documents A + B 24040

...SPECIFICATION copyright protection. The copyright owner has no objection
  to the facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** , or the
  patent disclosure, as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office.

  Field of the Invention...preferred embodiment;
      Figure 27 describes the forms of a Presentation Engine, as an abstract
  Java class, a **template** for development, and an executable component in
  an application in accordance with a preferred embodiment;
      Figure 28 describes the functions developers must fill in using the
  server program **template** in accordance with a preferred embodiment;
      Figure 29 illustrates Server Properties in accordance with a preferred
  embodiment...

  ...geometrical designs.
  Objects are defined by creating "classes" which are not objects
  themselves, but which act as **templates** that instruct the compiler how
  to construct the actual object. A class may, for example, specify the...
  the design and development effort for software can be achieved. A
  preferred embodiment of the invention utilizes **HyperText   Markup
  Language** (**HTML**) to implement **documents** on the Internet together with
  a general-purpose secure communication protocol for a transport medium
  between the client and the merchant. HTTP or other protocols could be
  readily substituted for **HTML** without undue experimentation. Information
  on these products is available in T. Berners-Lee, D. Connoly, "RFC 1866:
  Hypertext   Markup   Language - 2.0" (Nov. 1995); and R. Fielding, H,
  Frystyk, T. Berners-Lee, J. Gettys and J.C. Mogul, "HypertextTransfer
  Protocol --HTTP/1.1:HTTP Working Group Internet Draft" (May 2, 1996).
  HTML is a simple data format used to create **hypertext   documents** that
  are portable from one platform to another. **HTML   documents** are SGML
  documents with generic semantics that are appropriate for representing
  information from a wide range of domains. **HTML** has been in use by the
  World-Wide Web global information initiative since 1990. **HTML** is an
  application of ISO Standard 8879:1986 Information Processing Text and
  Office Systems: Standard Generalized **Markup   Language** (SGML).
      To date, Web development tools have been limited in their ability to
  create dynamic Web applications which span from client to server and
  interoperate with existing computing resources. Until recently, **HTML**
  has been the dominant technology used in development of Web-based
  solutions. However, **HTML** has proven to be inadequate in the following
  areas:
  o Poor performance;
  o Restricted User interface capabilities...
  ...real-time stock tickers, animated icons, etc.) can be created, and
  client-side performance is improved. Unlike **HTML** , Java supports the
  notion of client-side validation, offloading appropriate processing onto
  the client for improved performance...comply with Sun's Java Application
  Programming Interface (API) allowing developers to add "interactive
  content" to Web **documents** (e.g. simple animations, page adornments,
  basic games, etc.). Applets execute within a Java-compatible browser (e
  ...

  ...blocks are called ActiveX Controls, small, fast components that enable
  developers to embed parts of software in **hypertext   markup   language**
  (**HTML**) pages. ActiveX Controls work with a variety of programming
  languages including Microsoft Visual C++, Borland Delphi, Microsoft...

  ...runtime (Java JDK) or JavaOS installed. Application client programs are
  developed in Java using a null application **template** that contains the
  necessary Java classes and methods for integration with a Graphical User
  Interface (GUI). The **template** includes Java classes which will allow
  the client program to communicate with the server program. Scripts and...

...to create an application front end referred to as a Presentation Engine, hereinafter (PE), from a provided **template** . The PE **template** includes methods (logic in an object) to send messages and their data through a client communication library. Developers modify the **template** to specify the messages and data required for their application. The communication library handles the passing of...administration of its set of applications. The clients use the web to access the servers resources. A **template** is also provided for creating an applet that enables users at client nodes to start applications from...The fourth step is to develop a Presentation Engine front end. Java is utilized for this task. **Templates** and tools are provided to facilitate this task. The detailed tasks associated with facilitating these tasks are...are provided as applications on server nodes in accordance with a preferred embodiment. A Java startup applet **template** is also provided to facilitate development of the applications startup applet.

Presentation Engine Development
    Presentation engine development...

...preferred embodiment. Developing a specific application presentation engine means extending and customizing the basic presentation engine framework **template** . A Presentation Engine (PE) is itself a system with two components: (1) a UI implemented in Java...
...a developer can link the UI 900 to the UI Adaptor 910.

(2) Extend the PE Framework **Template** (960)
    Figure 9 illustrates how the PE Framework 960 architecture is arranged to facilitate two kinds of...of a particular application and specify appropriate maps for views or UI components All of the class **templates** necessary to be extended into a fully functional model are provided The Model data 1600 is utilized...the Java Virtual Machine is present.
* Rapid development.
    Clients are developed in Java using a null application **template** that contains the necessary Java classes and methods for integration with a GUI and a Communication Library...ICE-T application is to create an application front end, a Java Presentation Engine, from the provided **template** . The Presentation Engine (PE) **template** includes methods to send messages and their data through a client Communication Library. Developers modify the **template** to specify the messages and data required for their application. The Communication Library handles the passing of...

...additional ICE-T files and programs that manage applications on the server. ICE-T also provides a **template** for creating a startup applet that enables users to start applications from a browser. Chapter 3, "Configuring...the Application Manager starts the server program and initiates a network session.
    The Application Manager downloads an **HTML** page with a startup applet for the application. When the user runs the startup applet, the Application Manager selects a compiled Presentation Engine and downloads an **HTML** page containing the applet tag for it to the client using HTTP. The compiled Presentation Engine includes...

...The client program consists of:
* A GUI built with Java
* A Java Presentation Engine built using a **template**
    These components, and related classes used by the Presentation Engine, combine to behave as a single client...

...a language that calls C and it must include functions for handling messages from the client. A **template** with these functions is provided, as is a main routine that makes calls to the provided server Communication Library.
    ICE-T provides these **templates** , tools, and libraries for developing applications:
* pe(underscore) **template** .java
    A **template** for a working Presentation Engine.

* ICE-T packages (supplementary to the standard Java packages)
* server- **template** .c and server(underscore) **template** .cc
   Server program **templates** (one each for C and C++) that define and
enable message passing to and from the client. The **templates** can be
used with existing programs or used as a starting point for developing
server programs. These **templates** are analogous to the pe(underscore)
template used for the client.
* ICE-T message data types that work the same on both client and Engine
template is pe(underscore) **template** .java. You can find it in the ICE-T
application installation directory under **Templates** /C or **Templates**
/C++. The file is placed in each of the **Template** subdirectories for
convenience. The pe(underscore) **template** is the same in both files.
   Figure 27 describes the forms of a Presentation Engine, as an abstract
Java class, a **template** for development, and an executable component in
an application in accordance with a preferred embodiment.
   To create a working Presentation Engine, you copy the pe(underscore)
template file and make these changes:
* Supply your own Presentation Engine name.
* Create user interface components or map...

...to implement a createModel() method, described in this chapter. Both
options are supported by the pe(underscore) **template** .

ICE-T Classes and Packages
   The **documentation** for the ICE-T Presentation Engine API is presented
in **HTML** form, like the Java API **documentation** , and is accessible from
the following URL:

   file:/ / /<ICE-T Installation Directory>/doc/api

   where <ICE-T...

...T primitive data types.

Working with the ICE-T Directory Structure
   Before developing applications, copy the provided **templates** and
Makefiles to an application development directory. There are two
subdirectories of **templates** .
* <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /C
   Contains Example. mk, pe(underscore) **template** . java, and
server(underscore) **template** .c.
* <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /Cplusplus
   Contains Example .mk, pe(underscore) **template** . java, and
server(underscore) **template** . cc.
   For example, create an application directory for an application named
myAppName in which the server program is written in C++, and copy the
templates to it:

   % mkdir myAppNams

   % clo <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /C++/* <ICE-T
Installation Directory>/Applications/myAppName/.
   The ICE-T installation scripts and MakeHierarchy depend on the...

...in detail throughout this section:
   1. If you have not done so already, copy one of the **Templates**
subdirectories to the Applications directory.
   The ICE-T installation directory includes a communication directory for
developers to...the file.
   3. Create a Presentation Engine class.
   Create your own Presentation Engine definition using pe(underscore)
template .java.
   4. Integrate the Presentation Engine with the user interface (GUI).
   Create a separate user interface class...

...the GUI with the Presentation Engine by implementing the createUI ( )
method that is found in pe(underscore) **template** .java.

"Working with the ICE-T Directory Structure" describes how to implement createUI().
    5. Determine and define...

...modifying server programs to work with clients. In both client and server program cases, ICE-T provides **templates** with methods (Presentation Engine) and functions (server) for registering handlers. Developers provide only the application-specific messages and data.

Creating a Presentation Engine Class
    Copy one of the **Templates** subdirectories to the Applications subdirectory. There are two subdirectories, one for C and one for C++. For...

...server program for myAppname is to be written in C, copy all of the files from the **Templates** /C directory:

    % inkair myAppName

    % cp <ICE-T Installation Directory>/ **Templates** /C/*
    <ICE - T Installation Directory>/Applications/myAppName/.
    For each Presentation Engine you create, modify pe(underscore) **template** .java to declare a class that extends the abstract Java class PresentationEngine:

    public class myPresentationEngine extends PresentationEngine...

...if the Presentation Engine class is named myPresentationEnqine, the file should be named myPresentationEnqine. java.
    pe(underscore) **template** . java contains the class and method declarations that you implement to provide the functionality you want.
    The...

...initializeApplication () unless your client program requires local initialization before communication is started.

Importing Packages
    The pe(underscore) **template** imports the appropriate packages, including these ICE-T packages and standard Java packages:
    * sunsoft.ice.pe
    * sunsoft...
...a Presentation Engine class must have these import statements. Don't delete them from the pe(underscore) **template** .
    import sunsoft. ice.pe. ;
    import java.net.*;
    import java.io. ;
    import java .applet.*;
    import java.util. *;
    import...

...and attach Observer objects to them.
    createModel () is optional and is commented out in the pe(underscore) **template** . To use createModel ():
    * Uncomment the method in the Pe(underscore) **template**
    * Create Observable data objects to hold data from the server
    * Attach Observers to the data objects, if...as given. The Presentation Engine makes calls to the UI Adaptor to register messages. The Pe(underscore) **template** includes the necessary methods; developers provide the message bodies as described in the procedures in this chapter
    ...

...not need to modify PeUIAdaptor, but do call methods in it as directed by the pe(underscore) **template** .

Handling Events from the Server
    Events from the server program that generate messages for the client can...

...for Updates to the User Interface
     To create a handler that updates the user interface, use the **template**
to define a class that extends PeUIHandler. PeUIHandler is an abstract
class for a handler of messages...

...updating the user interface and for sending messages using the
uiAdaptor.
     This example from the pe(underscore) **template** shows the definition for
a class named SampleUIHandler. The constructor method passes adaptor and
uiContainer as arguments...

...for the events that affect the model.
     To create a handler that updates the model, use the **template** to
define a class that:
* Exends PeModelHandler.
     PeModelHandler is an abstract class for a handler of messages...
...your Presentation Engine has access to the model class for updates.
     This example from the pe(underscore) **template** shows the definition for
a class named SampleModelHandler. Use this definition as is, but supply
the name...

...in the Presentation Engine by filling in the createMessageHandler ()
method.
     createMessageHandler () is defined in the pe(underscore) **template** to
register handlers with either the user interface or the model. Use this
method as defined, changing...

...you defined.

Registering Handlers for Updates to the User Interface
     This code snippet from the Pe(underscore) **template** illustrates how to
register the handler defined in the example in "Creating Handlers for
Updates to the...name of the handler in the model. This code is defined
for you in the pe(underscore) **template** .
     This code snippet illustrates how to register the handler defined in
"Creating Handlers for Updates to the...

...provides default shutdown handlers. The shutdown handlers are defined in
the PresentationEngine class, not in pre(underscore) **template** .
Developers who do not want to accept the default shutdown handling can
write their own shutdown handlers...

...any language that can call the C programming language. ICE-T provides
both C and C++ language **templates** for handling messages and making
calls to the server Communication Library. Use the appropriate **template**
to start a new server program in C or C++, or add the **template**
functions to an existing server program.
     Note – If you have not done so already, copy one of the **Templates**
subdirectories to the Application subdirectory. There are two
subdirectories, one for C and one for C++. Each directory contains a
server(underscore) **template** , one for C and the other for C++.
     To enable communication between the server program and the...

...Messages in the Server Program".
   * Make calls to the ICE-T server Communication Library.
     The server program **templates** provide functions for message handling
and communication. Developers just supply the application-specific
message names and their handlers. For C server programs use server-
template . C. For C++ programs use server(underscore) **template** .cc. The
templates are in the ICE-T installation directory under **Templates** /C
and **Templates** /C++ respectively.
     Each server program **template** calls a default main routine. The
default main () routines are provided for convenience. If you choose to
...

...Default main Routine (Optional)".

Figure 28 describes the functions developers must fill in using the server program **template** . All three return integer values of 1 (TRUE) or 0 (FALSE). A return value of 1 (TRUE...

...FALSE) indicates a problem that results in stopping the application. The remaining functions in the server program **templates** can be used as provided.

Figure 29 illustrates Server Properties in accordance with a preferred embodiment.

Handling...

...and employee number (empNumber):
2. Resister the message handlers.
Fill in the createMessageHandler ( ) function in the server- **template** to register the handlers with the server Communication Library.
Note that you just use the code in...the Presentation Engine and the server programs. Example.mk is in the ICE-T installation directory under **Templates** /C or **Templates** /C++. These files are copied to the/Applications directory.
To use the makefile, modify it to specify...

...macros for the Presentation Engine source files.
This example specifies the Java files for the Presentation Engine **template** (pe(underscore) **template** .java) and a user interface file named myGui.java. The macros for which you provide values are...

...of the files to those used in your application:
Example.mk specifies files for the server program **template** (server(underscore) **template**). The macros for which you provide values are shown here in bold type. There is a macro...

...mk) to build a customized Access program for use with ICE-T server applications.
* Application startup applet **template** (Java)
A **template** for making Java applets that launch ICE-T applications. The **template** is in the ICE-T installation directory under StartApplet.
Web server (user must install)
Supports HTTP connections...

...installation instructions.
Deploying and maintaining ICE-T applications involves these steps:
1. Using a stamp applet and **HTML** pages to launch ICE-T applications
2. Setting up the Web server
3. Customizing (optional) and installing...

...installation scripts for Presentation Engines and server programs
5. Configuring application management files

Using Startup Applets and **HTML** Files
Compiled Presentation Engines can run as applets in a Java-enabled browser. To enable users to launch ICE-T applications from a browser use the named ICE-T **templates** to:
* Create a startup applet for each application. Use the startAppletDevIR. java **template** .
Using the Startup Applet describes this step.
* Create a top-level **HTML** file with links to each application. This file serves as a "splash page" identifying the applications available and including links to an **HTML** file for each application. Use splashTemplate. **html** .
"Creating a Top-Level **HTML** File" describes this step.
* Create an **HTML** file for each application. Use appTemplate. **html** .
"Creating Individual Application **HTML** Files" describes how.

Using the Startup Applet
A startup applet provides a way to launch an ICE...

...the applet in a separate user interface window (developer's choice)
    You can use the startAppletDevIR.java **template** to launch the
applications you build, or create your own applet. The **template** is
completely generalized so that it can be used for any of your
applications. You supply the application name in a separate parameter to
the applet tag. (See "Creating Individual Application **HTML** Files".)
    A complete code listing for startAppletDevIR. java is in Appendix B.
    By default, the startup applet...

...browser window, open startAp-letDevIR. java and follow the instruction
in the file:

Creating a Top-Level **HTML** File
    You need a a top-level **HTML** file, or "splash page" to present the
list of available applications with links to the application-level **HTML**
pages for them. When a user chooses a link, the link takes them to an
application-level **HTML** page.
    ICE-T provides a default **HTML** file for the "splash page." The file,
called splashTemplate. **html** , is in the ICE-T installation directory
under StartApplet. You can use the default file or make...

...a top-level Web page for listing the links to your application Web
pages:
    1. Copy splashTemplate. **html** to another file. For example:

 % cp splashTemplate. **html** myAppSplashPage. **html**
    2. Open the file in an editor.
    3. Provide a title for the page and any text...

...about the application(s) listed there.
    4. Supply the name and the URL of the application-level **HTML** page
for each listed application.
    For example, if you used appTememplate. **html** to create an **HTML** file
for an application named MyApplicationl:
    5. Copy the file to the appropriate location on your Web...
...to the named application:

 MyApplicationl
    when a user chooses this link, the browser loads an application-level
HTML page with the startup applet for the application.

Creating Individual Application **HTML** Files
    Think of the application-level **HTML** file as the Presentation Engine
startup page. This page contains the startup applet that results in the
...

...to the Access Layer on the server.
    To create an application-level Web page:
    1. Copy alDIDTemlDlate. **html** to another file. For example:

 % cp .appTemplate. **html** myAppPage. **html**
    2. Open the file in an editor.
    3. Include instructions to the user on how to launch...

...startAppletDevIR.java defines a Send button and a class (sendBtn) that
handles the user's input. appTemplate. **html** includes default
instructions for using Send. If you want to change the user's interaction
with the stamp applet, you would need to change the sendBtn class and the
instructions in appTemplate. **html** .
    4. Specify the name of the startup applet.
    If you have copied startAiDiDletDevIR. java, given it another...

...the Access parameter.

 <param name=Access value="Access">
    Be sure that the file you create from appleTemplate. **html** contains the
end applet tag </applet>.

Here are the tags for a minimal HTIVIL file using startAlppletDevIR, an application named "MyApplicationl", and the default access program name:

< html >

<blockquote>

Please provide Username and Password and press the "Send" button to launch the application.

</blockquote>
<hr...

...startAppletDevIR.class" width=400 height=400>

<param name=AppName value="MyApplicationl">

<param name=Access value="Access">

</applet>

</ html >

When the user launches the startup applet and sends the user data and the application name to...Layer installation script generates the application configuration file automatically. That configuration is the basis for generating an **HTML** wrapper file in which to download the Presentation Engine. You can accept the defaults and let your application use the generated **HTML** wrapper, or you can customize the application configuration file so that it generates a customized **HTML** file to hold the Presentation Engine. See "Configuring Applications" for more information.

Setting up the Web Server...and client program locations and names in appConfigFile. Using the configuration file, the Application Manager generates an **HTML** wrapper for presenting Presentation Engines as applets in a Web browser execution environment (See "Using Startup Applets and **HTML** Files" for more information about how to use startup applets for ICE-T applications.)

To complete the...

...to a Web Browser you use one of two ways to supply application-specific values in the **HTML** wrapper:
* Run ice – app– install with the required arguments as described in "Installing the ICE-T Application...

...peClass).
    3. Supply messages to return to the browser if user authentication or application stamp fails.
   The **template** contains tags for authentication failure and application startup failure messages.
   The appConfigFile contains optional tags for you...

...properties.
   cc.default(underscore)appmgr(underscore)properties.cc is described in "Customizing the Access Layer".

Presentation Engine **Template**
   ICE-T provides a null application that you can use as a **template** for Presentation Engines. You can find the file for the **template** in the ICE-T application installation directory under / **Templates** /pe(underscore) **template** .java.

Startup Applet **Template**
   startAfalaletDevIR. java is a Java applet that launches ICE-T applications. The file is generalized to run...

...installation directory under/StartApplet. For instructions on how to use

this file, see "Using Startup Applets and **HTML** Files".

Server Program **Templates**
   This appendix contains code listings for the following **templates** :
* server(underscore) **template** .c
* default(underscore)main.c
* server(underscore) **template** .cc
* default(underscore)main.cc
   Chapter 2, "Building Program Components describes the location and use
of these **templates** . See "Handling Messages in the Server Program" and
"Modifying the Default main Routine (Optional)" for more information.

C++ Files
   ICE-T provides a server program **template** and a default main routine
for application developers using C++ to develop server programs.

C++ Server Program **Template**

Default main for C++

C Server Program **Template**

Default mainfbr C

ICE-T Exceptions Catalog D
   ICE-T client program exceptions are caught by the...

...CLAIMS socket is opened on the server, and the port number of the
      listener socket is transmitted as **part** of the **code** segment
      transmitted to the client computer.
9. The server for a distributed system as recited in claim...

...socket is opened on the server, and the port number of the listener
      socket is transmitted as **part** of the **code** segment transmitted to
      the client computer.
18. The method as recited in claim 10, wherein authentication information
      ...socket is opened on the server, and the port number of the
      listener socket is transmitted as **part** of the **code** segment
      transmitted to the client computer.
27. The computer program embodied on a computer-readable medium for...

 14/5,K/18   (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00792377   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPLETING A FORM
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE REMPLIR UN FORMULAIRE
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Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
   DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/24**
Publication Language: English
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Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9497

English Abstract
  The present invention provides the user with a mechanism for completing a
  form. When a user issues a request for a form, that request is processed
  by a rewriting service. In one embodiment of the invention, the rewriting
  service provides the user with a mechanism for providing data to a form
  by obtaining data from a data source location. The rewriting service
  responds to a request for a form by generating a version of the form that
  contains embedded programs (e.g. applets). The applet elements identify
  the location of applets configured to obtain data from the data source
  location. A smart card is an example of a data source location. Access to
  the smart card may be controlled by the use of an authentication
  mechanism. The rewritten form is transmitted to a client computer where
  it utilizes the embedded programs to obtain data from a data source
  location such as a smart card.

French Abstract
  L'invention fournit a un utilisateur un mecanisme permettant de remplir
  un formulaire. Lorsque cet utilisateur emet une demande de formulaire,
  ladite demande est traitee par un service de reecriture. Selon un mode de
  realisation, le service de reecriture fournit a l'utilisateur un
  mecanisme de fourniture de donnees a un formulaire, par obtention
  desdites donnees a partir d'une implantation de source de donnees. Le
  service de reecriture repond a une demande de formulaire par generation
  d'une version de formulaire qui contient des programmes incorpores (par
  exemple, des mini-applications). Des elements de mini-applications
  identifient l'implantation de ces mini-applications configurees de facon
  a obtenir des donnees provenant de l'implantation de source de donnees.
  Une carte a puce est un exemple d'implantation de source de donnees.
  L'acces a la carte a puce peut etre commande par un mecanisme
  d'authentification. Le formulaire reecrit est transmis a un ordinateur de
  client, ce formulaire utilisant les programmes incorpores pour obtenir
  des donnees provenant d'une implantation de source de donnees telle
  qu'une carte a puce.

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                        republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination   20010823 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date
Search Rpt   20020711 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020711 A3 With international search report.
Search Rpt   20020711 Late publication of international search report
Correction   20021114 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1-28,
                        description, replaced by new pages 1-28; pages
                        29-35, claims, replaced by new pages 29-35; pages
                        1/7-7/7, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/7-7/7;
                        due to late transmittal by the receiving Office
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Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/24**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... functionality.

The WWW is a segment of the Internet that utilizes an application layer
protocol called the **HyperText** Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to disseminate
and to obtain information from users. HTTP is a request/response protocol
used with distributed, collaborative, **hypermedia** information systems.
In operation, HTTP enables one computer to communicate with another. For
example referring now to...phones. Some web browsers can display several
different types of files. For example, files
written using the **HyperText   Markup   Language** (**HTML**), the
JavaScript
programming language, the ActiveX programming langua 'e, or the Portable
9
Document Format (PDF) may...

...It is also
possible to display various other types of files using language such as
Standard Generalized **Markup   Language** (SGML) or **eXtensible   Markup
Language** (**XML**).

Creating a Web Egye.

A form, which provides one or more places for a user to enter...

...and/or programming languages. Most web pages, and
as a result most forms, are created using the **HyperText   Markup
Language**
1 5 (**HTML**). The techniques used to create a web page will now be
discussed in further detail.

HTML is a language that may be used to specify the contents of a web
page (e.g. web page 220). An **HTML** description is typically comprised of
a set of markup symbols which are described in more detail below. **HTML**
file 250 or any type of data file that contains the markup symbols for
web page 220...

...to web browser 210. Web browser 210 executing at web client 200 parses
the markup symbols in **HTML** file 250 and produces web page 220, which is
then
displayed, based on the information in **HTML** file 250. Web page 220 may
contain text,, pictures, or forms comprised of embedded text fields,
checkboxes...

...types of data that is to be displayed on the web client using web
browser 210. Consequently, **HTML** document 250 defines the web page 220
that
is rendered by web browser 210. For example, the...

...markup
symbols directs web browser 210 to display a title, a heading, and an
image called "imagejpg".

< **HTML** >
<HEAD>
<TITLE> This is a document title </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<Hl> This text uses heading level one...

...com/image.jpg">
</BODY>
</ITfML>
In the above example, markup symbols (e.g. "<` and ">") indicate where
each **HTML** command (e.g. TITLE) begins and ends. An **HTML** command,
which
is typically surround by markup symbols, provides the web browser with

instructions to execute. Markup symbols typically surround an **HTML** command.

The "<" symbol indicates the start of an **HTML** command an the "</" symbol
indicates the end of an **HTML** command. Each start or end command has a
corresponding ">" to indicate the close of that particular command. Information
associated with the **HTML** command may be contained within the **HTML**
command's start and end symbols. An **HTML** command is used to by the web
browser 210 to determine how to process the block of information
associated with the two commands.

In the above example, "<TITLE>", and "</TITLE>" are examples of **HTML**
commands surrounded by markup symbols. The "</T1TLE>" **HTML** command
directs web browser 210 to place the text "This is a document title" in
the title bar of web browser 210.
Some **HTML** commands have attribute names associated with the
command. For example, **HTML** command "<IMG>", directs web browser 210 to
display an image. A "SRC=" attribute identifies the location and...

...the web server located at
"http:/ /www-sun.com."
Embedding a Form into a Web Page
An **HTML** file may also contain **HTML** commands that cause the web
browser to render a web page that contains fields for entering data...

...fields the entire web page is sometimes also referred to as a form. As
is discussed below, **HTML** I 0 includes an **HTML** form command that may
cause the browser to display data entry fields. A text box, a drop...one
form with the same information.

Figure 3 provides an example of, a form created using the **HTML**
definition language. Code block 310 contains **HTML** command examples.
When
a document comprising code block 310 is transmitted to web browser 300
executing on...

...330, it causes form 305 to be displayed. Web browser 300 displays form
305 by parsing the **HTML** commands contained in code block 310 and then
using the information obtained to format form 305. Once...

...block 310 indicates the beginning
of a form. Once the initial FORM command is placed into the **HTML**
document
other **HTML** commands may be entered between the initial FORM command
and the closing FORM command (e.g. </FORM...

...box and a checkbox.

```
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="user-name">
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="user
item1">
```
The **HTML** tags and text contained in code block 310, for example, create
form 305 when displayed using web...execute the following shell script in
response to a request 410.

```
#!/bin/sh
echo Content-type: text/ html
echo Set-cookie: FooBar=foo; expires=Wednesday,
I 0 02 99 12:00:00 GMT
echo
echo...
```

...allows 1 5 web server 450 to read the HTTP cookie.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo Content-type: text/ html
echo
echo The data supplied here was obtained from a
cookie:<P>
echo $HTTP-COOKIE
```
Once cookie...the location
of an executable program. In one embodiment of the invention, this is
accomplished by replacing **XML** elements (e.g. tags) that are inserted
into the requested form in a standardized format with APPLET...

...identify the location of an executable applet program. This enables
browsers that are not capable of parsing **XML** to utilize the advantages
of the present invention. The rewriting service can replace elements of
one type...

...of a second
type. For example, any of the elements contained in a form (e.g. an **HTML**

document) may be replaced with APPLET elements. FORM tags or INPUT tags,
for example, may also be...using a variety of different computer
programming languages. The invention contemplates the use of forms
created
using **HyperText Markup Language** (**HTML**), **eXtensible Markup Language**
(**XML**), Standardized General **Markup Language** (SGML), JavaScript, the
Java
programming language, or any other programming language capable of
generating a document that...

...generate a form. For
example, the NGLayout engine which is based on open Internet standards
such
as **HTML** 4.0, **CSS** 1/2, **XML** 1.0, and the Document Object Model can be
embedded into various execution environments and used to...embedded code
configured to interact with card server 519. The rewriting service, for
example,
may replace existing **HTML** FORM elements with APPLET elements and
thereby
provide a way for client computer 500 to obtain applets...

...referred to as a requestor.

I 0 In one embodiment of the invention, the requested form contains **XML**
tags embedded into it. However, the form may also contain data written in
other programming languages such as **HTML** , SGML, or any other language
compatible with the protocols utilized to transmit data across a computer
network...of an executable program. In one embodiment of the I 0
invention, this is accomplished by replacing **XML** elements (e.g. tags)
that are
inserted into the requested form in a standardized format with APPLET...

...of a second
type. For example, any of the elements contained in a form (e.g. an **HTML**

1 5 document) may be replaced with APPLET elements. FORM tags or INPUT
tags, for example, may...

...client computer) for display. At this point, the applets referred to in
the APPLET elements may execute.
Extensible Markup Language (**XML**) is a technology that provides a
way
to separate the value of the data from the presentation of the data. The
present invention also works with **XML** . Using **XML** the **HTML** portion
of the form can be populated with **XML** tags.

The Applet
An applet is a small computer program configured to perform one or

more predefined...

14/5,K/19   (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00765097   **Image available**
A METHOD FOR CACHING XML DOCUMENTS VIEWABLE ON DEVICES WITH DIFFERENT
    DISPLAYS
PROCEDE DE MISE EN MEMOIRE CACHE DE DOCUMENTS XML POUVANT ETRE VISUALISES
    SUR DES DISPOSITIFS POURVUS DE DIFFERENTS AFFICHAGES
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  GARRETT Arthur S (agent), Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & D
    unner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3315 (et al),
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
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  Priority Application: US 99138685 19990614
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
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  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5171

English Abstract
  Systems and methods consistent with this invention provide for efficient
  processing, caching and routing of XML documents through the use of a
  proxy server. The proxy server is coupled to at least one client computer
  and a plurality of remote servers on the Internet. The proxy server is
  adapted in this preferred embodiment to receive a document request in the
  form of a uniform resource locator (URL) from a client computer and to
  determine whether the document is an unprocessed XML document. If the
  document is an unprocessed XML document, the proxy server is further
  adapted to search a local cache for a processed version of the document,
  and to transmit the processed document to the requesting client. In the
  event the document is not found in local storage, the proxy server is
  adapted to process the XML document, route it to the client and then
  store the file in local storage in anticipation of subsequent requests
  for the same document.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes servant au traitement,
  a la mise en memoire et a l'acheminement efficaces de documents XML au
  moyen d'un serveur de procuration. Ledit serveur est couple a au moins un
  ordinateur client et a plusieurs serveurs a distance sur Internet. Dans
  ce mode de realisation prefere, le serveur de procuration est adapte pour
  recevoir une demande de document sous forme de localisateur de ressources
  universel (URL) d'un ordinateur client, et pour determiner si le document

est un document **XML** non traite. Si le document est un document **XML** non traite, le serveur de procuration est egalement adapte pour rechercher une memoire cache locale pour une version traitee du document, puis transmettre le document traite au client en faisant la demande. Au cas ou le document ne serait pas trouve en memoire locale, le serveur de procuration est adapte pour traiter le document **XML** , l'acheminer vers le client, puis stocker le fichier en memoire locale en prevision de demandes ulterieures du meme document.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Search Rpt	20021212	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20021212	A3 With international search report.
Republication	20021212	A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

A METHOD FOR CACHING XML **DOCUMENTS VIEWABLE ON DEVICES WITH DIFFERENT DISPLAYS**
PROCEDE DE MISE EN MEMOIRE CACHE DE DOCUMENTS XML **POUVANT ETRE VISUALISES SUR DES DISPOSITIFS POURVUS DE DIFFERENTS AFFICHAGES**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

English Abstract
  Systems and methods consistent with this invention provide for efficient processing, caching and routing of **XML** documents through the use of a proxy server. The proxy server is coupled to at least one...

  ...uniform resource locator (URL) from a client computer and to determine whether the document is an unprocessed **XML** document. If the document is an unprocessed **XML** document, the proxy server is further adapted to search a local cache for a processed version of...

  ...event the document is not found in local storage, the proxy server is adapted to process the **XML** document, route it to the client and then store the file in local storage in anticipation of...

French Abstract
  ...des procedes servant au traitement, a la mise en memoire et a l'acheminement efficaces de documents **XML** au moyen d'un serveur de procuration. Ledit serveur est couple a au moins un ordinateur client...

  ...de ressources universel (URL) d'un ordinateur client, et pour determiner si le document est un document **XML** non traite. Si le document est un document **XML** non traite, le serveur de procuration est egalement adapte pour rechercher une memoire cache locale pour une...

  ...ne serait pas trouve en memoire locale, le serveur de procuration est adapte pour traiter le document **XML** , l'acheminer vers le client, puis stocker le fichier en memoire locale en prevision de demandes ulterieures ...

Detailed Description
... U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/13 8,685, entitled "Method and System for Offloading Processing of **XML** Documents to a Proxy Server" filed June 14, 1999, bearing attorney docket no. 06502 Field of the...

...invention relates to a proxy server caching mechanism that provides a

method for retrieving, processing and storing **XML** documents 1 0 for access by an end user.

Description of the Prior Art
Computers need to...

...on software to collect, process and disseminate data to its network users. Shortly after its inception, the **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**) became the Web's de facto **markup language** with a set of symbols or codes that tell a Web browser how to display a Web page's content. **HTML** gained widespread popularity by providing an outstanding mechanism to deliver simple documents over the Web. It makes surfing the Web so simple, most people can effectively use it with little or no training.
Although **HTML** is the most successful electronic-publishing language ever invented, it is superficial. In essence, it describes how...

...images and push-buttons on a page, but its lack of structure creates significant barriers to using **HTML** for applications beyond simple browsing. For example, more and more people are trying to configure their Web...

...and additions have been made to the suite of software systems operating on the Internet to make **HTML** sufficiently functional. Functionality is often added in 30 **HTML** documents using Java, JavaScript, and Common Gateway Interface (CGI) programs. Unfortunately, adding functionality in this way obscures...

...this flow of incessant change, a working group of the W3 C developed a new kind of **markup language** now known as the **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**). **XML** addresses many of **HTML** 's limitations, by creating a whole new way to approach how Web sites are structured and designed...

...that content is formatted or presented, and the ways links between elements operate) may be expressed.
An **XML** document is composed of data embedded within markup tags. These tags are similar to those used in **HTML** , except that the **XML** tags may be self-defined. In other etc. The markup describes how the lines should be displayed (<B> Bold, <P> Paragraph Break,
 Line Break). When the **HTML** is processed by the browser, no semantics can be inferred. Consequently, the computer has no understanding of...

...30 information being rendered and therefore cannot provide meaningful insight into its contents.

Now consider a possible **XML** representation ofthe same information that conveys the relationship between various data objects. In the **XML** version below, the employee is described by a name, an email address, phone and fax numbers, a location, and an address. Note that each conceptual piece of information is represented by its own **XML** element, such as <EMPLOYEE>, <NAME>, and <ADDRESS>.

```
<EMPLOYEE>
<NAME>
<FIRST'>Venkata</FIRST>
<MIDDLE> S</MIDDLE>
<LAST>Ayyagari...
...201 </MAILSTOP>
<CITY>Palo Alto</CITY>
<STATE>CA</STATE>
<ZIP>94303</ZIP>
</ADDRESS>
</EMPLOYEE>
```

The advantage of **XML** in this example is that it preserves the semantics and structure of the data in a hierarchical...

...consists of first, middle, and last components, a location contains a building and a room object, etc.

XML representations, in further contrast to **HTML** , do not contain a description of how to display the content. **XML** instead stores the rendering (e.g., fonts, colors, leading, margins, typefaces, and other aspects of style) in an **Extensible Stylesheet Language** (**XSL**) document called a "stylesheet." Separating the functionality in this way allows publishers, who would often like to...

...publication and then pour it into myriad forms, both printed and electronic. Further complicating the differences between **XML** and **HTML** is the fact that a stylesheet can be associated with a client and/or a server. In other words, a server can apply a particular stylesheet to an **XML** document and then transmit the document to a client computer that also applies its own stylesheet to the document. Having an **XSL** processor on the server side means that one can make use of the flexibility and power of **XML** without having to worry about whether a particular client provides **XSL** . However, in order to take full advantage of **XML** and **XSL** , a scenario where the rendering occurs on the client side is most appropriate. Having the server send **XML** data in conjunction with **XSL** stylesheets to a client allows that client to use different stylesheets based on user preferences and the like, without having to refer back to the **XSL** stylesheet stored on the remote server. Having the client send out **XML** and **XSL** provides other benefits as well. A user is able to use a stylesheet that the server does not know about. This allows for full customization of renderings based on a user's needs. Also, **XML** on the client side allows the client to use the same data and feed it into a...

...yet another one, working on the same data, for preparing high-quality printouts. Stylesheets can also take **XML** documents and render them into multi-color, multi-font documents, braille, audible speech or any format desired simply by altering the associated stylesheet. Similar alterations to **HTML** documents could not be done without significant alterations to the underlying **HTML** program. Experts in the field believe that the change from **HTML** to **XML** has the potential to extend the Internet beyond mere information delivery to many other kinds of unimaginable human activity.

Thus, for its users, the **XML** -powered Web will be faster, friendlier and a better place to do business. Referring back to the previous example, it is obvious that a search for StN Microsystems employees using the **XML** document would be much quicker, and more accurate from a similar search of the **HTML** document. Web site designers, on the other hand, will find it more demanding. Battalions of programmers will be needed to exploit new **XML** languages to their fullest. Future Web designers will need to be versed not just in the production...

...hyperlink structures and stylesheets. Web clients correspondingly will need to possess more processing power to read an **XML** document, retrieve the appropriate stylesheet, and use it to sort and format the information on the screen...

...Web servers will become more efficient and less burdened due to the organization and efficiencies provided by **XML** , it is equally clear that the current configuration of Web clients could quickly become inundated by the multiple file access operations necessary to process a single **XML** document. This reality is particularly true with respect to "thin clients" like personal data assistants (PDAs), embedded...

...There is a need therefore for an apparatus and method that minimizes unnecessary 20 network traffic; provides **XML** processing capability to clients not otherwise capable of such processing; optimizes processing of **XML** documents on the Internet; and prevents redundant processing of **XML** documents.

Summary of the Invention
Systems and methods consistent with this invention provide for efficient
processing, caching and routing of XML documents through the use of a
proxy server.

The proxy server interfaces with at least one client...

...receive the requested document from the remote server, and to determine
whether the document is an unprocessed XML document. If the document is
an unprocessed XML document, the proxy server is further adapted to
search a local cache for a processed version of...
...event the document is not found in local storage, the proxy server is
adapted to process the XML document, route it to the client and then
store the file in local storage in anticipation of...

...subject invention, the proxy server simply monitors traffic destined for
a client. When it identifies an unprocessed XML document being routed
to the client, the proxy server searches a local cache for a processed
version of the XML document, and routes the processed document to the
client, if a processed version was found. In the...

...document is not found in local storage, again the proxy server is 20
adapted to process the XML document, route it to the client and then
store the file in local storage in anticipation of...

...block diagram of the client computer of Figure 1;
Figure 3 is a block diagram of the XML proxy server of Figure 1;
Figure 4 is a block diagram of the remote server of Figure...

...receive the requested document from the remote server, and to detennine
whether the document is an unprocessed XML document.

If the document is an unprocessed XML document, the proxy server is
further adapted to search a local cache for a processed version of...

...event the document is not found in local cache, the proxy server is
adapted to process the , XML document, route it to the client computer
and then store the processed XML document in the server's local cache.

Referring first to FIG. 1, an XML proxy network system 10 is comprised
of a plurality of interconnected computers and microprocessors hosting a
plurality...

...be comprised of PentiUMTm based microprocessors operating on Windows/NT,
UNIX and/or Windows/CE operating systems. XML proxy network I 0
includes client devices 1 00, an XML proxy server 200, and a plurality
of remote server computers 300. The devices and computers, as shown...

...cable interfaces. More specifically, client devices 1 00 are connected
to network 20 via cable interface 30, XML proxy server 200 is coupled
to network 20 via cable interface 40, and remote server computers 300...

...cable 30 for providing connectivity between client computer I 00 and
network 20.
A detailed diagram of XML proxy server 200 is shown in FIG. 3. As with
client devices I 00, XML proxy server 200 is comprised of a CPU 20 1, a
memory 202, a display adapter 206...

...storage unit 215, and a communications adapter 220. Memory 202 includes
an operating system 230 and an XML processor program 232. As shown, the
various components of each XML proxy server 200 communicate through a
system bus 213 or similar architecture. Also, communications adaptor 220
is coupled to network interface cable 40 for providing connectivity
between XML proxy server 200 and network 20.

A detailed diagram of remote server computer 300 is shown in...

...shown, remote server computer 300 is comprised of the same hardware components as client computer 100 and **XML** proxy server 200. In addition, stored in memory 302 is the Internet content 332 associated with remote server computer 300.

Referring now to FIG. 5, there is shown exemplary steps of **XML** processor
program 232 for implementing the method for processing and routing **XML** documents in system I 0 in accordance with an implementation of the present invention. Note that -loin this description, in order to facilitate explanation, the **XML** proxy server 200 is generally discussed as if it were a single device, and functions provided by the **XML** proxy server 200 are generally discussed as being performed by such single device.

However, **XML** proxy server 200 may actually comprise multiple physical and logical devices connected in a distributed architecture, and the various ftinctions discussed below which are provided by **XML** proxy server 200 may actually be distributed among multiple server devices. As shown in FIG. 5, a user action in the form of a uniform resource locator (URL) is received at step 405. The **XML** proxy server 200 decodes the received URL and then ascertains whether the document is an **XML** document (step 41 0). For a web page this can be done by examining the URL for a reference to " **XML** ". For a mail message this can be done by examining the multipurpose Internet mail extension (MIME) for a reference to " **XML** ". MIME refers to an official Internet standard that specifies how messages must be formatted so that they can be exchanged between different email systems. "Text/ **xml** " and "application/ **xml** " are two media types that enable the exchange of **XML** documents with various email systems. IfXML proxy server 200 determines that the document is an **XML** document, processing flows to step 415, otherwise processing flows to step 455. In step 415, **XML** proxy server 200 determines whether the document has been previously retrieved by the same or a different...

...is the document cached?) If the document is cached, processing flows to step 43 0 and the **XML** document is retrieved from the local cache 215 of **XML** proxy server 200. Processing then flows to step 455 and the proxy server 200 routes the document...

...flows to step 425 where the remote server 300 identifies the requested document, and routes it to **XML** proxy server 200. Processing flows from step 425 to step 435 where **XML** proxy server 200 locates and retrieves the document's stylesheet. Next, **XML** proxy server 200 retrieves client computer's I 00 stylesheet in step 440. Processing then flows to step 445 where **XML** proxy server 200 applies any stylesheets to the document. Next, in step 450, **XML** proxy server 200 stores the processed document in local cache 215. In step 455 the document is...

...flowchart of an alternate implementation of the process used by proxy server 200 for processing requests for **XML** documents. In this implementation the **XML** proxy server 200 does not receive document requests from client computers I 00.
Instead, **XML** proxy server 200 simply monitors document flow to client computer I 00 to detennine whether a document is an **XML** document and then either routes a previously stored document to the client computer I 00 or performs processing on the unprocessed **XML** document before routing it to the client computer I 00. As shown in step 505, the process ...

...request for a document directly to the appropriate remoteserver300. Instep510,proxyserver200receivesthedocumentfromtheremote server 300, and in step 520, **XML** proxy server 200 ascertains whether the document is an **XML** document. As in the case of the preferred embodiment, **XML** proxy server 200 perforins this step by examining the URL. If **XML** proxy server 200 determines that the document is an **XML** document, processing flows to step 525, otherwise processing flows to step 555. In step 525, **XML** proxy server 200 determines whether the document has been cached. If

the document is cached, processing flows to step 530 and the **XML** document is retrieved from the local cache 215 of **XML** proxy server 200 and processing then flows to step 555. If the document has not been cached, processing flows from step 525 to step 535 where **XML** proxy server 200 locates and retrieves the document's stylesheet. Next, **XML** proxy server 200 retrieves client computer's I 00 stylesheet in step 540. Processing then flows to step 545 where **XML** proxy server 200 applies one or both stylesheets to the document. Next, in step 550, **XML** proxy server 200 stores the processed document in local cache 215. In step 555 the document is...

Claim
... in local cache, ftirther comprises the step of ascertaining whether the document is written in a second **markup language** , wherein said second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language** .

4 The method of claim 1, wherein the step of processing the unprocessed document in accordance with...

...associated with the unprocessed document, further comprises the step of converting the unprocessed document from a first **markup language** to a second **markup language** .
5 . The method of claim 1, wherein said second **markup language** is the **extensible markup language** (**XML**).

6 A method for processing content requests in a network having at least one content provider having...

...version of the document is located in local cache, further comprises the step of
ascertainingwhetherthedocumentiswritteninasecondmarkuplanguage,whereinsai d second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language** .

9 The method of claim 6, wherein the step of processing the unprocessed document in accordance with predetermined instructions associated with the unprocessed
document,furthercomprisesthestepofconvertingtheunprocesseddocumentfromafi rst **markup language** to a second **markup language** .

10 An Internet Proxy server comprising:
a memory having program instructions; and
a processor configured to use...

...in local cache, further comprises the instruction to ascertain whether the document is written in a second **markup language** , wherein said second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language** .

13 The server of claim 1 0, wherein the instruction to process the unprocessed document in accordance...

...associated with the unprocessed document, further comprises the instruction to convert the unprocessed document from a first **markup language** to a second **markup language** .

14 The server of claim I 0, wherein said second **markup language** is the
extensible markup language (**XML**).

15 An Internet Proxy server comprising:
a memory having program instructions; and
a processor configured to use...in local cache, further comprises the step to ascertain whether the document is written in a second **markup language** , wherein said second **markup language** is a processed version of said first **markup language** .

18 The method of claim 15, wherein the instruction to process the
unprocessed document in accordance with...

...associated with the unprocessed document, further comprises the
instruction to convert the unprocessed document from a first **markup
language** to a second **markup   language** .

19 A data processing system for processing content requests in a network
having at least one content...

...client.
/8
Remote Server Remote Server Remote Server
A k
300 300 300
50 @@ 50
40
NETWORK **XML**
Proxy
20
200
30 -j-@ 30 30
1
Client Client Client
100 100 100
10
FIGn 1...

...8
tart
Get User Action 405
IF
410
N roxy e eirm nes t
equested Docu
an **XML** Docu
415
s N
age
Cached?
IF
Proxy Routes Request to 420
430 Appropriate
Retrieve Document From...

...505
Appropriate Server
IF
510
Proxy Receives Document
From Remote Server
520
Is the
N Document
a **XML**
Document?
25
s N
Page
Cached?
530
Retrieve Docurn
Local Stora
FIG. 6a
FIG. 6b
FIG. 6a...

14/5,K/20   (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00760522   **Image available**
TRANSFORMATION REGISTRY SERVICE FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION
SERVICE D'ENREGISTREMENT DE TRANSFORMATION POUR TRANSFORMATION DE CONTENU
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English Abstract
  Methods and systems consistent with the present invention solve the
  inherent problems with existing **XSL** transformation systems by providing
  a transformation registry service that serves as a **XSL** transformation
  repository. The **XSL** transformation service enables **XSL**
  transformations in applications to deliver **XML** documents to various
  clients. Specifically, the transformation registry service maintains
  mappings for applications, clients, and client configurations. The client
  configurations are defined based on an application and **XSL**
  transformations. The client configurations also allow applications to
  apply or extend transformations. Each time a client requests a **XML**
  document from an application, the application may query the
  transformation registry service for an appropriate **XSL** transformation
  for the client and its configuration. The transformation may then be
  applied to the **XML** document and the transformed **XML** document may be
  delivered to the requesting client.

French Abstract
  Cette invention concerne des procedes et des systemes qui permettent de
  resoudre les problemes inherents aux systemes de transformations **XSL** ,
  et qui offrent un systeme d'enregistrement de transformations servant de
  depot des transformations **XSL** . Le service de transformations **XSL**
  permet aux transformations **XSL** dans des applications d'acheminer des
  documents **XSL** a divers clients. Plus precisement, le service
  d'enregistrement des transformations tient a jour des mappages pour les
  applications, les clients et les configurations des clients. Les
  configurations des clients sont definies en fonction d'une application et
  de transformations **XSL** . Les configurations de clients permettent
  egalement aux applications d'appliquer ou d'etendre les transformations.

Chaque fois qu'un client demande un document **XML** d'une application, l'application peut se renseigner aupres du service d'enregistrement de transformations afin de trouver une transformation **XSL** qui convienne au client et a sa configuration. La transformation peut ensuite etre appliquee au document **XML** , et le document **XML** transforme est achemine jusqu'au client demandeur.

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  Detailed Description
  Claims

English Abstract
  Methods and systems consistent with the present invention solve the inherent problems with existing **XSL** transformation systems by providing a transformation registry service that serves as a **XSL** transformation repository. The **XSL** transformation service enables **XSL** transformations in applications to deliver **XML** documents to various clients. Specifically, the transformation registry service maintains mappings for applications, clients, and client configurations. The client configurations are defined based on an application and **XSL** transformations. The client configurations also allow applications to apply or extend transformations. Each time a client requests a **XML** document from an application, the application may query the transformation registry service for an appropriate **XSL** transformation for the client and its configuration. The transformation may then be applied to the **XML** document and the transformed **XML** document may be delivered to the requesting client.
French Abstract
  ...concerne des procedes et des systemes qui permettent de resoudre les problemes inherents aux systemes de transformations **XSL** , et qui offrent un systeme d'enregistrement de transformations servant de depot des transformations **XSL** . Le service de transformations **XSL** permet aux transformations **XSL** dans des applications d'acheminer des documents **XSL** a divers clients. Plus precisement, le service d'enregistrement des transformations tient a jour des mappages pour...

  ...configurations des clients. Les configurations des clients sont definies en fonction d'une application et de transformations **XSL** . Les configurations de clients permettent egalement aux applications d'appliquer ou d'etendre les transformations. Chaque fois qu'un client demande un document **XML** d'une application, l'application peut se renseigner aupres du service d'enregistrement de transformations afin de trouver une transformation **XSL** qui convienne au client et a sa configuration. La transformation peut ensuite etre appliquee au document **XML** , et le document **XML** transforme est achemine jusqu'au client demandeur.

Detailed Description
... relates generally to data processing systems and, more particularly, to content transformation by using Extensible Style Language (**XSL**)
stylesheets
B. Description of the Related Art
The Internet has been hailed the marketplace of the future...

...that reside on Internet (Web) servers. Web clients and Web servers

communicate using a conventional protocol called " **HyperText** Transfer Protocol" (HTTP).

In operation, a browser opens a connection to a server and initiates a request...

...Locator (URL). The server delivers the requested document, typically in a standard coded format such as
the " **HyperText Markup Language** " (HTML) format. The **HTML** formatting
language incorporates text and graphics into a document by using "tags." **HTML** tags are codes that identify elements in a document, such as headings or fonts, for the purpose of formatting information in the **HTML** document. For example, the tag "<BOLD>" indicates that the text should appear bold face.
In **HTML** both the tag semantics and the tag set are fixed. An <hl> tag is always a first...

...is meaningless.

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (http://www.wc3.org) has extended the definition of **HTML** to allow new tags to keep pace with changing technology and to bring variations in presentation, such...

...how to translate the logical structure of a source document into a presentation structure (e.g., display **hypertext** links in blue, speak emphasized text in a louder voice, or number figures sequentially). However, these changes...

...INTERNET EXPLORER are not useful.

In response to this limitation the WK instituted a new formatting language, **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**), that specifies neither semantics nor a tag set. **XML** is a restricted form of the Standard Generalized **Markup Language** (SGML) that is more suitable to the Web. SGML is defined by ISO
8879. **XML** is a meta-language for describing **markup languages** . In other destination each.

XML documents may be provided to different clients with varied interests
and capabilities. For example, a Personal Digital...

...a particular document than that of a
Personal Computer (PC) running NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR
The Extensible Style Language (**XSL**) is one style language used by **XML** which allowsdifferent clients to receive the same **XML** documents in different
formats. **XSL** is defined by the WWW Consortium. The Extensible Style Language Transformation (**XSLT**) language, as part of **XSL** , allows an **XML**
document to be transformed to another document. The **XSL** specification languageseparatesstylefromcontentwhencreatingXMLdocuments. XSLalso allows an **XML** document to be transformed to another **XML** document by allowing content transformation. To use **XSL** with **XML** documents, a developer creates an **XSL** stylesheet that describes the transformation of a document
written in **XSL** language, and applies the transformation to multiple **XML**
documents using an **XSLT** processor. Throughout the specification, **XSL** transformations are defined as the process that transforms the document by 1 5 using an **XSL** stylesheet.

Although an **XSL** transformation enables developers to transform a particular document to different **XML** documents, the transformations may be limited if the transformation specific for the application is

hard-coded into the application itself. For example, an **XML** document may need to be transformed and/or styled based on different clients of different applications. Each time an application needs to specify a different type of **XSL** transformation for a new type of client, the application must be recornpiled and/or restarted. Thus, as...

...costly within an application that resides on an application server. It is therefore desirable to improve existing **XSL** transformation systems to provide automatic transformations for new types of clients and configurations unrelated to the application...

...OF THE INVENTION
Methods and systems consistent with the present invention solve the inherent problems with existing **XSL** transformation systems by providing a transformation registry service that serves as a **XSL** transformation repository.

The **XSL** transformation service enables **XSL** transformations in applications to deliver XIVIL documents to various clients. Specifically, the transformation registry service maintains mappings for applications, clients, and client configurations. The client configurations are defined based on an application and **XSL** transformations. The client configurations also allow applications to apply or extend transformations. Each time a client requests a XIVIL document from an application, the application may query the transformation registry service for an appropriate **XSL** transformation for the client and its configuration. The transformation may then be applied to the **XML** document and the transformed XIVIL document may be delivered to the requesting client.

Additionally, the transformation registry service provides a facility for developers to enable their applications, to publish and register new **XSL**

transformations, to obtain information for existing transformations, and retrieve **XSL** stylesheets instead of hard-coding the transformation within the application.
The transformation registry service also allows various...

...a flow chart of the steps performed by the data
processing system of Fig. 1 when providing **XML** documents to clients in a
manner consistent with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
The following detailed description....

...Systems and methods consistent with the present invention provide a transformation registry service for developers to publish **XSL** transformations for specific clients and applications, such as applications running on servers. A developer uses an interface associated with the transformation registry service to register applications that require content transformations (of **XML** documents) on a server, to register clients associated with an application, and to provide mappings between the clients and stylesheets. Each stylesheet describes one or more transformations to apply to an **XML** document.

Systems and methods consistent with the present invention enable applications that provide XMIL documents, such as a calendar application, to
provide different **XML** documents based on the type of client. By enabling
applications to interact with the transformation registry service...

...tailored for that specific client. For example, a PDA client, with specific memory requirements, may receive an **XML** document containing limited textual information, and possibly no graphical or audio information. On the other hand, a...

...receive an XIVIL
document containing full content. In another example, a client capable of
using 0 the **Hypertext** Transport Protocol (HTTP) may receive XIVIL
documents in an HTTP format.

As explained, the transformation registry service...

...URL from an application. Based on the client type, the application
queries the transformation registry service fora **XSL** transformation
forthat application, client type, URL, and client configuration. The
client type, URL and client configuration 1...More information on the
client lookup service is described below.
The transformation registry service locates the appropriate **XSL**
transformation for the client requesting the URL and returns the **XSL**
transformation to the application. To do this, the application queries
the transformation registry service to find a...

...an XIVIL document to be transformed.

The transformation registry service provides a number of benefits over
traditional **XSL** transformation systems. The transformation registry
service
maintains **XSL** transformations for multiple applications, clients, and
configurations. This way, any type of client may request and receive data
in a format suitable for that type of client. Each time a client requests
an **XML** document from an application, the transformation registry
service provides an appropriate transformation for that client and
document...

...registry service provides a facility to represent content in the
registry as an XMIL document, to publish **XML** documents as the content
of the registry, to receive additional content as **XML** documents. This
may be done through an interface, such as a Web interface.
The transformation registry service also provides a programmable
interface for developers to access and submit queries for available **XSL**
transformations. Applications may update the registry with new **XSL**
transformations by accessing the interface. Applications may create a
definition for new applications and clients, create multiple...

...request information from and submit information to application server
104, such as weather reports, spreadsheet data, or **XML** documents
formatted for client 102.

Application server 104 may host any application (e.g., calendar
application, or weather service) that interfaces with clients 102 using
XML documents 106. Depending upon the type of client requesting an **XML**
document 106, application server 104 returns the appropriate **XML**
document 106. For example, application server 104 may include the Java
Embedded Server (JES), available from Sun Microsystems, Inc. **XML**
documents 106 may be located at various locations in network 1 1. 0. **XML**
documents 106 may also be stored in 0 application server 104.

Figure 2 depicts a more detailed...

...320, and an optional video display 322. Memory 302 includes application
304, transformation engine 306, registry 308, **XSLT** service 31 0, and
client lookup service 312. Application 304 receives client requests and
provides **XML** documents 106 to those clients.

Transformation engine 306 maintains mappings for all **XSL** stylesheets,
responds to queries from application 304, publishes new registries 308,
and runs an informative servIet that shows the content of registry 308. A
mapping refers to a relationship between each of the **XSL** stylesheets
and any other element (e.g., application, client, configuration). A
servIet is a program such as...

...306 are described below.

Also included in memory 302 is registry 308. Registry 308 contains the
various **XSL** transformations for clients, configurations, and
applications. An exemplary data model for registry 308 represented as a
tree...XIVIL document (or a set of documents) that may be requested by a
client 102, and an **XSL** stylesheet 41 0 describes a transformation to
apply to an **XML** document of a particularconfiguration 406 to obtain the
final transformed
document. One skilled in the art will appreciate that more than one **XSL**
stylesheet may be used for a single URL.
Memory 302 also contains an Extensible Style Language Transformation
(**XSLT**) service 310. **XSLT** service 310 is a service that applies an
XSL
transformation to an **XML** document given a stylesheet written in **XSL** .
XSLT service 31 0 applies **XSL** transformations to **XML** documents 106.

Finally, memory 302 contains a client lookup service 312 used to map a
.protocol request...

...memory 302. An exemplary
representation of static registry 316 parallel to registry 308 is
depicted as an **XML** document in Figure 4B that describes a weather
report application having a sprinkler, thermometer, and two different...

...of a default application
402, client 404, and configuration 406 that applies a generic stylesheet
to an **XML** document 106. Each entry name is associated with by a default
entry ("').

For example, if a configuration...the markup tags within the XIVIL
document will be interpreted by an application presenting the document.
Each **XML** representation in registry 308 utilizes a specific DTD.
Figures 4D-4E depict exemplary DTDs for use with...

...for matching
configurations in various applications, or clients. This interface may be
used to locate an appropriate **XSL** transformation for a requesting
client and application.

Interfaces DuplicateConfigurationException, ElementAttachedException,
0 and RegistrylDefinitionException return error codes when...

...static registry 316 may be created by a text editor or if desired by any
well-known **XML** authoring tool. **XSL** stylesheets are also created for
multiple applications 304 (step 504). Once static registry 316 and **XSL**
stylesheets for all applications 304 are created, a developer may user
the TransformationRegistryService API to load (publish) static registry
316 and the **XSL** stylesheets into registry 308 (step 506). By loading
static registry
316, any content already in registry 308 is deleted. In an alternative
embodiment, registry 308 may contain links (e.g., URLs) to the specified
XSL stylesheets. Also in step 506, application(s) 304 may be installed
on application server 104. Once application...
...s) 304 may begin providing XIVIL documents 106 to requesting
clients 102.

Once registry 308 contains the **XSL** stylesheets, transformation engine
306 may be initiated (step 508). That is, the developer may call the
TransformationRegistryService...

...316 as an XIVIL document containing an application definition containing
clients, configurations and stylesheets (step 522). An **XSL** stylesheet
may also created for a particular application 304 (step 524).

Once static registry 316 and a **XSL** stylesheet for an application 304 is
created, a developer may user the TransformationRegistryService API to

load (publish) static registry 316 and the **XSL** stylesheet into registry 308 (step 526).

Unlike new applications branch 500, by loading static registry 316, any installed on
application server 104. Once registry 308 contains the **XSL** stylesheets, transformation engine 306 may be initiated (step 528). Similar to application branch 500, transformation engine 306 next enters a "ready" state.
In one example consistent with the present invention, a developer prepares an **XML** representation of the registry and utilizes a servlet that installs an **XML** document from static registry 316 to registry 308. This may be used when initially loading registry 308...

...308. Since each application 304 is partitioned in registry 308, application 304 may specify new clients and **XSL** transformations without disturbing existing **XSL** transformations.

Regist[y Service
As shown in Figure 6, the transformation registry service is initiated, for example, by application 304 receiving a request from a client 102 for an **XML** document 106 (step 602). The request includes information pertaining to that
client. For example, a HTTP request...

...a default configuration or best
match is supplied), application 304 may query transformation engine 306 for an **XSL** transformation based on the client type, configuration, and application (step 606).

Alternatively, application 304 may query transformation...
...may be put in place of all parameters.

Once application 304 queries transformation engine 306 for an **XSL** transformation, transformation engine 306 traverses registry 308 for one or more 1 0 appropriate **XSL** stylesheets and configurations for the requesting client (step 608). It may be that the requesting client requires multiple **XSL** stylesheets to display the XIVIL document.

For example, the application may query transformation engine 306 for configurations...

...this client configuration 406 from registry 308.

Transformation engine 306 then supplies application 304 with the appropriate **XSL** stylesheets(s) (step 61 0). For example, transformation engine 306 may return a pointer (e.g., URL) to **XSL** stylesheet 410, or may return the complete stylesheet 41 0 that correspond to the **XSL** transformation to apply.

Once received, application 304 may invoke a XSILT service 310 (step 612). XSILT service 31 0 applies received **XSL** stylesheets 41 0 to the requested XMIL document 106. If more than one stylesheet 41 0 needs...
...consistent with the present invention
provide a transformation registry service that is a transformation repository for multiple **XSL** stylesheets.

Although aspects of the present invention are described as being stored in memory, one skilled in...

...node of the Transformation Registry hierarchy. An Application has Clients, each of which has Configurations that specify **XSL** transformations. These transformations are used to change data (requested by a client) into a form appropriate for...transformregistry
Interface Client
public interface Client
Clients belong to an Application and specify configurations. Each

configuration specifies **XSL** transformations to be applied when the
Client matching that Configuration requests a URI.

Client names must be...service.transformregistry
Interface Configuration
public interface Configuration
A Configuration of a Client defines a set of transcodings (**XSL**
transformations) to be used when Clients request data.
A Configuration may have a name, which must be...

...available from the enclosing Client.

Field Summary
static int am
Source node applies to either YJv11L or **HTML**
static int **HTmL**
Source node applies to **HTML**
static int -am
Source node applies to **XML**
Appendix A
Method Summary
Configurati= getcopy(java.lang.String name, java.lang.String description)
Create a deep...

...java.util.Enumeration cretParamName O
java.util.Enumeration cretTransformations(java.lang.String sourceURI, int
type)
Find the **XSL** transformations to be applied on the document at the given
source LTRI.
b,,l,a, isDefaultConficruration O... .

...String sourceURI,
int type, java.util.Enumeration transfOMB)
Set the transformations for a source URI.

Peld Detail
· **XML**
public static final int **XML**
Source node applies to **XML**
. . . .

HTMEL
public static final int **HTML**
Source node applies to **HTML**
· . . . .

ANY
public static final int ANY
Appendix A
Source node applies to either **XML** or **HTML**
0
Method Detaff
getName
public java.lang.string getNameo
Returns.

The name of the Configuration
....-............. . ...
.........-... .. ..

getDescription
public...

...the URI should be fully qualified (with the exception of localhost).

type - The type of the source (**XML** , **HTML** , ANY).

transf orms - The list of transformations to apply. Each element should
be a String URI.

removeTransformationsForSource...

...URI should be fully qualified (with the exception of localhost).
type - The type of the source (XMI, **HTML** , ANY).

getTransformations
public java.util.Enumeration getTransformations(java.lang.String
sourceURI,
int type)
Find the **XSL** transformations to be applied on the document at the given
source URI.

Parameters.

source - The document's URI.

type - The type of the source (**XML** , **HTML**)
Returns.

An enumeration of **XSL** transformations (Strings) for the transcoding
whose source best matches the given source. The best match is the...to an
Application and specify configurations.

Configitration A Configuration of a Client defines a set of transcodings
(**XSL** transformations) to be used when Clients request data.
rationOu A ConfigurationQuery is used to fill in all...

...the Client.

T
ran@formationftjsta@&ctoiy A factory for Transformation Registry
elements.

The Transfon-nationRegistryService stores the **XSL**   transformations
Transfo ationRgoi lmyend" necessary for various client configurations and
applications.

Exception Summary
Exception thrown by Conf...rather than hard-coding them within
applications or services. Transformations can also be performed
automatically by the **XML** proxy for registered clients.

Transformation Registry Data Model
The transformation registry can be represented as a tree...

...B 2 -@@-F-X-S-L-k
@@L I
it F-De-f-au`lt--li L@@ · **XSL** ·
Default lent -1confiauratiorill **XSL**
Application **XSL**
Configurations specify
mapping from source
Registry has Applications Clients have URLs to a list of **XSL**
Applications have Clients Configurations transformations
The registry can be queried in accordance with this data model: each...

...removed from each node.

Lastly, the registry (or any single application) may be published by
using an **XML** document to describe the registry (or application)
contents.

Transformation Registry AN
The Transformation Registry API has three...

...a client configuration, and finally specifying the requested URL. This
provides the application with a list of **XSL** transformations to be
applied. The application may then use the **XSLT** service to perform those
transformations.
..................,.. . ... --- .. ..
.... @ . 11
11I..............-.................- ....I......... ....
...............-. .... 1- . . .
....

Overvie Package Class Ing Deprecated Index HdR
PREVPACKACE...METHOD
com.sun.lhs.service.transformregistry
Interface TransformationRegistryService
public interface TransformationRegistryService
extends Service
The TransfonnationRegistryService stores the **XSL** transformations
necessary for various client configurations and applications. There are
three ways to modify the registry.

Publish...

...is running.

void publis (java.net,URL configurationDocument)
Publish a document to the TransformationRegistryService that
specifies the **XSL** transformations to be applied for various clients,
applications and configurations.

Void publishAp-plicatio (java.net.URL configurationDocument...

...void publish(java.net.URL configurationDocument)
throws RegistryDefinitionException
Publish a document to the TransformationRegistryService that specifies
the **XSL** transformations to be applied for various clients, applications
and configurations. If the configuration document is valid, it...

Claim
... a canonical form in the registry.

12 The method of claim 1, wherein the stylesheet is an **XSL**
transformation.

13 The method of claim 1, wherein a stylesheet corresponds to at least
one
application.

14...

...receiving a request from a client for an XML document;
querying a transformation registry service for an **XSL** transformation
corresponding to the client request;
receiving from the transformation registry service information
corresponding to an **XSL** transformation; and
invoking an **XSLT** transformation service to apply the received **XSL**
transformation to the XML document.

21 The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of requesting a
listing
of available **XSL** transformations from the transformation registry.

22 The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of registering
XSL
transformations in the transformation registry.

23 The method of claim 20, wherein the request includes information

associated...a canonical form in the registry.

36 The system of claim 24, wherein the stylesheet is an **XSL**
transformation. . The, system of claim.24, wherein a stylesheet
corresponds to at least one
application.

38 The...

...providing an XML document to a client, comprising:
a transformation registry service that receives queries for an **XSL**
transformation corresponding to a client request;
an application that receives requests from a client for an XMIL document
and that receives from the transformation registry service information
corresponding to an **XSL** transformation; and
an **XSLT** transformation service that applies the received **XSL**
transformation to the XML document. . The system of claim 40, wherein the
application further requests listings of available **XSL** transformations
from the transformation registry service.

46 The system of claim 44, wherein the application further registers **XSL**

transformations in the transformation registry service.

47 The system of claim 44, wherein the request includes information claim
49, wherein the stylesheet is an
XSL transformation.

59 The computer readable medium of claim 49, wherein a stylesheet
corresponds to at least one...

...MEMORY
314
304 Secondary
Application Storage
Device 316
306 Static
Transformation Registry
Engine
308
Registry
310
318
XSLT . Service CPU
312
Client Lookup
Service
322 320
Video Display Input Device
FIGn 3
Application Client
A...

...CONFIGURATION>
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -,f--<SOURCE url="*"/>
410 @@TRANSFORIVI
url="hftp://Iocalhost:808ONVeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/mozilla. **xsl** " />
<TTRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
4CB,j@- <CONFIGURATION>
<PARAM name="version" value="1.111 />
<PARAM. name="osname" value="Windows CE" />
- <TRANSCODING>
<SOLIRCE url="*" />
410,,f@<TRANSFORIVI

```
url="hftp://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServicelnfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/wince. xsl " />
<TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
4C4@@- <CLIENT name="sprinkIer`5
<CONFIGURATION name="*'5
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -@@ <SOURCE url="*" />
4110-,J@-<TRANSFORIVI
url="hftp://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/sprinkler. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
404 -,f@- </CLIENT>
406,,r@- <CLIENT name="thermometer>
- <CONFIGURATION name="*'5
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -,r@<SOURCE url="*"/>
410 -,f---<TRANSFORM
urf="hftp://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vicelresources/thermometer. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
404,j@- <CLIENT name="weather-vane">
406 @- <CONFIGURATION name="*">
- <TRANSCODING>
408 -,f-@<SOURCE url='*" />
41 0 -,f--<TRANSFORM
url="http://Iocalhost:8080/WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice/resources/weather-vane. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
404 -.@- <CLIENT name="humidity'5
406 <CONFIGURATION name="5
<TRANSCODING>
408 -,J@-<SOLIRCE urf="*" />
410-,j-@<TRANSFORM
url="hftp://Iocalhost:8080[WeatherServiceinfo/examples/weather/weatherser
vice resources/humidity. xsl " />
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
</APPLICATION>
FIG. 4B
R:WAM1NERM16502k0253V,gs.vsd
316
<REGISTRY>
<APPLICATION..name="" description="generic application......

...configuration">
<I-- no parameters needed for this configuration -->
<TRANSCODING>
<SOURCE url="*"/>
<TRANSFORM url="hftp:Hlhs/prefty-print. xsl "/>@@ 452
</TRANSCODING>
</CONFIGURATION>
</CLIENT>
</APPLICATION>
</REGISTRY>
FIGm 4C
<!-- DTD, Application Publishing, Transformation Registry for LI
<!ELEMENT APPLICATION...

...Registry
```

For Multiple Changes to Registry For One Application
Applications
504 524
I F I F
Create **XSL**
Stylesheets For Create **XSL** Stylesheet
Multiple Applications For One Application
506 526
IF IF
Publish Static Registry Publish Static Registry
And...
...10
Begin
Receive Client Request 602
IF
Determine 604
Client Type
IF
Query Transformation Registry
Engine for **XSL** Transformation @@606
Based on Client Type
I
Registry Engine Determines
Proper **XSL** Transformation 608
Based on Client and
Configuration
Receive **XSL** Transformation
From Registry Engine
Invoke **XSLT** Service and Apply 612
XSL Transformation
Send Transformed XML
Document to Client
FiGm 6

 14/5,K/21   (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00740829   **Image available**
EXTENDING THE CAPABILITIES OF AN XSL **STYLE SHEET TO INCLUDE COMPONENTS**
    FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION
EXTENSION DES CAPACITES D'UNE FEUILLE DE STYLE XSL **AFIN D'INCLURE DES**
    COMPOSANTS PERMETTANT DE TRANSFORMER LES CONTENUS
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  Priority Application: US 99123916 19990312; US 2000523378 20000310
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Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7596

English Abstract
  Systems and methods consistent with the present invention use a Namespace
  paradigm to define an external component reference to a style sheet
  (500). When the style sheet processor processes the tags in the style
  sheet, it recognizes the external component declaration (510). The style
  sheet will contain a name of the external component instance and a
  definition of the method to execute associated with the external
  component instance which is executing (520). The **XSLT** processor then
  relinquishes control to the external component to execute the method
  defined in the style sheet (525). The results of the method's execution
  may be placed in the transform document generated by processing the style
  sheet (530).

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes utilisant un paradigme
  d'espace de noms pour definir une reference de composant exterieur
  concernant une feuille de style (500). Lorsque le processeur de feuille
  de style traite les etiquettes sur la feuille de style, il reconnait la
  declaration de composant exterieur (510). La feuille de style contiendra
  un nom de l'instance de composant exterieur et une definition du procede
  a executer associe a ladite instance. La feuille de style contiendra un
  nom de l'instance de composant exterieur et une definition du procede a
  executer associe a ladite instance en cours d'execution (520). Le
  processeur **XSLT** abandonne ensuite le controle au composant exterieur
  afin d'executer le procede defini sur la feuille de style (525). Les
  resultats de l'execution du procede peuvent etre places dans le document
  de transformation genere par le traitement de la feuille de style (530).

EXTENDING THE CAPABILITIES OF AN XSL **STYLE SHEET TO INCLUDE COMPONENTS
    FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION**
EXTENSION DES CAPACITES D'UNE FEUILLE DE STYLE XSL **AFIN D'INCLURE DES
    COMPOSANTS PERMETTANT DE TRANSFORMER LES CONTENUS**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/21**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22 ...**

... **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

English Abstract
  ...definition of the method to execute associated with the external
  component instance which is executing (520). The **XSLT** processor then
  relinquishes control to the external component to execute the method
  defined in the style sheet...

French Abstract
  ...une definition du procede a executer associe a ladite instance en
  cours d'execution (520). Le processeur **XSLT** abandonne ensuite le
  controle au composant exterieur afin d'executer le procede defini sur la
  feuille de...

Detailed Description
  EXTENDING THE CAPABILITIES OF AN **XSL** STYLE SHEET TO INCLUDE
  COMPONENTS FOR CONTENT TRANSFORMATION
  RELATED APPLICATIONS
  Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 60/123,916 entitled "Enhanced

XML Processing for Content Transformation" filed March 12, 1999, is relied upon and is incorporated by reference in...

...style sheets in creating a document, and more particularly, to the use of external components in an **XSL** style sheet.

Description of the Related Art
Systems' and applications' use of documents has become so prolific...

...documents' display. Style sheets provide greater flexibility and control over the display of a document's content. **XSL** style sheets also allow the content of documents to be transformed, making them as document transformers where...

...a new document incorporating the information contained within the style sheet and the requested document.
Typically, an **XSL** style sheet includes the use of tags. Tags are codes that identify an element in the document...

...advanced, to include a type of programming language. An example of this is an Extensible Style Language (**XSL**) style sheet. **XSL** is a declarative style sheet language specified in **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) which can also be
used to transform **XSL** documents. The **XSL** is actually more analogous to a
programming language than to a mechanism designed purely to analyze tags and display attributes.

With **XML** , developers may provide functionality by creating their own customized tags. For example, **XML** supports links that point to multiple documents, as opposed to **HTML** links, which can reference just one destination each.

XML documents may be served to different clients with varied interests and
capabilities. For example, a PC running NETSCAPE may require a document formatted differently than a PDA would. **XSL** is the style language used by **XML** to allow different clients to receive different **XML** documents. **XSL** is a specification language for separating style from content when creating **XML** or **HTML** pages. **XSL** style sheets allow a single style to be applied to multiple documents.

However, there are limitations to...

...be used to aid in the modification of document information to be displayed.

Similarly, the use of **XSL** style sheets has been limited. Infori-nation contained within the **XSL** style sheet must be defined within the application and the **XSL** style sheet itself, and therefore the style sheet becomes application dependent. This sometimes is not desirable when ...

...in which case a separate style sheet for each application would need to be developed.

Furthermore, the **XSL** style sheet is completely self-contained in that no modules or functions can be called outside the...

...component may generate application specific results. In addition, the style sheet may contain commands written in an **XSL** fon-nat.

The step of processing the method associated with the external component may include loading the external component in an **XSLT** processor and initiating the execution of the method associated with the external component. In addition, the step...instance of the external component may also be performed. The external component may be defined to an **XSLT**

processor and the style sheet using a Namespace. And, an application associated with an input document using...

...component to the style sheet and the style sheet processor. The style sheet processor may be an **XSLT** processor and the style sheet contains tags written in an **XSL** format.

And finally, the style sheet processor may be further operative to generate a transform document and...

...consistent with exemplary embodiments of the present invention;
Fig. 2 depicts a more detailed view of an **XSLT** processor and components related to the **XSLT** processor suitable for practicing methods and systems in a
manner consistent with an exemplary embodiment of the...
...an external component to a style sheet. Namespaces are covered in more detail by the "Namespaces in **XML** " recommendation specification by the World Wide Web Consortium. When the style sheet processor processes the tags in...

...component, and may contain arguments for the method which is executing. The style sheet processor, or the **XSLT** processor in one embodiment, then relinquishes control to the named external component instance to execute the method...

...required, and this execution may provide any results including those not related to the document.

During processing, **XSL** external components may treat the document specific tags as its input declared by specific Namespaces that designate ...

...external component which are also declared with respect to a particular Namespace will be recognized by the **XSLT** processor during the validation of a style sheet as declarations of component invocations. During the processing of a document with a style sheet, an **XSLT** processor will use the component specification along with arguments defined in the **XSL** style sheet to perform the external component method defined to the **XSLT** processor associated with the particular component.

The specific instances of a component may designated by a name...

...the external component's instance which generates a result and placing the result in a document. The **XSLT** processor also ensures that a global processing context which is initialized during the validation step by the **XSLT** processor and can be shared by all the components and their instances referenced within a style sheet...

...of generating fragments of a transformed document. The generated result may depend on the context which the **XSLT** processor supplies to the component's instance. Multiple components or component instances can share the context during...

...8, and a video display 120.

Memory 102 includes application 104, transformation engine 106, registry 108, and **XSLT** processor I IO. Application 104 receives client requests and provides **XML** documents to those clients. Transformation engine 106 maintains mapping of all **XSL** translations, responds to queries from application 104, publishes new registries, and runs an informative servlet. A servlet...

...the registry without the need for additional software to interface with the file.

Memory 102 contains an **XSLT** processor 1 1 0 that applies the **XSL** transformation to **XML** document 1 Secondary storage device 112 contains

a

registry as **XML** Document 1 1 4. This registry I 1 4 is an **XML** representation of registry 108. Registry 1 14 serves as a backup that may be easily loaded into memory 102.

Figure 2 depicts a more detailed view of an **XSLT** processor and components related to the **XSLT** processor suitable for practicing methods and systems in a manner consistent with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The **XSLT** processor 205 interfaces with multiple modules in order to process an external component declared within a style sheet. The user 200 may request a document and may provide to the **XSLT** processor 205 a client type. For example, the user client type might be a PDA or a browser on a PC. The **XSLT** processor will process this request, and when complete, will send to the user a transform document.

The **XSLT** processor may perform many functions, several of which are depicted in Figure 2. A validation module 2...

...to ensure that the correct style sheet to generate a transform document is used and valid. The **XSLT** processor will also understand the external component declarations specified with Namespaces in the style sheets and load...

...will also incorporate the results of any methods executed by an external component instance, if any. An **XML** Parser 235 may be used to parse the input documents and style sheets. An **XML** Document Builder 240 may be used to build a memory representation of the parsed documents or transformed documents.

To generate this display document, in one embodiment, the **XSLT** processor 205 accesses style sheets 220, components 225, and content, e.g., **XML** documents 230. These style sheets 220, components 225, documents 230, may be contained in memory within the...
...system described with respect to Figure 1, in secondary storage or in other storage areas which the **XSLT** processor 205 can access.

As stated, the user will generate a document request. The **XSLT** processor 205 will recognize, by examining the document request, an associated style sheet. The **XSLT** processor 205 then retrieves the appropriate style sheet associated with the document requested in order to process...

...way of a Namespace paradigm. When the style sheet names a reference to an external component, the **XSLT** processor may create an 1 5 instance of the component if the named component instance has not been created, or use an already created component instance by looking it up with its name. The **XSLT** processor may pass any arguments also defined in the style sheet and initiate the specific method execution...

...i.e., those documents that contain the content of the document requested by the user, which the **XSLT** processor will use in conjunction with the style sheet to generate a transfon-n document.

Figure 3...
...present invention, the style sheet does not have to be application dependent. The style sheet may contain **XSLT** language commands as well as reference to an external component. This external component may be used to...perform various other types of processing.

After processing the external call embedded in the external component, the **XSLT** processor continues to process the rest of the style sheet and the input document. Other methods of...

...style sheet might be activated as described above. When the style sheet

is completely processed by the **XSLT** processor, the process sends a transform document containing the results of the external call to the user...

...using a PC or other type of data processing system by which he has access to the **XSLT** processor. The **XSLT** processor receives the document request and client type from the user and validates the document and the...

...sheet associated with the document (step 405). As part of the validation process, in one embodiment, the **XSLT** processor validates a document by using an **XML** parser and validates a style sheet by using an **XML** parser and using the **XSL** language. **XSL** style sheets are written using the **XSL** language which is described in **XML** .

The **XSLT** processor then receives the style sheet containing reference to an external component (step 41 0). The style...

...elements in a style sheet. Name attributes within the scope of a component identification element in the **XSLT** style sheet designate a specific instance of a particular component.

The external component may contain a definition...

...be placed within the external component. The component can also utilize a processing context passed by the **XSLT** processor.

The process then checks to see if an instance of the external component already exists, i.e., is active, in the **XSLT** processor (Step 412). If it is determined that an instance is not found in Step 413, then...

...Consequently, the name of the external component may play an important role in this process. If the **XSLT** processor has encountered this named component instance before, it locates and reuses the same component instance. Otherwise...

...processed by the style sheet will be passed to the external component that is being activated. The **XSLT** processor, when processing the style sheet, relinquishes control to the instance of the component so that it ...

...the method defined in the style sheet. After that method has been completed, processing returns to the **XSLT** processor to continue processing the style sheet and hence the input document.

Once all the tags in...

...as well as any other method(s) associated with external components contained in the style sheet, the **XSLT** processor then places in a transform document the results of the tag processing as well as the... activation in a style sheet.

Next, during the validation of the style sheet and processing of the **XSLT** tags, an external component identified by the specific Narnespace declaration is identified and is defined to the **XSLT** processor (step 505). The use of Namespaces is well known to those skilled in the art. The...

...know the location for their retrieval. In the present invention, a component Namespace is defined to an **XSLT** library so that during the execution of the style sheet, the **XSLT** processor is aware that an external component is being defined, and it can preload and resolve components which are declared.

Following definition of an external component Narnespace to the **XSLT** processor and after validation of the style sheet is finished, the **XSLT** processor starts processing an input document with the validated style

sheet and the loaded components. It processes the **XSL** language tags
based on the language semantics and transforms the document in the
process. When a component...

...be processed in the style sheet during the style sheet processing with
the control flow of the **XSL** language, the **XSLT** processor looks up the
named instance of a component which is specified by the component tag.
The...

...uses it (Step 5 1 0), where it is processed. If the instance already
exists, however, the **XSLT** processor reactivates the named instance.
Within the external component tag, in one embodiment, is a method
definition...

...received from the style sheet (Step 515). This is an indication to the
style sheet processor, the **XSLT** processor, that the following text
associated with the component tag is for an external component associated
with...

...tag within the application. When the special component tag is
encountered, its contents will signal to the **XSLT** processor to
relinquish control so that a method defined to the external component's
named instance may...

...is called (step 522). Any
values defined in the style sheet for the method received by the **XSLT**
processor are then passed to the specific named method (step 525) as the
arguments of the method in the component. The specific method will use
the values passed from the **XSLT** processor as its arguments. This step
can use the methods specified in the named external component.

A global context which the **XSLT** processor passes to the components to
utilize and the current document fragment being processed by the style...

...being processed as selected by the style sheet; 2) the global context
that is provided by the **XSLT** processor; and 3) a means for creating
document fragments in the transformed 1 5 document that is...

...either by requiring those three additional items to be included in the
method signatures by allowing the **XSLT** processor to pass them to the
component instance, or by requiring the component to use a specific...

...their own state when they are reactivated to allow them to provide
intelligence in document transformation.

The **XSLT** processor is not aware of the functions being performed by
processing the external component nor is it...method execution in the
external component instance. When the component instance's method returns
execution to the **XSLT** processor, it resumes processing the document as
specified in the style sheet. The **XSLT** processor during processing the
style sheet may require to reuse the named component instance or activate
other components instances as specified by the style sheet.

The **XSLT** processor may also perform error handling. The **XSLT**
processor
may record the method invocations if the method signatures in the named
component does not match...

...errors are generated, the component will abort its execution and return
a list of exceptions to the **XSLT** processor. Depending on the severity
of the errors, the **XSLT** processor may log this as an error and continue
processing to generate a transformed document, or the errors severity may
abort the **XSLT** processor. Severe errors include, but are not limited
to, unloadable components, inability to activate component instances and
methods, or components indicating severe errors.

When the **XSLT** processor completes the processing of the style sheet,

the new document containing the results of the style...

...an External CoMponent in a Style Sheet
Below is an example of a style sheet.written in **XSL** .

```
<? xml   version="1.0"?>
<- XSL   Style sheet, DTD omitted ->
< xsl :stylesheet
xmlns: xsl ="http://www.w3.oriz/TR/V,TD- xsl "
xmins:xslcomponent--http://www.javasoft.com/lhs
>
< Xsl :template rnatch="paragraph">
<xslcomponent:component
narne="surnmaryl"
class="com.sun.lhs.impl.samplecomponents.SummaryBuilder"
>
<xslcomponent:args>
<xslcomponent:methodname="genSummary"/>
<xslcomponent: argname="buffiersize" value=" I 00"/>
</xslcornponent:args>
<xslcomponent:component>
< xsl :apply-templates/>
</ xsl :template>
</ xsl :stylesheet>
```
The above example includes a Namespace declaration,
xmlns:xlscomponent=http:Hwww..javasoft.com/lhs,
 component tag...

...associated with the external component instance, and may contain
arguments for the method which is executing. The **XSLT** processor then
relinquishes control to the external component to execute the method
defined in the style sheet...

Claim
...   specific results.

 4 The method of Claim 1, wherein the style sheet contains commands
written in an **XSL**   format.

 5 The method of Claim 4, wherein the step of processing the method
includes loading the external component in an **XSLT** processor and
initiating the
execution of the method associated with the external component.

 6 The method of...

...the external component.

 13 The method of Claim 8 wherein the external component is defined to
an **XSLT**   processor and the style sheet using a Namespace.

 14 The method of Claim 8, wherein the step...

...the style sheet processor.
 20 The system of Claim 17, wherein the style sheet processor is an **XSLT**
processor and the style sheet contains tags written in an **XSL**   format.

 21 The system of Claim 17, wherein the style sheet processor is further
operative to generate...

...associated with the external component.
 Application Server
 102
 MEMORY
 112
 104 Secondary
 Application Storage

110 Device 114
 XSLT ˙Registry as   ‘
Processor **XML** Document
108
Registry
106
Transformation 116
Engine CPU
120 118
Video Display Input Device
FIGn 1
C...Fig. 4
rt
00
Declare external component namespace
in style sheet
IF 05
Define external component to **XSLT**
processor
IF 10
Load external component in **XSLT**
processor   ‘
IF - 515
Receive external component tag in style
sheet
IF 520
Call the method associated with...

...where appropriate, c." the relevant passages Relevant to claim No.
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  A EXNER, N. Examining **XML** : new concepts and possibilities in Web 1-22
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  pp 53.
  A STEVENS, M. Xtending the Enterprise, Intelligent Enterprise, 1-22
  November 1998, pp
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  pp. 217.
  A SENNA, J. **XML** bridges the gap, InfoWorld, June 1998, v2O, n22, 1-22
  pp. 88. Further documents are listed in...

...of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant
  passages Relevant to claim No.
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  A,P US 65031,989 A...

 14/5,K/22   (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00566635   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOCAL ADVERTISING
TECHNIQUE DE PUBLICITE LOCALE ET DISPOSITIF A CET EFFET
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  GUPTA Amit,
  VENKATARAMAN Sriraman,
  BAEHR Geoffrey,‘   ‘
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200030008 A1 20000525 (WO 0030008)
  Application: WO 99US27061 19991112 (PCT/WO US9927061)
  Priority Application: US 98192874 19981116
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE

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ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD
RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
```
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11877

English Abstract
   Internet Service Providers (ISPs) or proxies (502) owned by ISP insert
   advertisements transmitted from a web host to a client. The advertisement
   may be stored in the proxy's cache or may be retrieved from a web server
   (510) for an advertiser. By providing the ISP with the ability to insert
   the advertisement, advertisements appear on small web sites that do not
   normally attract advertisers. Additionally, due to the number of
   advertisements placed by an ISP, small advertisers may have their
   advertisements appear in connection with frequently used web sites. One
   or more embodiments of the invention provide for an ISP to collect and
   store demographic information (508) such as the user's age, residence,
   credit history, etc.

French Abstract
   La presente invention concerne une technique de publicite et un
   dispositif a cet effet. Les fournisseurs de services Internet (ISP) ou
   les mandataires (502) qu'ils detiennent, inserent de la publicite et la
   transmettent au client a partir d'un site d'hebergement. La publicite
   peut etre stockee dans un cache du mandataire ou recuperee d'un serveur
   reseau (510) pour un annonceur. En donnant aux ISP cette capacite
   d'inserer de la publicite, des encarts publicitaires apparaissent sur des
   petits sites qui d'habitude n'interessent pas les annonceurs. En outre,
   du fait du nombre d'encarts introduits par un ISP, ceux des petits
   annonceurs peuvent apparaitre en connexion avec des sites tres
   frequemment utilises. Au moins une realisation de cette invention permet
   a un ISP de recueillir et stocker des donnees demographiques(508) telles
   que l'age, l'adresse, les antecedents en matiere de credit de
   l'utilisateur, etc.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

Detailed Description
... computer software, and, more
  specifically, to advertising on the internet.

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  that is subject to copyright protection. The copyright owner has no
  objection to the
  facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** or the patent
  disclosure as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office file or
  records, but...

...Cello.

  Information servers maintain the information on the WWW and are
  capable of processing a client request. **Hypertext** Transport Protocol
  (HTTP) is the standard protocol for communication with an information
  server on the

...server that carries out requests transmitted to it (i.e., from client 100), keeping copies of fetched **documents** or information for some time so that they can be accessed more quickly in the future, speeding up access
for commonly requested information. This maintaining of information and fetched **documents** by the proxy 102 is referred to as caching and the information maintained in the proxy 102...of the resource in the file structure of the server.

The WWW uses a concept known as **hypertext** . **Hypertext** provides the ability to create links within a **document** to move directly to other information.

To activate the link, it is only necessary to click on the **hypertext** link (e.g., a in the URL.

If the client request is for a file, the HTTP... ···

...to the client using the HTTP.
A browser displays information to a client/user as pages or **documents** (referred to as "web pages" or "web sites"). A language is used to define the
format for a page to be displayed in the WVVW. The language is called **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**). A VVWW page is transmitted to a client
as an **HTML document** . The browser executing at the client parses the **document** and displays a page based on the information in the **HTML document** .

HTML is a structural language that is comprised of **HTML** elements that are nested within each other. An **HTML document** is a text file in which certain strings of characters, called tags, mark regions of the **document** and assign
special meaning to them. These regions are called **HTML** elements. Each element has a name, or tag. An element can have attributes that specify properties of...

...properties
such as name, type, and value. The following provides an example of the structure of an **HTML document** .
< **HTML** >
<HEAD>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** head
</HEAD>
<BODY>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** body
</BODY>
</ **HTML** >
Each **HTML** element is delimited by the pair of characters "<" and '5".
The name of the **HTML** element is contained within the delimiting characters. The combination of the name and delimiting characters is referred...

...marker. The ending marker is identified by the inclusion of an another character, "/" that follows the "<" character.

HTML is a hierarchical language. With the exception of the **HTML** element, all other elements are contained within another element. The **HTML** element encompasses the entire **document** . It identifies the enclosed text as an
HTML document . The HEAD element is contained within the **HTML** element
and includes information about the **HTML document** . The BODY element is contained within the **HTML** . The BODY element contains all of the text and

other information to be displayed. Other **HTML** elements are described in
HTML reference manuals.

Advertiaing
In traditional media (e.g., television, radio, and newspaper), local
advertising is provided by...web page with an empty slot
due to an IMG directive (a directive (as specified in the **HTML** of the
web page) to load an inline image stored on the server). An advertisement
slot is...web server 404. In one or more embodiments, the characteristics
of the advertisement and advertisement slot are **encoded** as **part** of
the URL itself or around the URL (but not **encoded** as **part** of the
LJRQ. In another embodiment, the characteristics of the advertisement and
advertisement slot are specified in
tags of the **HTML** – In another embodiment, the characteristics of the
advertisement and the advertisement slot may be shipped as part...s set
price.

Advertisement Tags
To specify advertisement characteristics, advertisement tag(s) may be
specified in the **HTML** . The server could specify a tag or tag
combination (e.g., a <A> ... </A> block that follows...with a value of
34.

Alternatively, instead of specifying the above information in the form of
an **HTML** tag, the information may be specified as part of the URL
request that is provided to the...

...part of the data stream. For example, the server may specify that the
advertisement slot in the **HTML** is transmitted as characters or bytes 55
to 75 of the data stream.

Auditing and Cross Verification...

Claim
... said second advertisement.

7 The method of claim 2 wherein said advertisement slot is identified
by an **HTML** tag.
. The method of claim 2 further comprising:
said proxy obtaining profile information relating to a client...

...for inserting said advertisement.
. The method of claim 28 wherein said available space is identified by
an **HTML** tag.

34 The method of claim 28 further comprising said proxy obtaining
profile information relating to a...

 14/5,K/23   (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00566629   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR NEGOTIATING TERMS FOR LOCAL ADVERTISING
PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE NEGOCIATION DES TERMES D'UNE PUBLICITE LOCALE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  GUPTA Amit,
  BAEHR Geoffrey,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200030002 A1 20000525 (WO 0030002)
  Application: WO 99US26697 19991112 (PCT/WO US9926697)
  Priority Application: US 98192874 19981116; US 99343965 19990630
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ
BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 14926

English Abstract
  A method and apparatus for local advertising. Web hosts sell advertising
  space on their web site and distribute web pages including the
  advertisements to Internet users or clients. It is desirable for
  advertisements to target specific audiences and persons that may be
  interested in the specific good or service being advertised. One or more
  embodiments of the invention provide for advertisements that are
  transmitted (606) from a web host to a client. The inserted advertisement
  may be an advertisement that is stored in the proxy's cache (604) or may
  be retrieved from a web server for an advertiser. One or more embodiments
  of the invention provide for a module to be downloaded to the proxy that
  is responsible for negotiating and inserting the advertisement.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un procede et un dispositif de publicite locale.
  Des hotes du Web vendent des espaces publicitaires sur leur site Web et
  distribuent des pages Web comprenant les publicites a des utilisateurs ou
  clients de l'Internet. Il est souhaitable que les publicites ciblent un
  public specifique qui puisse etre interesse par une marchandise ou un
  service en particulier, annonce par publicite. Dans un ou plusieurs modes
  de realisation de l'invention, de publicites sont transmises (606) a
  partir d'un hote du Web, a un client. La publicite inseree peut etre une
  publicite conservee dans l'antememoire du mandataire (604), ou elle peut
  etre extraite a partir d'un serveur du Web, pour un publicitaire.
  L'invention concerne egalement un module, destine a etre telecharge en
  direction du mandataire responsable de la negociation et de l'insertion
  de la publicite.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... computer software, and, more
  specifically, to advertising on the internet.

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  facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** or the patent
  disclosure as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office file or
  records, but...

...Cello.

  Information servers maintain the information on the VVWW and are
  capable of processing a client request. **Hypertext** Transport Protocol
  (HTTP) is the standard protocol for communication with an information
  server on the
  VVWW. HTTP...server that carries out requests transmitted to it (i.e.,
  from client 100), keeping copies of fetched **documents** or information
  for some time so that they can be accessed more quickly in the future,

speeding up access
for commonly requested information. This maintaining of information and
fetched **documents** by the proxy 102 is referred to as caching and the
information maintained in the proxy 102...

...of the resource in the file structure of the server.

The VVWW uses a concept known as **hypertext** . **Hypertext** provides the
ability to create links within a **document** to move directly to other
information.

To activate the link, it is only necessary to click on the **hypertext**
link (e.g., a WO 00/30002 PCT/US99/26697
7
the link to identify the location...

...to the client using the HTTP.

A browser displays information to a client/user as pages or **documents**
(referred to as "web pages" or "web sites"). A language is used to define
the
format for a page to be displayed in the WWW. The language is called
Hypertext Markup Language (**HTML**). A VAIVW page is transmitted to
a client as an **HTML document** . The browser executing at the client
parses the **document** and displays a page based on the information in the
HTML document .

HTML is a structural language that is comprised of **HTML** elements that
are nested within each other. An **HTML document** is a text file in
which certain strings of characters, called tags, mark regions of the
document and assign
special meaning to them. These regions are called **HTML** elements. Each
element has a name, or tag. An element can have attributes that specify
properties of...

...properties
such as name, type, and value. The following provides an example of the
structure of an **HTML document** .

< **HTML** >
<HEAD>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** head
</HEAD>
<BODY>
.... element(s) valid in the **document** body
</BODY>
</ **HTML** >
Each **HTML** element is delimited by the pair of characters "<" and ">".
The name of the **HTML** element is contained within the delimiting
characters. The combination of the name and delimiting characters is
referred by the inclusion of an another character, "/" that follows the
"<" character.

HTML is a hierarchical language. With the exception of the **HTML**
element, all other elements are contained within another element. The
HTML element encompasses the entire **document** . It identifies the
enclosed text as an
HTML document . The HEAD element is contained within the **HTML**
element
and includes information about the **HTML document** . The BODY element is
contained within the **HTML** . The BODY element contains all of the text
and
other information to be displayed. Other **HTML** elements are described in
HTML reference manuals.

Advertising
In traditional media (e.g., television, radio, and newspaper), local

advertising is provided by...web page with an empty slot
due to an IMG directive (a directive (as specified in the **HTML** of the
web page) to load an inline image stored on the server). An advertisement
slot is...image set to a particular URL (e.g.,
www.CREDITCARD.com/NEW-AD.GIF) and the HREF (**Hypertext** REFerence
used to specify the name or URL of the file that is loaded when the user
...

...the
request and replies with a web page fetched from the company placing the
advertisement (e.g., **HTML** text from www.CARMAN-UFACTURER.com/cardeals.
html .).

In one or more embodiments of the invention, web server 404 can create
new, unique identifiers for...web server 404. In one or more embodiments,
the characteristics of the advertisement and advertisement slot are
encoded as **part** of the URL itself or around the URL (but not **encoded**
as **part** of the URL). In another embodiment, the characteristics of the
advertisement and advertisement slot are specified in
tags of the **HTML** . In another embodiment, the characteristics of the
advertisement and the advertisement slot may be shipped as part...as
standalone Java applications, or as Java
"applets" which are identified by an applet tag in an **HTML** **document** ,
and
loaded by a browser application. The class files associated with an
application or applet may be...400 are faster.

Advertisement TWs
To specify advertisement characteristics, advertisement tag(s) may be
specified in the **HTML** - The server could specify a tag or tag
combination (e.g., a <A> ... < /A> block that follows...

...with a value of 34.

Alternatively, instead of specifying the above information in the form of
an **HTML** tag, the information may be specified as part of the URL
request that is provided to the...

...part of the data stream. For example, the server may specify that the
advertisement slot in the **HTML** is transmitted as characters or bytes 55
to 75 of the data stream.

Auditing and Cross Verification...

 14/5,K/24   **(Item 13 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00549734   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENCODING CONTENT CHARACTERISTICS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE CODAGE DE CARACTERISTIQUES D'UN CONTENU
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  GUPTA Amit,
  POGER Elliot,
  SCHUBA Christoph,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200013107 A2 20000309 (WO 0013107)
  Application: WO 99US18990 19990819 (PCT/WO US9918990)
  Priority Application: US 98146381 19980901
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
  LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
  TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
  MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ

CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **H04L-029/06**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 6173

English Abstract
  A method and apparatus for encoding characteristics for the retrieval of
  information. Depending on the characteristics, some methods for
  retrieving information may be preferred. If information is too large to
  utilize UDP, then TCP may be preferred. In addition, if information is
  not cacheable, then it is preferable to retrieve the information directly
  from the server instead of searching the cache first. A URL (Uniform
  Resource Locator) is utilized on the internet to specify the application
  protocol (e.g., http), the domain name (e.g., www.sun.com), and file
  location (e.g., /users/hcn/index. html). The suffix of a file indicator
  is utilized to identify how to process the data or information subsequent
  to retrieval. One or more embodiments of the invention provide for
  encoding characteristics of data to be transferred that indicates or
  hints at an optimal method to retrieve the data. For example, the URL may
  specify that TCP is the preferred transfer protocol, thereby avoiding an
  attempted transfer using UDP. Additionally, the encoding may specify that
  the client should preferably retrieve the information directly from the
  server instead of searching the proxy cache. The characteristics or
  preferred retrieval method may be encoded in any portion of a URL.
  Additionally, one or more embodiments of the invention provide for
  backwards compatibility with existing internet browsers by encoding the
  characteristics in the file location portion of the URL instead of the
  application protocol identifier portion.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil de codage de
  caracteristiques pour la recherche d'informations. Selon les
  caracteristiques, on peut preferer certains procedes de recherche
  d'informations. Si le volume d'informations est trop important pour
  utiliser le protocole datagramme (UDP), on opte pour le protocole de
  commande de transmission (TCP). En outre, si les informations ne peuvent
  etre stockees dans une antememoire, il est recommande de les extraire
  directement du serveur plutot que d'explorer l'antememoire. Un
  localisateur de ressources universel (URL), utilise sur l'internet,
  permet de preciser le protocole d'application (par exemple http), le nom
  de domaine (par exemple www.sun.com) et la localisation de fichiers (par
  exemple /users/hcn/index. html). Le suffixe d'un indicatif de fichier
  sert a determiner le mode de traitement des donnees ou des informations
  une fois la recherche effectuer. Une ou plusieurs realisations selon
  l'invention reposent sur le codage des caracteristiques des donnees a
  transferer qui indiquent ou suggerent un procede optimal pour rechercher
  les donnees en question. Par exemple, l'URL peut specifier que le TCP est
  le protocole de transfert prefere, et permet ainsi d'eviter une tentative
  de transfert utilisant le protocole UDP. En outre, le codage peut
  preciser que le client devrait, de preference, extraire l'information
  directement du serveur ou lieu de l'antememoire mandataire. On peut coder
  les caracteristiques ou le procede de recherche prefere dans n'importe
  quelle partie d'un URL. De plus, une ou plusieurs realisations selon
  l'invention reposent sur une compatibilite retroactive avec des
  navigateurs internet existants par codage des caracteristiques de la
  partie localisation de fichiers de l'URL, au lieu de la partie de
  l'identificateur du protocole d'application.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **H04L-029/06**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

English Abstract
...http), the domain name (e.g., www.sun.com), and file location (e.g.,
/users/hcn/index. **html**). The suffix of a file indicator is utilized to
identify how to process the data or information...

French Abstract
...de domaine (par exemple www.sun.com) et la localisation de fichiers
(par exemple /users/hcn/index. **html**). Le suffixe d'un indicatif de
fichier sert a determiner le mode de traitement des donnees ou...

Detailed Description
... of computer software, and, more
specifically, to optimizing network traffic.

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...Netscape Navigator and
Internet Explorer.

A browser displays information to a client or user as pages or
 documents . A language called **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**)
is used
to define the format for a page to be displayed in the browser. A Web
page is transmitted to a client as an **HTML document** . The browser
executing at the
client parses the **document** and produces and displays a Web Page based
on
the information in the **HTML document** . Consequently, the **HTML**
 document defines the Web Page that is rendered at runtime on the
browser.

B. Network Communication/Data Transfer...UDP) is utilized to ensure that
the Application Protocol
commands are completely transmitted to the receiving end. **HyperText**
Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the standard application protocol for
communication with an information server on the WWW...

...server that carries out requests transmitted to it (i.e., from client
100), keeping copies of fetched **documents** or information for some time
so that they can be accessed more quickly in the
future, speeding up access for commonly requested information. This
maintaining of information and fetched **documents** by the proxy 102 is
referred to as caching and the information maintained in the proxy 102...

...the file structure of the server. For example,
the URL "http://www.sunlabs.com/research/hsn/index. **html** " specifies the
application protocol ("http"), the server host name ("www.sunlabs.corn"),
and the filename to be retrieved ("/research/hsn/index. **html** ").
If the client request is for a file, the HTTP server locates the file and
sends it...

...via command-line arguments, standard
input, or environment variables. The gateway program processes the data,
generates an **HTML document** , and returns the **HTML document** as its
response to the server using CGI (via standard input, for example). The
server forwards the **HTML document** to the client using the HTTP.

Once files have been retrieved, the client may utilize or process the
file.

For example, if a **HTML document** is retrieved, a client's web browser

may
parse the **HTML** **document** and display the **document** . Depending on the
type of file retrieved, the client may activate an application to process
the file.

For example, if a word processing **document** is retrieved, the client may
activate a word processor to process the **document** . Alternatively, if an
image file is retrieved, an image viewer may be activated to process and
display...
...period "." and several letters that are attached to the end of a file
name. For example, an **HTML**
 document may end with the suffix ".htm" or ". **html** " (e.g., Index. **html**
" or
"home. **html** "), a word processing **document** filename may end with the
suffix ".doc" (e.g., "report.doc" or "letter.doc"), a JPEG (joint...

...image filename may end with the suffix ".jpg" (e.g.,
"image.jpg" or "picturejpg"), and a postscript **document** (**document**
created in the postscript page description language) may end with the
suffix ".ps" (e.g., "calendar.ps...

...http), the domain name (e.g.,
www.sun.com), and file location (e.g., /users/hcn/index. **html**). The
suffix of a file indicator is utilized to identify how to process the
data or information...server thereby influencing the transfer of
information across a network. Further, the facts or hints may be **encoded**
 into any **part** of a URL.

Figure 5 demonstrates a method for the encoding and use of
information in URLs...display in the web browser. Such information may be
passed in the form of a parameter in
 HTML . For example, the file suffix " **html** ?u" in the URL
"http://www.sunlabs.com/research/hsn/index. **html** ?u" passes the parameter
it " indicating a UDP transfer.

u
By encoding the information in the file...to the methods of the prior art
(i.e., by invoking an image viewer, word processor, or **HTML** **document**
browser to process the retrieved information).

Thus, a method and apparatus for encoding content characteristics for
the...

 14/5,K/25 **(Item 14 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00546708 **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS OF TRANSLATING AND EXECUTING NATIVE CODE IN A VIRTUAL
    MACHINE ENVIRONMENT
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE TRADUCTION ET D'EXECUTION D'UN CODE NATIF DANS UN
    ENVIRONNEMENT MACHINE VIRTUELLE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  UNGAR David,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200010081 A2 20000224 (WO 0010081)
  Application: WO 99US18158 19990810 (PCT/WO US9918158)
  Priority Application: US 98134073 19980813
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
  LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
  TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
  MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ
  CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/45**
International Patent Class: **G06F-009/455**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8983

English Abstract
  A method and apparatus of translating and executing native code in a
virtual machine environment. Debugging of a virtual machine
implementation is made easier through binary translation of native code,
which permits greater platform independence and greater control over
thread management and scheduling, and provides for identification of
memory access errors in the native code. When native code is to be
executed within a virtual machine environment, the native code is
translated into an intermediate from. This intermediate form is processed
to determine where memory access and blocking system calls occur.
Validity checks are inserted into memory accessed calls to determine
whether the portion of memory to be accessed by each call is within a
permitted range. Wild pointers and other sources of memory access errors
associated with the native code may thus be identified. Blocking system
calls are replaced with non-blocking variants, and "yield" operations may
be inserted into system calls and loops. The revised native code
incorporating memory access validity checks and non-blocking system calls
is compiled or interpreted by the virtual machine to execute the routines
defined by the native code. Because the revised native code does not
block other threads, threads scheduling may be managed by the virtual
machine rather than the underlying operating system, and cooperative
scheduling may be performed.

French Abstract
  Procede et appareil de traduction et d'execution d'un code natif dans un
environnement machine virtuelle. Le debogage d'une mise en application
machine virtuelle est facilite par la traduction binaire d'un code natif,
ce qui permet une plus grande independance de la plate-forme et une
meilleure commande de la gestion et de la programmation des files et
permet egalement l'identification d'erreurs d'acces en memoire dans le
code natif. Lorsque le code natif doit etre execute dans un environnement
machine virtuelle, ledit code natif est traduit en une forme
intermediaire. La forme intermediaire est traitee pour determiner ou
l'acces en memoire et les appels bloquant le systeme se produisent. Des
controles de validite sont inseres dans les appels d'acces en memoire
pour determiner si la partie de la memoire faisant l'objet d'un acces par
chaque appel se trouvent dans une gamme permise. Des pointeurs sauvages
et d'autres sources d'erreurs d'acces en memoire associes au code natif
peuvent ainsi etre identifies. Les appels bloquants le systeme sont
remplaces par des variantes non bloquantes et des operations de
"fourniture" peuvent etre inserees dans les appels et les boucles
systeme. Le code natif revise contenant des controles de validite d'acces
en memoire et des appels systeme non bloquants est compile ou interprete
par la machine virtuelle pour executer les sous-programmes definis par le
code natif. Etant donne que le code natif revise ne bloque pas d'autres
files, la programmation de files peut etre geree par la machine virtuelle
au lieu du systeme d'exploitation sous-jacent, et une programmation
cooperative peut etre executee.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/45**
International Patent Class: **G06F-009/455**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... as standalone Java applications, or as
  Java "applets" which are identified by an applet tag in an **HTML** (

hypertext markup language) document , and loaded by a browser
application. The class files associated with an application or applet may
be...

...server on a network,
a web server application is executed on the server to respond to HTTP
(hypertext transport protocol) requests containing URLs (universal
resource
locators) to HTML documents , also referred to as "web pages." When a
browser application executing on a client platform receives an HTML
document (e.g., as a result of requesting an HTML document by
forwarding a
URL to the web server), the browser application parses the HTML and
automatically initiates the download of the specified bytecode class
files when it encounters an applet tag in the HTML document .

The classes of a Java applet are loaded on demand from the network
(stored on a server...to provide
enhanced debugging capabilities over prior art native method execution
processes. The processing of the native code includes, as part of a
binary translation procedure, the insertion of checks for memory access
bugs, such as might be...

 14/5,K/26   (Item 15 from file: 349)
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00386801   **Image available**
PROCESSOR WITH ACCELERATED ARRAY ACCESS BOUNDS CHECKING
PROCESSEUR A VERIFICATION ACCELEREE DES LIMITES D'ACCES AUX MATRICES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  TREMBLAY Marc,
  O'CONNOR James Michael,
  JOY William N,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9727544 A1 19970731
  Application: WO 97US1305 19970123 (PCT/WO US9701305)
  Priority Application: US 9610527 19960124; US 96642248 19960502
Designated States: CN JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/14**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 39617

English Abstract
 An array boundary checking apparatus is configured to verify that a
referenced element of an information array is within a maximum array size
boundary value and a minimum array size boundary value. The array
boundary checking apparatus of the invention includes an associative
memory element that stores and retrieves a plurality of array bound
values. Each one of the plurality of array bound values is associated
with one of the plurality of array access instructions. An input section
simultaneously compares the array access instruction identifier with at
least a portion of each of the stored array reference entries, wherein
the array access instruction identifier identifies an array access
instruction. An output section is configured to provide as an array
bounds output values one of the plurality of array bound values stored in
one of the plurality of memory locations of the associated memory
element. A first comparison element compares the value of the referenced
element and the maximum array index boundary value and provides a maximum
violation signal if the value of the element is greater than the maximum

array size boundary value. A second comparison element compares the value
of the element and the minimum array size boundary value and provides a
minimum violation signal if the value of the element is less than the
minimum array bounds value. Either a maximum violation signal or a
minimum violation signal results in an exception.

French Abstract
   La presente invention concerne un dispositif de verification des limites
de matrice qui est configure de facon a verifier qu'un element designe
dans une matrice d'information se trouve compris entre une valeur limite
maximale de taille de matrice et une valeur limite minimale de taille de
matrice. Le dispositif de verification des limites de matrice de
l'invention comporte un element de memoire associative stockant et
restituant une pluralite de valeurs limites de matrices. Chacune des
differentes valeurs limites de matrices est associe a l'une des
differentes instructions d'acces a la matrice. Un module d'entree compare
simultanement l'identificateur d'instruction d'acces a la matrice et au
moins une partie de chacune des rubriques de designation de matrice
stockees, l'identificateur d'instruction d'acces designant une
instruction d'acces de matrice. Un module de sortie est configure pour
fournir, sous forme de valeurs de sortie de limites d'une matrice, l'une
des differentes valeurs de limites de matrice stockees dans l'un des
differents emplacements memoire de l'element de memoire associe. Un
premier comparateur, qui effectue une comparaison entre la valeur de
l'element designe et la valeur limite maximum de l'indice de matrice,
delivre un signal de violation de maximum si la valeur de l'element est
superieure a la valeur limite maximale de taille de matrice. Un second
comparateur, qui fait une comparaison entre la valeur de l'element et la
valeur limite minimale de la taille de matrice, delivre un signal de
violation de minimum si la valeur de element est inferieure a la valeur
limite minimale de la matrice. Tout signal de violation de maximum et de
violation de minimum genere une condition d'exception.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/14**
Fulltext Availability:
   Detailed Description

Detailed Description
...   ACCELERATED ARRAY ACCESS BOUNDS CHECKING
   REFERENCE TO Apipendix I
   A portion of the disclosure of this patent
   document including Appendix I. The JAVA Virtual Machine
   Specification and Appendix A thereto, contains material
   which is subject...

...copyright protection. The
   copyright owner has no objection to the facsimile
   reproduction by anyone of the patent **document** or the
   patent disclosure, as it appears in the U.S. Patent and
   Trademark Office patent files...

...being used for
   external transactions between the business and the
   outside world. For the purposes of this **document** , the
   term "networks" includes both the Internet and
   intranets. However, the distinction between the
   Internet and an...of routines for coping easily with TCP/IP
   protocol (Transmission Control Protocol based on
   Internet protocol), HTTP (**Hypertext** Transfer Protocol)
   and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming
   language is intended to be used in...THE PRODUCT(S) AND/OR THE PROGRAM(S)
DESCRIBED IN
THIS PUBLICATION AT ANY TIME.

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...to machine code, although Sun has not
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garbage-collected heap, although this is planned for a
future release.

1,8 The JAVA...words of arguments in a
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Short description of the instruction
Syntax.

opcode=number...

 14/5,K/27   (Item 16 from file: 349)
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00386796   **Image available**
METHODS AND APPARATUSES FOR STACK CACHING
PROCEDES ET DISPOSITIFS DE GESTION DE PILE EN ANTEMEMOIRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  TREMBLAY Marc,
  O'CONNOR James Michael,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9727539 A1 19970731
  Application: WO 97US1303 19970123   (PCT/WO US9701303)
  Priority Application: US 9610527 19960124; US 96642253 19960502; US
    96647103 19960507
Designated States: CN JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/42**
International Patent Class: **G06F-12:08**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 42794

English Abstract

The present invention provides a stack management unit (150) including a stack cache (155) to accelerate data transfers between the stack-based computing system and the stack (400). In one embodiment, the stack management unit (150) includes a stack cache (155), a dribble manager unit (151), and a stack control unit (152). The dribble manager unit (151) includes a fill control unit (694) and a spill control unit (698). Since the vast majority of memory accesses to the stack (400) occur at or near the top of the stack (400), the dribble manager unit (151) maintains the top portion of the stack (400) in the stack cache (155). Specifically, when the stack-based computing system is pushing data onto the stack (400) and a spill condition occurs, the spill control unit (698) transfers data from the bottom of the stack cache (155) to the stack (400) so that the top portion of the stack (400) remains in the stack cache (155). When the stack-based computing system is popping data off of the stack (400) and a fill condition occurs, the fill control unit (694) transfers data from the stack (400) to the bottom of the stack cache (155) to maintain the top portion of the stack (400) in the stack cache (155). Typically, a fill condition occurs as the stack cache (155) becomes empty and a spill condition occurs as the stack cache (155) becomes full.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une unite de gestion de pile (150) comprenant une antememoire de pile (155) destinee a accelerer les echanges de donnees entre la pile (400) et le systeme informatique a gestion par pile. Selon une realisation, l'unite de gestion de pile (150) comporte une antememoire de pile (155), un regulateur de flux (151) et un module de gestion de pile (152). Le regulateur de flux (151) comporte une unite de regulation de remplissage (694) et une unite de regulation de debordement (698). Etant donne qu'une grande majorite des acces memoire a la pile (400) se fait au niveau de, ou a proximite du sommet de la pile (400), le regulateur de flux (151) maintient le haut de la pile (400) dans l'antememoire de pile (155). En particulier, lorsque le systeme informatique a gestion par pile introduit des donnees dans la pile (400) et qu'il se presente une condition de debordement, l'unite de regulation de debordement (698) transfere les donnees du bas de l'antememoire de pile (155) vers la pile (400) de facon que le haut de pile (400) reste dans l'antememoire de pile (155). Lorsque le systeme informatique a gestion par pile chasse des donnees en les faisant remonter dans la pile (400) et qu'il se presente une condition de remplissage, l'unite de regulation de remplissage (694) transfere des donnees de la pile (400) vers le bas de l'antememoire de pile (155) de facon a conserver la haut de la pile (400) dans l'antememoire de pile (155). En general, il se produit une condition de remplissage a chaque fois que l'antememoire de pile (155) se vide, et il se produit une condition de debordement a chaque fois que l'antememoire de pile (155) est saturee.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
   SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/42**
International Patent Class: **G06F-12:08**
Fulltext Availability:
   Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... AND APPARATUSES FOR STACK CACHING
   REFERENCE TO AyDendix I
   A portion of the disclosure of this patent
   document including Appendix I, The JAVA Virtual Machine
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   patent disclosure, as it appears in the U.S. Patent and
   Trademark Office patent files...

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outside world. For the purposes of this **document** , the
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intranets. However, the distinction between the
Internet and an...of routines for coping easily with TCP/IP
protocol (Transmission Control Protocol based on
Internet protocol), HTTP (**Hypertext** Transfer Protocol)
and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming
language is intended to be used in...Mountain View, California
94043-1100 U.S.A.

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Virtual Machine and its instruction set. We have
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...to machine code, although Sun has not
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This chapter **documents** the JAVA class (.class)
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A PROCESSOR FOR EXECUTING INSTRUCTION SETS RECEIVED FROM A NETWORK OR FROM A LOCAL MEMORY

PROCESSEUR D'EXECUTION DE JEUX D'INSTRUCTIONS RECUS D'UN RESEAU OU D'UNE MEMOIRE LOCALE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  TREMBLAY Marc,
  O'CONNOR James Michael,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9727537 A2 19970731
  Application: WO 97US1307 19970123 (PCT/WO US9701307)
  Priority Application: US 9610527 19960124; US 96104 19960502
Designated States: CN JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/318**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 38682

English Abstract
  A dual instruction set processor can decode and execute both code
  received from a network and other code supplied from a local memory.
  Thus, the dual instruction set processor is capable of executing two
  different types of instructions, from two different sources, permitting
  the dual instruction set processor to have maximum efficiency. A computer
  system with the foregoing described dual instruction set processor, a
  local memory, and a communication interface device, such as a modem, for
  connection to a network, such as the Internet or an intranet, can be
  optimized to execute, for example, JAVA code from the network, and to
  execute non-JAVA code stored locally, or on the network but in a trusted
  environment or an authorized environment.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un processeur de double jeu
  d'instructions capable de decoder et d'executer non seulement un code
  recu d'un reseau, mais aussi un code different fourni par une memoire
  locale. Un tel processeur de double jeu d'instructions est capable
  d'executer deux types differents d'instructions en provenance de deux
  sources differentes, ce qui lui confere une efficacite maximale. Un
  systeme informatique comprenant ce type de processeur de double jeu
  d'instructions, une memoire locale, et un dispositif d'interface de
  communications, par exemple un modem, permettant un raccordement a un
  reseau de type Internet ou Intranet, est optimisable notamment pour
  l'execution, par exemple, du code JAVA en provenance du reseau et pour
  l'execution de code non JAVA stocke localement, ou sur le reseau, mais
  dans un environnement a deux niveaux de securite ou dans un environnement
  autorise.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/318**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... OR FROM A LOCAL MEMORY
  REFERENCE TO Appendix I
  A portion of the disclosure of this patent **document**
  including Appendix I, The JAVA Virtual Machine
  Specification and Appendix A thereto, contains material
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between the business and the outside world. For the
purposes of this **document** , the term "networks" includes
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distinction between the Internet and an...of routines for coping easily
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Preface
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...to machine code, although Sun has not
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2e Class File Format
This chapter **documents** the JAVA class (.class)
file format.

is Each class file contains the compiled version of
either a....Instruction Set
3.1 Po-rmat for the Instructions
JAVA Virtual Machine instructions are represented
in this **document** by an

INSTRUCTION FOLDING FOR A STACK-BASED MACHINE
PLIAGE D'INSTRUCTIONS POUR MACHINE A EMPILEMENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC
Inventor(s):
  O'CONNOR James Michael,
  TREMBLAY Marc,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9727536 A1 19970731
  Application: WO 97US1221 19970123   (PCT/WO US9701221)
  Priority Application: US 9610527 19960124; US 96984 19960507
Designated States: CN JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/318**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 46100

English Abstract
  An instruction decoder (135, 1118) allows the folding away of JAVA
  virtual machine instructions pushing an operand onto the top of a stack
  (e.g., 423, 155, 812) merely as a precursor to a second JAVA virtual
  machine instruction which operates on the top of stack operand. Such an
  instruction decoder identifies foldable instruction sequences and
  supplies an execution unit with a single equivalent folded operation
  thereby reducing processing cycles otherwise required for execution of
  multiple operations corresponding to the multiple instructions of the
  folded instruction sequence. Instruction decoder embodiments described
  herein provide for folding of two, three, four, or more instruction
  folding. For example, in one instruction decoder embodiment described
  herein, two load instructions and a store instruction can be folded into
  execution of operation corresponding to an instruction appearing
  therebetween in the instruction sequence.

French Abstract
  Decodeur d'instructions (135, 1118) permettant de plier des instructions
  machine virtuelles JAVA en poussant un operande sur le sommet d'une pile
  (par exemple 423, 155, 812), pour servir simplement de precurseur a une
  deuxieme instruction machine virtuelle JAVA qui fonctionne au sommet de
  l'operande de la pile. Ce decodeur d'instructions identifie des sequences
  d'instructions pliables et fournit une unite d'execution avec une seule
  operation pliee equivalente, ce qui reduit les cycles de traitement
  requis par ailleurs pour l'execution d'operations multiples correspondant
  aux instructions multiples de la sequence d'instructions pliees. Les
  modes de realisation de decodeurs d'instructions decrits ici prevoient le
  pliage de deux, trois, quatre instructions ou plus. Ainsi, dans l'un des
  modes de realisation de decodeur d'instructions decrits ici, deux
  instructions de charge et une instruction de stockage peuvent etre pliees
  pour l'execution des operations correspondant a une instruction
  apparaissant entre elles dans la sequence d'instructions.

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/318**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
...   FOR A STACK-BASED MACHINE
  REFERENCE TO APPENDIX I
  A portion of the disclosure of this patent **document** including Appendix
  1, The JAVA Virtual Machine Specification and Appendix A thereto,
  contains material which is subject...

...copyright protection,

...transactions between the business and the outside world. For the
purposes of
SUBSTMITE SHEET (RULE 26)
this document , the term "networks" includes both the Internet and
intranets. However, the distinction between the Internet and an...
routines for coping easily with TCP/IP protocol (Transmission Control
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Protocol) and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). The JAVA programming language
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- 48
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Chapter 2 describes...26)
- 54
method code (compiled JAVA code) and symbol tables. In the curre nt JAVA
implementation, method code is not **part** of the garbage-collected
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SUBSTMUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
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013674794   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-159006/200116
XRPX Acc No: N01-115902
   Extensible style language transformation in Internet, **by determining**
   proper XSL transformation based on client **type and configuration, to**
   enable application to access registry on proper **transformation**
   confirmation

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200073941	A2	20001207	WO 2000US14602	A	20000530	200116	B
AU 200055899	A	20001218	AU 200055899	A	20000530	200118	
EP 1236129	A2	20020904	EP 2000941150	A	20000530	200266	
			WO 2000US14602	A	20000530		
JP 2003524821	W	20030819	WO 2000US14602	A	20000530	200356	
			JP 2001500988	A	20000530		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99136764 P 19990528
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
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RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200055899 A   Based on patent WO 200073941
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    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 2003524821 W   88 G06F-017/21   Based on patent WO 200073941

Abstract (Basic): WO 200073941 A2
    NOVELTY - The set of interfaces are provided to create application
object in registry and permitting developers to publish **XML** document
in registry. A registry origin determines proper extensible style
language (**XSL**) transformation based on type of the client and
configuration. The transformed **XML** document is sent to the client,
when proper transformation is confirmed.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The transformation engine maintains
information of relationship between each of the **XSL** stylesheets and
any other element such as application, client and configuration.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
    (a) **XSL** document transformation system;
    (b) program for **XSL** transformation method
    USE - In Internet.
    ADVANTAGE - The transformation registry service allows different
clients corresponding to applications to be configured, so that
application can specify new clients overtime. Therefore, applications
can dynamically evolved to support new and/or different client,
configurations or transformations.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart for
transformation registry service.
    pp; 74 DwgNo 6/6
Title Terms: EXTEND; STYLE; LANGUAGE; TRANSFORM; DETERMINE; PROPER;
  TRANSFORM; BASED; CLIENT; TYPE; CONFIGURATION; ENABLE; APPLY; ACCESS;
  REGISTER; PROPER; TRANSFORM; CONFIRM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21 ; G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-012/00**
File Segment: EPI
  **Extensible style language transformation in Internet, by determining
  proper** XSL **transformation based on client type and configuration, to
  enable application to access registry on proper transformation
  confirm**ation
Patent Assignee: **SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC** ...

Abstract (Basic):
...   The set of interfaces are provided to create application object
    in registry and permitting developers to publish **XML** document in
    registry. A registry origin determines proper extensible style language

(**XSL**) transformation based on type of the client and configuration.
The transformed **XML** document is sent to the client, when proper
transformation is confirmed.
...   The transformation engine maintains information of relationship
between each of the **XSL** stylesheets and any other element such as
application, client and configuration. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also
included for...

...a) **XSL** document transformation system...

...b) program for **XSL** transformation method...
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21** ...

... **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-012/00**

14/5,K/34   (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013576185   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-060392/200107
XRPX Acc No: N01-045190
  **Document generation method using extensible style language style sheet in
  data processing system, by processing tags showing external component in
  style sheet related to input document**
Patent Assignee: **SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC** (SUNM
Inventor: YALCINALP L U
Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200054174	A1	20000914	WO 2000US6379	A	20000313	200107	B
EP 1218830	A1	20020703	EP 2000916254	A	20000313	200251	
			WO 2000US6379	A	20000313		
US 6507857	B1	20030114	US 99123916	P	19990312	200313	
			US 2000523378	A	20000310		
JP 2003521755	W	20030715	JP 2000604330	A	20000313	200347	
			WO 2000US6379	A	20000313		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000523378 A 20000310; US 99123916
  P 19990312
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200054174	A1	E	29	G06F-017/21	

    Designated States (National): JP
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
    MC NL PT SE

EP 1218830	A1	E		G06F-017/21	Based on patent WO 200054174

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
    LU MC NL PT SE

US 6507857	B1			G06F-017/21	Provisional application US 99123916
JP 2003521755	W		33	G06F-017/21	Based on patent WO 200054174

Abstract (Basic): WO 200054174 A1
    NOVELTY - The style sheet containing tags and commands written in
extensible style language (**XSL**) associated with input document is
retrieved. The tags which represent the external component, are
processed to generate a transform document. The external components are
processed to obtain application specific results which are then
included in the transform document.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
    (a) executing method of external components in the style sheet;
    (b) system for processing external components in the style sheet;
    (c) document generation program
    USE - For generating transform document using extensible style

language (**XSL**) style sheet in data processing system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables using application program interface (API) which provides efficient access to the registers, without need for additional software or interface with the files.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the method for creating and processing external components in style sheet.

pp; 29 DwgNo 5/5

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; GENERATE; METHOD; EXTEND; STYLE; LANGUAGE; STYLE; SHEET; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; PROCESS; TAG; EXTERNAL; COMPONENT; STYLE; SHEET; RELATED; INPUT; DOCUMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/22 ; G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

Patent Assignee: **SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC ...**

Abstract (Basic):

... The style sheet containing tags and commands written in extensible style language (**XSL**) associated with input document is retrieved. The tags which represent the external component, are processed to generate...

... For generating transform document using extensible style language (**XSL**) style sheet in data processing system...

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/22 ...**

... **G06F-017/30**

```
Set       Items   Description
S1         2640   XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                  OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2        21976   EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                  RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                  OR VCML
S3       451809   STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4         8246   (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                  PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5         6560   SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6        23576   S1 OR S2
S7         7690   S6 (S) S3
S8          878   S1 (S) S3
S9          760   S1 (10N) S3
S10         720   S1 (5N) S3
S11          91   S6 (S) S4
S12           1   S11 (S) S5
S13          16   S6 (5N) S4
S14          17   S12 OR S13
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05
        (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031203,UT=20031127
        (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
```

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01264392
Method and apparatus for electronic document management
Verfahren und Gerat fur elektronische Dokumentverwaltung
Procede et dispositif pour la gestion electronique de documents
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  Ricoh Company, Ltd., (209037), 3-6, Nakamagome 1-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo
    143-8555, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  Piersol, Kurt, 2882 Sand Hill Road, Suite 115, Menlo Park, CA 94025-7022,
    (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Schwabe - Sandmair - Marx (100951), Stuntzstrasse 16, 81677 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1091304 A2 010411 (Basic)
                              EP 1091304 A3 021002
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2000117278 000816;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 410364 990930
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; NL
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1091304 A2
  A method and apparatus for managing electronic documents within a
  network. A series of processes perform electronic document capture,
  indexing, and searching functions within a networked environment. A
  graphical web-based user interface is provided to facilitate user
  interaction with the apparatus.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 42
NOTE:
  Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Application: 010411 A2 Published application without search report
 Examination: 010411 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000816
 Search Report: 021002 A3 Separate publication of the search report
 Examination: 030115 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                            report: 20021202
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text Language   Update   Word Count
     CLAIMS A (English)   200115   829
     SPEC A   (English)   200115   7704
Total word count - document A   8533
Total word count - document B   0
Total word count - documents A + B   8533

...SPECIFICATION along with their acceptable value types.
  Figure 6 illustrates one embodiment of an FMA metadata file in
 extensible   markup   language (**XML**). The **partial** metadata **code**
 depicted in Figure 6 is illustrative of what might be produced for a
 document that was captured...

 14/5,K/17   (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00749091   **Image available**
**METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING SECURE COMMUNICATION OF DIGITAL DATA
    BETWEEN DEVICES**
**SECURISATION DES ECHANGES DE DONNEES NUMERIQUES ENTRE DISPOSITIFS ET
    APPAREIL A CET EFFET**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  CANAL+ SOCIETE ANONYME, 85/89, quai Andre Citroen, F-75711 Paris Cedex 15
  , FR, FR (Residence), FR (Nationality), (For all designated states

except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  MAILLARD Michel, 42, avenue du Marechal Leclerc, F-28130 Maintenon, FR,
    FR (Residence), FR (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  DAUVOIS Jean-Luc, 19, rue Eugene Manuel, F-75116 Paris, FR, FR
    (Residence), FR (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  DUBLANCHET Frederic, Canal+ Technologies Societe Anonyme, 34, place Raoul
    Dautry, F-75516 Paris Cedex 15, FR, FR (Residence), FR (Nationality),
    (Designated only for: US)
  LEPORINI David, Canal+ Technologies Societe Anonyme, 34, place Raoul
    Dautry, F-75516 Paris Cedex 15, FR, FR (Residence), FR (Nationality),
    (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  COZENS Paul Dennis, Mathys & Squire, 100 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8AL
    , GB
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200062540 A1 20001019 (WO 0062540)
  Application: WO 2000IB432 20000331 (PCT/WO IB0000432)
  Priority Application: EP 99400901 19990413
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04N-005/913
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12524

English Abstract

  The present invention provides a method of providing secure communication
  of digital data between devices, said method comprising the steps of
  communicating from one device an identifier of a device to an independent
  security module and performing device validation depending on the
  identity of the received identifier.

French Abstract

  La presente invention concerne un procede permettant de securiser les
  echanges de donnees numeriques entre des dispositifs. En l'occurrence, ce
  procede consiste a envoyer a un module de securite independant un
  identificateur a partir d'un dispositif, puis a effectuer la validation
  du dispositif en tenant compte de l'identite de l'identificateur recu.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001019 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20001228 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
Detailed Description
... CSS keys, from the ECM.

  In step 516, the CSS keys are passed to the standardized security **part**
  66 which **encrypts** the **CSS** keys using the session key SK and passes
  the encrypted CSS keys to the digital TV 14...

```
Set      Items    Description
S1        2012    XSL OR EXTENSIBLE()(STYLESHEET OR STYLE()SHEET)()LANGUAGE -
                     OR CSS OR CASCADING ()STYLE()SHEET? OR CSS2 OR XSLT OR XQUERY
S2        7451    EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYPE-
                     RTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HTML
                     OR VCML
S3      135140    STYLESHEET? OR STYLE()SHEET? OR TEMPLAT? OR DOCUMENT?
S4       11073    (PARTIAL OR PART)(2N)(ENCRYPT? OR ENCODE? OR CIPHER? OR CY-
                     PHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR ENCYPHER? OR CRYPT? OR CODE? ? OR CODED)
S5          13    SUN()MICROSYSTEMS
S6        9362    S1 OR S2
S7           9    S6 AND S3 AND S4
S8           0    S5 AND S6
S9          22    S5 OR S7
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200379
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
```

9/5/2   (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06858576   **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DATA DISTRIBUTION AND METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DATA
RECEPTION

PUB. NO.:   2001-086078 [JP 2001086078 A]
PUBLISHED: March 30, 2001 (20010330)
INVENTOR(s):   USUDA YUTAKA
APPLICANT(s): SONY CORP
APPL. NO.:   11-263761 [JP 99263761]
FILED: September 17, 1999 (19990917)
INTL CLASS: H04H-001/00; G06F-013/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To attain excellent distribution of data by
incorporating a plurality of pieces of supplied information in response to
output attributes into the single distribution data contents and also
incorporating the contents identification information showing data contents
attributes that is described in a computer language and to be distributed
into the distribution data contents.

SOLUTION: A production part 100 produces **style   sheets** which prescribe
an **XML** instance and its expression format and also source elements that
configure the data modules of various types of monomedia of broadcast
programs. These source elements are sent to a sending part 200 via a LAN.
The part 200 sends the sending data of a contents transmission system 201,
a base band control system 202, an AV encoder 203 and a caption inserter
204 to a transmission part 300. The **part** 300 **encodes** the **XML** instance
by using a multimedia encoding part 301 and sends the encoded **XML**
instance to a contents transmission part 302. The data transmission
contents are equal to an instance, that is described in an **XML** language
format and a CPU executes an **XML** engine with respect to an **XML** .

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9/5/3   (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06815674   **Image available**
I-CODE AND URL CONVERTING MEANS

PUB. NO.:   2001-043167 [JP 2001043167 A]
PUBLISHED: February 16, 2001 (20010216)
INVENTOR(s):   SUYAMA SEIICHI
APPLICANT(s): SUYAMA SEIICHI
APPL. NO.:   11-215969 [JP 99215969]
FILED: July 29, 1999 (19990729)
INTL CLASS: G06F-013/00; G06F-015/00; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a converting means used by a system which
uses a simplified symbol instead of a URL when a client accesses homepages
of a company.

SOLUTION: This means converts an i-code composed of a simplified character
string into a URL and comprises a client terminal machine 10 equipped with
an i- **code** input **part** 11, a conversion instruction generation part 12,
and a homepage display part 13 and an i-code/URL conversion server 3
equipped with a Web sever 31, an i- **code** /URL conversion **part** 32, an
i-code/URL database 33, and an **HTML   document** generation part 34. The
client terminal machine 10 and conversion server are used over a public
communication line. The i-code has the short character string, so it is
easy to remember and can securely and easily be inputted with less

mistakes, thereby saving a communication time. Therefore, homepages of the company can be accessed naturally.

9/5/4   (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06707695   **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REGISTERING DATA IN **HTML   DOCUMENT** RETRIEVAL SYSTEM AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.:   2000-293527 [JP 2000293527 A]
PUBLISHED: October 20, 2000 (20001020)
INVENTOR(s):   ISHII HIDEKI
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE CHUGOKU LTD
APPL. NO.:   11-095403 [JP 9995403]
FILED: April 01, 1999 (19990401)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30; G06F-012/00

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize efficient data registration in a **document** retrieval system and to improve the efficiency of retrieval.

SOLUTION: A web robot 20 is stored in an **HTML   document** data 21. A **code** conversion processing **part** 11 in a data registration system 10 converts a Japanese character code and a keyword extraction part 12 extracts all nouns as keywords by analyzing the morpheme of an **HTML   document** . A data comparing part 13 compares each keyword included in stored keywords 14 stored in the past with each keyword extracted by the extraction part 12. A registering URL determination part 15 determines a URL and a title to be registered in a **document** retrieval system 30 and a data registration part 16 registers the URL, the title and keywords extracted by the extraction part 12 in the system 30 and registers these data also in the stored keywords 14 as storing information.

9/5/5   (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06154623   **Image available**
DOCUMENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.:   11-096166 [JP 11096166 A]
PUBLISHED: April 09, 1999 (19990409)
INVENTOR(s):   YANO TAKASHI
               TABATA YASUHIRO
               ISHIJIMA TAKASHI
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD
APPL. NO.:   10-052522 [JP 9852522]
FILED: March 04, 1998 (19980304)
PRIORITY: 09215869 [JP 979215869], JP (Japan), July 25, 1997 (19970725)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable direct access from a paper **document** , which has not been made a **hypertext** , to the digital world and to improve the usability by selecting a desired word from the paper **document** and giving a selection mark, and reading it in a system and retrieving the **document** by using the word as a key word.
SOLUTION: A data base means 101 stores **document** files in advance. A medium form 102 has a **document** information part where **document** information is recorded and a bar **code** information **part** where

electronic information corresponding to the **document** information is converted into bar code information and recorded. A marking means 103 selects a desired word from the **document** information and gives a selection mark. A read means 104 reads the selection mark and bar code information out of the medium form 102 having been given the selection mark. A retrieval means 104 retrieves a corresponding **document** file from the data base means 101 by using the word given the selection mark as a key word.

9/5/16   (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014433532   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-254235/200230
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-396864
XRPX Acc No: N02-196335
  Computer program code parallelization for scientific-engineering applications, involves generating global-to-local index variable mapping and synchronization points based on numerical-method class and index variable
Patent Assignee: UNIV IOWA STATE RES FOUND INC (IOWA)
Inventor: KIM Y; KOTHARI S C; SIMANTA M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6339840	B1	20020115	US 97867079	A	19970602	200230	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97867079 A 19970602
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6339840	B1		24	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 6339840 B1
     NOVELTY - A numerical-method class and index variables in the input code are identified. Synchronization points and a global-to-local index variable mapping are generated, based on the numerical-method class and index variables.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
     (a) Computer program code parallelizing system;
     (b) Storage medium storing computer program code parallelizing program
     USE - For parallelizing of large codes used in scientific and engineering applications including finite difference codes, finite element code, boundary element code using suitable scientific-workstation-class computer such as marketed by **SUN MICROSYSTEMS** , digital equipment corporation, or silicon graphics, incorporated SGI using UNIX or LINUX operating system. Especially for parallelizing the codes of Penn State/National center for atmospheric research (NCAR) MM5 program, which is a fifth generation mesoscale meteorology model.
     ADVANTAGE - Facilitates automatic detection of data communication between processors and minimizes number of synchronization points, thus minimizing interprocessor communication overhead.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart explaining computer program code parallelization method.
     pp; 24 DwgNo 5/8
Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; CODE; SCIENCE; ENGINEERING; APPLY; GENERATE ; GLOBE; LOCAL; INDEX; VARIABLE; MAP; SYNCHRONISATION; POINT; BASED; NUMERIC; METHOD; CLASS; INDEX; VARIABLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16
File Segment: EPI

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014376566   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-197269/200226
XRPX Acc No: N02-149838
  **Resource management method for mobile program code wherein a Resource
  Requirements List is transmitted as part of the authentication
  certification**
Patent Assignee: UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN (UYLO-N); MAS RIBES J (RIBE-I)
Inventor: MAS RIBES J
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1132796	A1	20010912	EP 2000104966	A	20000308	200226	B
AU 200144194	A	20010917	AU 200144194	A	20010306	200226	
WO 200167212	A1	20010913	WO 2001EP2505	A	20010306	200226	
EP 1290523	A1	20030312	EP 2001917069	A	20010306	200320	
			WO 2001EP2505	A	20010306		
US 20030079123	A1	20030424	WO 2001EP2505	A	20010306	200330	
			US 2002221418	A	20020909		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2000104966 A 20000308
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1132796	A1	E	16	G06F-001/00	

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

| AU 200144194 | A | | | G06F-001/00 | Based on patent WO 200167212 |
| WO 200167212 | A1 | E | | G06F-001/00 | |

    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
    CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
    KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
    RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

| EP 1290523 | A1 | E | | G06F-001/00 | Based on patent WO 200167212 |

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

| US 20030079123 | A1 | | | H04L-009/00 | |

Abstract (Basic): EP 1132796 A1
      NOVELTY - The mobile program code has an encrypted authentication
  certificate supplied by the code distributor at the negotiation phase
  of the code download. Within this certificate, a Resource Requirements
  List (RRL) is included, detailing all of the system resources required
  by the program code. The RRL may include named resources such as files
  or directories, types of resources or even specific hardware models.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Additional resource properties such as
  available commands, quantities such as memory or disk space
  availability and maximum usage specifications such as network
  throughput rates can also included.
      An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the mobile program code
  using the management method.
      USE - To manage resource access and requirements of mobile
  multi-platform program code e.g. **Sun Microsystems** Java programming
  language.
      ADVANTAGE - This method allows computer programs to be downloaded
  and installed whilst controlling access to system resources. It also
  allows the software supplier to ensure the user has the required system
  resources available before installation.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows block diagram of the
  RRL bundling process.
      pp; 16 DwgNo 1/6
Title Terms: RESOURCE; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; MOBILE; PROGRAM; CODE; RESOURCE;
  REQUIRE; LIST; TRANSMIT; PART; AUTHENTICITY; CERTIFY

014066159   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-550372/200162
XRPX Acc No: N01-434399
   **Dataflow algorithm for symbolic computation of lowest upper bound type
   method with dynamic linking capability to verify instructions and support
   lazy loading**
Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM   )
Inventor: BRACHA G; LIANG S; LINDHOLM T G
Number of Countries: 029 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
CN 1292526	A	20010425	CN 2000117671	A	20000526	200162	B
EP 1056005	A2	20001129	EP 2000304321	A	20000522	200166	
AU 200036437	A	20001130	AU 200036437	A	20000526	200163	
CA 2309768	A1	20001127	CA 2309768	A	20000526	200163	
JP 2001175487	A	20010629	JP 2000151833	A	20000523	200163	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99321228 A 19990527
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1292526	A			G06F-009/45	
EP 1056005	A2	E	38	G06F-009/445	

   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

AU 200036437	A			G06F-009/44	
CA 2309768	A1	E		G06F-009/44	
JP 2001175487	A		93	G06F-009/54	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1056005 A2
     NOVELTY - A dynamic linking and loading system includes a network
and a computer readable storage medium for storing a module of a
computer program. A module is loaded into a module and connected to a
network for a processor to determine if the instruction in the module
requires a lower upper bound (LUB) class in at least two referenced
modules if different to the first module. A constraint for the
referenced module is written if information is required in the form of
a set of two classes inherits from a specified class.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIM - An independent claim is
included for the computer program product for verifying instructions in
a module of a computer program. Also a claim is included for the signal
transmission.
     USE - An example of a computer architecture that uses dynamic
linking is a virtual machine (VM) such as the JAVATM (VM) of **sun
Microsystems** , which is implemented in hardware or software and is
platform independent.
     ADVANTAGE - Write once, run anytime (WORA) characteristics are
improved. The behavior of a program with respect to linkage errors is
the same on all platforms and implementations. Testability is improved
with reduced catch exceptions when linking. Users can determine the
presence of modules in a reliable and simple way, e.g. the user can
avoid linkage errors due to calls to different modules missing on
different version of a run time environment in a list of programs not
executed in the program branch by lazy linking.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a view of a exemplary
computer system suitable for carrying out the method and system.
     Processing unit (100)
     Disk drives (110a,110b)
     Display (120)
     Keyboard (130)

pp; 38 DwgNo 1/9
Title Terms: ALGORITHM; SYMBOL; COMPUTATION; LOW; UPPER; BOUND; TYPE;
  METHOD; DYNAMIC; LINK; CAPABLE; VERIFICATION; INSTRUCTION; SUPPORT; LAZY;
  LOAD
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-009/445; G06F-009/45;
  G06F-009/54
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/445
File Segment: EPI

9/5/19   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013965620   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-449834/200148
XRPX Acc No: N01-332886
  **Computer graphic user interface for presentation, selection and access of
  information on user display screen desktop, uses associated user
  configurable sliding panel with object and lookup tables**
Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)
Inventor: CALDER B H; SHANNON W A; THARAKAN G; WONG H B
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6175364   B1   20010116 US 97831846   A   19970401 200148   B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97831846 A 19970401
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6175364   B1   17 G06F-013/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6175364 B1
        NOVELTY - Monitor display window has associated user configurable
  sliding panel, which contain Java based applet application programs.
  User desired named sliding panels, displayed as handles are
  independently created within main sliding panel after existence
  determination. Created sliding panel object table gives indexed fields,
  class names and locations including handles, which is referenced within
  a lookup table to associate named sliding panels at desired locations.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
  following:
        (1) A computer readable medium including programmed instructions.
        (2) (2) A graphic user interface display system.
        USE - Computer system graphical user interface used in Macintosh
  and Windows 95 operating systems.
        ADVANTAGE - Improved framework for associating components with
  containers, such as sliding panel containers, providing reduced access
  times.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Graphic user interface flow chart for
  sliding panel component object.
        pp; 17 DwgNo 3/11
Title Terms: COMPUTER; GRAPHIC; USER; INTERFACE; PRESENT; SELECT; ACCESS;
  INFORMATION; USER; DISPLAY; SCREEN; ASSOCIATE; USER; CONFIGURATION; SLIDE
  ; PANEL; OBJECT; TABLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00
File Segment: EPI

9/5/20   (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013706968   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-191192/200119
XRPX Acc No: N01-135907

Executable software generating system for computer network has compiler which converts visual representation of software displayed by graphical user to executable code

Patent Assignee: UNIV GRIFFITH (UYGR-N); CALYTRIX TECHNOLOGIES LTD (CALY-N) ; DROMEY G (DROM-I); PARR S (PARR-I)

Inventor: DROMEY G; PARR S

Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200060458	A1	20001012	WO 2000AU269	A	20000330	200119	B
AU 200034096	A	20001023	AU 200034096	A	20000330	200119	
US 20020095653	A1	20020718	US 2001963069	A	20010925	200254	
AU 756348	B	20030109	AU 200034096	A	20000330	200320	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): AU 999495 A 19990330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200060458	A1 E 34	G06F-009/44	

    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
    CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
    KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
    SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200034096	A	G06F-009/44	Based on patent WO 200060458
US 20020095653	A1	G06F-009/44	
AU 756348	B	G06F-009/44	Previous Publ. patent AU 200034096 Based on patent WO 200060458

Abstract (Basic): WO 200060458 A1
        NOVELTY - The platform independent executable programs and
    broadcast channels are integrated by graphical user interface to
    display visual representation of software. A compiler converts the
    visual representation of software to executable code. The program has
    input (X) and two outputs (STD-OUT1,STD-OUT2). An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is
    also included for executable software generating method.
        USE - In computer network for generating executable software e.g.
    COM, DCOM and active X from Microsoft; SOM, DSOM from IBM; Java,
    JavaBeans and enterprise JavaBeans from **sun** **Microsystems** ; CORBA and
    OMA from open management group.
        ADVANTAGE - The component integration is not a programming exercise
    instead it is reduced to activity in which input-output relationships
    between components are specified graphically.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the components of
    executable program generating system.
        Outputs (STD-OUT1,STD-OUT2)
        Input (X)
        pp; 34 DwgNo 3/23

Title Terms: EXECUTE; SOFTWARE; GENERATE; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; NETWORK; COMPILE; CONVERT; VISUAL; REPRESENT; SOFTWARE; DISPLAY; GRAPHICAL; USER; EXECUTE; CODE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

013576410   **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-060617/200107

XRPX Acc No: N01-045412

Universal serial bus based flash memory in computer host, has USB controller to control flash memory module and USB connector based on packet received from USB defined bus, to write and read data to and from module

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200060476	A1	20001012	WO 2000US7087	A	20000320	200107	B
AU 200037564	A	20001023	AU 200037564	A	20000320	200107	
US 6148354	A	20001114	US 99285706	A	19990405	200107	
BR 200006063	A	20010320	BR 20006063	A	20000320	200123	
			WO 2000US7087	A	20000320		
EP 1092193	A1	20010418	EP 2000916466	A	20000320	200123	
			WO 2000US7087	A	20000320		
CN 1304509	A	20010718	CN 2000800509	A	20000320	200163	
KR 2001071332	A	20010728	KR 2000713327	A	20001127	200208	
JP 2002541554	W	20021203	JP 2000609899	A	20000320	200309	
			WO 2000US7087	A	20000320		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99285706 A 19990405
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200060476	A1	E	28	G06F-013/36	

    Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
    CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
    KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
    SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 200037564	A			G06F-013/36	Based on patent WO 200060476
US 6148354	A			G06F-012/00	
BR 200006063	A			G06F-013/36	Based on patent WO 200060476
EP 1092193	A1	E		G06F-013/36	Based on patent WO 200060476

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
    LU MC NL PT SE

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1304509	A			G06F-013/36	
KR 2001071332	A			G06F-013/36	
JP 2002541554	W		32	G06F-013/10	Based on patent WO 200060476

Abstract (Basic): WO 200060476 A1
     NOVELTY - The flash memory module (58) stores data. The universal
serial bus (USB) connector is connected to the USB defined bus for
sending and receiving packets. The USB controller (56) controls the
flash memory module and USB connector, according to packet received
from the USB defined bus, so that data is written to and read from the
flash memory module.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The electrical interface connected to USB
connector, receives packets from USB connector as electrical signals.
The logical interface connected to interface, translates electrical
signals to logic signal. The functional interface receives logic
signals such that if logic signals represent USB functional packet, the
functional interface sends a USB command to the USB controller
according to USB functional packet. The application packet extractor
extracts packet from the logic signals. The application command
interpreter receives packet and determines command according to one of
packet. The determined command is passed to USB controller.
     USE - Universal serial bus based flash memory such as EEPROM, EPROM
in computer host system. Especially for personal computers (PC) having
operating system such as DOS, Windows, OS/2 or linux, Macintosh
computers. Also for computers having Java-OS as operating system,
graphical work stations such as computer of **Sun   microsystems** and
Silicon graphics and other computers having some version of UNIX
operating system such as AIX or SOLARIS of **Sun   microsystems** . Also
for any other known and available operating system such as Windows CE
for embedded systems, including cellular telephones, handheld
computational devices, and palmtop computational devices and any other
computational device which can be connected to network.
     ADVANTAGE - The USB/flash controller is configured to provide USB
functionality and compatibility along with common flash operations such

as programming, reading and erasing the flash modules. The host
controller uses one of several possible protocols, either standard or
proprietary to signal the next command to be performed to USB flash
controller, thus the entire device acts as a dynamically
attachable/detachable non-volatile storage device for host platform.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic block
diagram of system with flash USB device.
    USB controller (56)
    Memory module (58)
    pp; 28 DwgNo 5/14
Title Terms: UNIVERSAL; SERIAL; BUS; BASED; FLASH; MEMORY; COMPUTER; HOST;
  CONTROL; CONTROL; FLASH; MEMORY; MODULE; CONNECT; BASED; PACKET; RECEIVE;
  DEFINE; BUS; WRITING; READ; DATA; MODULE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-013/10; G06F-013/36
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/06; G06F-003/08
File Segment: EPI

010384782
WPI Acc No: 1995-286096/199538
  **Distributed processing system for network e.g. UNIX, Sun   microsystems
  (RTM) - in which two computers linked by communication channel process
  data by exchanging signals between communication processing and job
  management processing units**
Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 7182295	A	19950721	JP 93327137	A	19931224	199538	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93327137 A 19931224
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 7182295	A		16	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 7182295 A
    The system includes two computers (1,2) connected through
communication channel (3). The initial job conditions of one computer
communication processing unit (102) are obtained from an acquisition
unit (121). The job management data is then generated in the job
management process formation unit (122). The information and job
conditions are transmitted by a job initial condition transmitter
(123). The previous initial conditions are transmitted through the
transmitter to the other computers job management processing unit
(103). A communication process waiting unit (124) waits for the outputs
of the management processing unit, or the input from the standard file
of the communication processing unit, or the end code.
    An input data transmitter (126) transmits the data to the
management processing unit. A job initial condition receiver (131)
receives the data from another computer's communication processor from
which the job process formation unit (132) indicates the process
execution. The job management process waiting unit (133) waits for the
data from the input data transmitter or the end code/output file which
is input into the standard file. Then, the data is transmitted to the
communication process by the output data transmitter (135). The end
code of the job process when received is transmitted to the
communication processing unit by the end code transmitter (136).
    ADVANTAGE - Eliminates communication bottlenecks. Executes job at
high speed. Renders operation transparent and user is not aware of load
distribution. Provides for operation in interactive mode. Optimises use
of resources.
    Dwg.2/13
Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; PROCESS; SYSTEM; NETWORK; SUN; MICROSYSTEM; RTM;

TWO; COMPUTER; LINK; COMMUNICATE; CHANNEL; PROCESS; DATA; EXCHANGE;
SIGNAL; COMMUNICATE; PROCESS; JOB; MANAGEMENT; PROCESS; UNIT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/46
File Segment: EPI